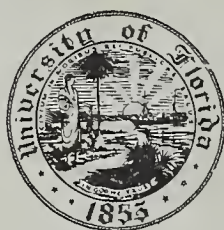
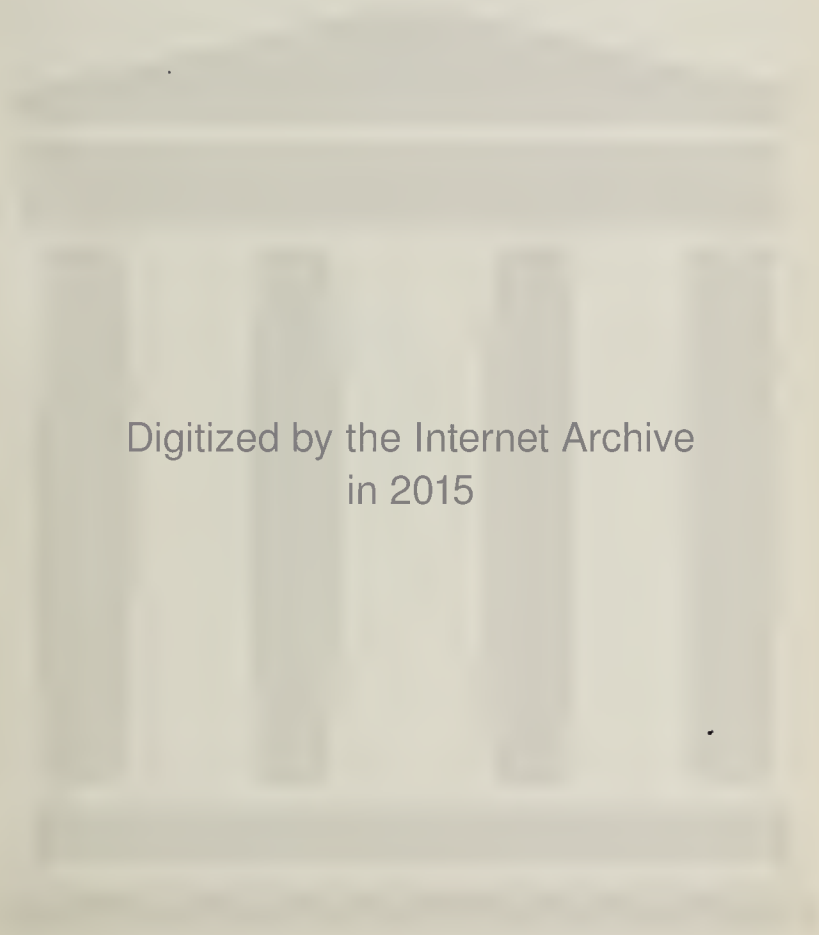


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MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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VOLUME XVIII

BALTIMORE

1923

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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XVIII.

MARCH, 1923.

No. 1.

SOME ABSTRACTS OF OLD BALTIMORE COUNTY RECORDS.

McHENRY HOWARD.

In tearing down the old Baltimore City Court House and the Record Office (and Orphans' Court) Building on the south side of Lexington Street between Calvert and St. Paul Streets in 1895—some volumes of early Records of the Baltimore County Court came to light.¹ On the completion of the new (present) Court Building these were placed in the inner room of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, where they now are. Shortly after their new location I made the following abstracts, but there was much of interest of which I did not make notes:

Liber D. Proceedings of the County Court of Baltimore County 1682-1686.

March Court 1682/3. Price of liquors &c. fixed. page 29

June Court 1683. Sundry named persons of Lynn Regis, Dorsetshire. 38

November Court 1683. Thomas Burfford, Attorney General. 120

¹ While the new Court House was being built the Record Office was located in the basement of the old U. S. Court House, N. W. corner of Fayette and North Sts.

March Court 1683/4. Ordered that a warrant be issued to the Sheriff of Baltimore County to summon a Jury to be at the house of James Phillips at Bush River on Saturday 15th inst. to appraise 60 acres to make the complement of 100 acres which is y^e day aforesaid to be layd out for the Towne² according to a certain Act of Assembly entitled An Act for Advancement of Trade &c. 128

Ordered &c. (a Jury to meet at Sparrow's Point in Patapsco River on Thursday, 20th instant to appraise 100 acres to be laid out for a town³ &c.

Ordered &c. that a warrant issue to the Surveyor General or his Deputy to be at the town land in Bush River on Saturday the 15th instant to lay out a town &c.

Ordered &c. that a warrant issue to same to be at Sparrow's Point on Thursday the 20th instant to lay out town.

June Court 1684. The Court House to be repaired. 129

November Court 1684. Allowance for fees for wolves' heads; allowance to William Wilkinson for accommodating Jury for ye laying out Patapsco Town. 202

Charges for laying out ye Town to be levied for. 203

Liber F No. 1. Proceedings of the County Court of Baltimore County from November 1691 to August 1693.

June Court 1692. List of taxables taken and certified by Richard Quin, Constable of the South side of Patapsco River⁴ July 15th 1692 225

List of tythables (totalling 149) of the North side of Patapsco Hundred for 1692, certified by Nicholas Corbin, Constable. 227

List of taxables in Spesutia Hundred &c.⁵

²The Baltimore County Court House was before this at the "town" on Bush River. See the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. I, page 1.

³But a town did not develop at Sparrow's Point until two centuries later.

⁴At that time the South side of Patapsco River was part of Baltimore County.

⁵These lists of taxables often have several of the names bracketed to-

November Court 1692 Levy for County expenses—
wolves' heads &c. 244

List of Hundreds of Baltimore County. 247

Under the Act of Assembly for laying Parishes in Maryland,⁶ one is laid out in Spesutia Hundred, another in Gunpowder Hundred, that is to say, from Gunpowder River to head of Middle River and from Middle River as farre as the County extends. 339

March Court 1692/3. Names of Hundreds of Baltimore County. 346

The Grand Jury finds that the Records are not safely placed. 347

Attorneys to give bond that clients shall not suffer by their neglect. pp. 352-3, 362

No Judgment hereafter against any person until he has been summoned. 374

Ordered that ann Office be built by Captain Thomas Richardson on Town Street Square for the Clerk's Office and for the securing of the records at such place where the said Capt. Richardson think fitt; and also that a Cage be built by the said Capt. Richardson Tenn ffoot Square at the discretion of the said Capt. Richardson near the appointed place for the Court House. 382

Private Court 25 April 1693 for erecting and choosing men for the Church government.

Spesutia Parish, Gunpowder Parish and Patapsco Parish.

Ordered, that the men chosen appear at June Court at the usual Court House in Gunpowder River. 410

Spesutia Hundred, Gunpowder Hundred, Patapsco Hundred. 411

June Court 1693. Vestrymen of the County meet &c. 423

gether, indicating that the persons lived together, probably at the house of the first named.

⁶ *Archives of Maryland*, Proceedings of the Assembly, 1684-1692, p. 425.

Thomas Long indicted for threatening to burn the Court House. [Many pages are here missing.] 428

August Court 1693. Some reforms in pleading. 485

[The above Liber F No. 1 contains much other interesting matter—Deeds, Inventories of Estates and miscellaneous.]

Liber F No. 2. Baltimore County Court 1686.

(Contains principally Deeds of that and succeeding years.)

Liber G No. 1. Proceedings of the County Court of Baltimore County 1693-1696. [The first part is illegible or difficult to read.]

Memorandum. Edward Jones doth oblige to finish the Court House and to find Tymber and boards and all other conveniencys of Tymber. 7 March 1693/4. 28

Memorandum. Michael Judd in open Court promised and Ingaged to build an office for the Clerk Ten ffoot Square. 54

Tithables of Baltimore County A. D. 1693: in Spes Utiae hundred 130. In the North side of Gunpowder 80. In the South side of Gunpowder 42. In the North side of Patapsco 160. In the South side of Patapsco 73 (total 485). Original filed in August Court 1693. 96

September Court 1693. Vestrymen of Gunpowder hundred having met at the house of Mr. Thomas Preston, agreed that the Church of said Parish is to be built at Elk Neck on Gunpowder River, containing 2 acres for the Church & Church Yard, the Church to be 40 feet long and 20 feet wide, and to be called Copley Parish.⁷ 115

Vestrymen for Patapsco hundred met at the house of Major John Thomas and decided that at Pettete's old field was the most convenient place to erect a Church; met again the last Saturday in August at Master Demondedies and confirmed same. 126

⁷No doubt after Governor Lionel Copley, soon changed to St. John's Parish.

November Court. Levy xx Michael Judd for Clerk's Office &c. 133

Tithables; Spesutia 131, Gunpowder River 119. Patapsco 232. 133

George Plater ⁸ writes that he has received a Commission from their Majesties to collect all fines & forfeitures within Patuxent and the bay. 163

March Court 1693/4. Depositions that Thomas Hedge drank health to King James. 172

The High Sheriff of Baltimore County commands Major John Thomas, one of the sitting Justices, to come off the Bench "because he was his prisoner and under execution." 174

(A lot in the Town of Patapsco.⁹) 176

James Robinson, having made a false report to the Grand Jury against George Ashman and others, asks pardon on his bended knees in open Court. 217

Marks of Indians to Articles of a treaty of peace between Governor Lionel Copley and Thomas Calvert, King of Choptico. 228

June Court 1694. List of Taxables in Spesutia hundred, South side of Gunpowder hundred, North side of Gunpowder hundred. 272, 273

List of Taxables of Patapsco hundred in my precinct on the South side of Back River, names taken by me Selah Dorman, Constable, on the North side of Patapsco hundred. 274

List of Taxables at the South side of Patapsco hundred. 275

September Court 1694. "The Court is adjourned unto the Court House up the Hill." 288

November Court 1694. Subscriptions in Baltimore County (no list of names) for the maintaining of a

⁸ Receiver for Patuxent District. See *Md. Hist. Magazine*, Vol. XV, page 168.

⁹ Had the town at Sparrow's Point actually been laid out?

school and College in the Province of Maryland.¹⁰ 321

Mr. George Ashman refuses to sit as Justice of Baltimore County Court because Mr. Boothby is nominated in the Commission before him, he being a vagrant person. Mr. John Hall also refuses because he has lately been High Sheriff and now is nominated the last in the Commission. 325

Mr. Ashman presented by the Grand Jury for refusing to take the oath as a Justice of the Peace. Also Mr. Hall. 327, 329, 335-6

On 16th August 1694 Michael Judd engages to complete & finish the Court House and when finished to make over 2 acres of land adjoining for the use of this Court. 351

10 Nov. 1694. Mark Richardson claims to have a Mortgage on the Court House lands. 352

March Court 1694/5. Road to be cleared from the Court House to the Great Falls, also from the Court House to the little ffalls.¹¹ 363

Ordered, that the Sheriff give notice that the Old Court House and land belonging to it be put to sale some [?] Court next ensuing. 363

Ordered, that 30th March be appointed for choice of vestrymen, viz. in the uppermost Parish at the Levell at Mr. George Utie's, in the Middle Parish at Westbury Point, in the lowermost Parish at the house of Col. John Thomas. 364

Suit about making a door for the Court House. 375

Robert Bengier presented for selling Rum mixed with water upwards of the Liquor itself. 392

George Ashman finally qualifies as Justice. 395-6-7

¹⁰ King William's School, now St. John's College, at Annapolis.

¹¹ Of Gunpowder River. From this and other abstracted matter it would seem that the Court House had been changed from Bush River to some point in the fork of the two Gunpowders. See two articles on the locations of the old Court Houses by Judge Albert Ritchie in *Md. Hist. Magazine*, Vol. I, pages 3 and 99.

June Court 1695. The Justices enquire who will be purchasers of the late Court House and land adjoining. 416

Ordered, that Edward Jones do such work about the Partition of the Court House as Michael Judd require. 417.

September Court 1695. Michael Judd fined for "swearing a new fashioned oath." 475

November Court 1695. The Grand Jury finds that the County has not sufficient title to the land on which the Court House is built and the 2 acres adjoining, nor is it completed according to contract of Michael Judd dated 10 November last. Whereupon Michael Judd gives security. 518

List of Taxables in Spesutia Hundred, in North side of Gunpowder River Hundred, in South side of Gunpowder River Hundred, in North side of Patapsco River Hundred and South side of Patapsco River Hundred.¹² (Total in the County 474.) 521, 527

January Court 1695. Long Rules of Court. 551

March Court 1696. The Grand Jury desires that since nobody bids more for the Court House at Bush River than Mr. Fferry, he may have it. 573

The Grand Jury desire the Court to moderate the price of liquors, especially of hott liquors. 573

That the Court House be either finished by the last day of May or else &c. "for the poore County groans under burden it lies under." 574

[In this collection there seems to be no Libers between Liber G No. 1 and Liber J S No. B; if any, I seem not to have abstracted them.]

Liber J S No. B. Proceedings of Baltimore County Court from November Court 1708 to March Court 1715.¹³

¹² Inhabitants of South side of Patapsco Hundred had several times unsuccessfully petitioned the Legislature to be annexed to Anne Arundel Co. but it was not until 1726 that an Act was passed to that effect (*Archives of Md.*, Proceedings of the Assembly, 1724-1726, p. 565.

¹³ In the earlier part of Liber J. S. No. B the Court is said to be held at Gunpowder but in 1713 it is sitting at Joppa.

March Court 1709. Agreement of the Court with James Maxwell for building a Court House at Joppa commonly known as Gunpowder Town. 96

Levy of 45000 pounds of tobacco ¹⁴ for the building of the Court House and 600 pounds for the lot on which it is to be built. 185

November Court 1713. The Grand Jury find (4 Nov.) that Col. James Maxwell ought to have his pay for the building of the Court House levied, if finished according to contract. 443

Agreed with James Maxwell the Younger for the keeping of a Ferry to and from the Stony Barr at this Town of Joppa and the Widow Adams her Landing, for which &c. 470

June Court 1714. Petition of John Wilmott, Richard Taylor and Jonathan Hanson that the Quakers have built a Meeting house within 2 miles of Jones's Falls on a parcel of land called Darley Hall ^{14a} and pray that it be recorded according to Parliament. (not paged)

Friday 4 June. Rum is assest to twelve shillings in ready money per Gallon or 6 pounds of tobacco per Gill and so pro rata. (not paged)

August Court 1714. Petition of William Summers, that having seated one of the outermost plantations of the Garrison Ridge and having cleared a Rolling Road ¹⁵ &c. (not paged)

November Court 1714. Death of Queen Anne and accession of King George proclaimed on 2 November. (not paged)

¹⁴ Tobacco was the usual currency or the substitute for it at that time.

^{14a} On the Harford Road opposite the lower end of Clifton Park. A Friends Burial Ground is still there. "Recorded according to Parliament" probably referred to the English Toleration Act of 1689.

¹⁵ A "Rolling Road" was one for the rolling of hogsheads of tobacco (by a horse and shafts) to a shipping place, and this road probably led towards Elk Ridge on the Patapsco. The Garrison Ridge was so called from the old headquarters of the Rangers who scouted for Indians—east of Pikesville.

Recital of a Court held at Gunpowder 7 August 1711.

(not paged),

Liber G M. Proceedings of Baltimore County Court
1715.

November Court 1716. An assessment on the white
inhabitants of St. Paul's Parish to repair the Church.¹⁶ 69

August Court 1717. A well dug on the Court House
lot. 132

Liber J S. No. C. Proceedings of Baltimore County
Court 1718-1721.

March Court 1718. John Eager appointed overseer
of the Highway in the Lower Hundred on the North
side of Patapsco.¹⁷ 34

August Court 1719. Petition of John Newman,
Richard Jones, Joseph Elledge and Richard Gist that
whereas they have seated plantations on the extreme
parts of the Garrison Ridge and cleared a Rowling
road, they are now hindered and debarred of the use
of our said road by a certain Joshua Howard¹⁸ and
William Popejoy who have stoped up and turned it into
Ilconvenient & Swampy ground; they pray an order to
have it cleared and continued where it was first made.
Whereupon order nisi to next Court. 211

John Eager and other Petitioners about misconduct
in office of J. Stokes, Clerk of the Court. 218

The Grand Jury petition that there are not sufficient
accommodations in the way of lodging &c. at the Court
House. 229

March Court 1720. A substantial stone prison to be
built. 445

¹⁶ At this time St. Paul's Parish Church was about at the centre of Patapsco Neck—probably on the North Point Road.

¹⁷ Probably the North Point Road. John Eager lived on North Point Creek; his tombstone is there.

¹⁸ Joshua lived on "Howard's Square," about two miles northwest of Pikesville—but he may have also had land across Gwynn's Falls.

- List of Neglectors in recording births, burials &c. in
St. George's Parish. 445
- June Court 1721. Rules of Court. 562
- November Court 1721. A stone prison to be built.
Contract therefor. 625
- Liber J S No. T. W. 1. Proceedings of Baltimore County
Court 1721.
[I made no notes of this Liber.]
- Liber J S No. T. W. 2. Proceedings of Baltimore County
Court 1722-1723.
- March Court 1722. Sarah Cockey, Mary Cockey,
Ann Cockey, Zephora Cockey, Elizabeth Cockey, Or-
phans of William Cockey, Nathan Pumphrey who mar-
ried the widow of William Cockey. 219
- June Court 1723. On motion of Daniel Dulaney,
Esq. Mr. George Plater is admitted to Practise as an
Attorney in this Court, he qualifying himself by Taking
the several oaths.¹⁹ 319
- Liber J S No. T W 3. Proceedings of Baltimore
County Court.
- November Court 1723. Bridge over Gwinn's Falls
at Hammond's Ferry, Long Bridge &c. About the new
Stone prison. 82
- March Court 1723. Joshua Merrikin's agreement to
build prison at Joppa, dated 22 December 1723 ²⁰ and
report of the Grand Jury that it has not been built
according to agreement. 202
- Liber J S No. T W 4. Proceedings of Baltimore County
Court.
- March Court 1724. Charles Wells, Constable of the

¹⁹ Daniel Dulany the elder was of Anne Arundel County; George Plater (2nd) was of St. Mary's County, but both patented lands in Baltimore Co. For Dulany and Plater see *Md. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. XIII, p. 20 and Vol. XV, p. 168.

²⁰ It will be borne in mind that according to Old Style the year did not end until the 24th of March.

Upper Hundred of Patapsco, returns the following names of some Levies not given in, viz. Cornelius Howard²¹ to Joshua Howard, Jno. Cole Jr. to John Cole, sen., Joseph Hawkins, which being read it is ordered that they be put in the list of Taxables.²² 39

Sundry balances of estates transmitted from the Prerogative Court at Annapolis, signed by order of George Plater, Register.²³ 40

June Court 1715. Freemen who have freeholds of 50 acres or who have a visible estate of 40 pounds sterling to elect Delegates to the Assembly. Certificate of such election. 303

August Court 1725. Balances of estates transmitted from the Prerogative Office. George Plater, Register. 311

Writ of Election for a Delegate to the Assembly. 353

[If there was a Liber No. 5 I made no notes from it.]

Liber H W S No. 6. Proceedings of Baltimore County Court.

August Court 1728. Whereas John Hore of Newcastle, Delaware, is making the seals of most of the Counties and Richard Gist has not yet sent to England for one pursuant to this Court's request, therefore Gist not to now so send. 24

William Buckner is appointed overseer of the roads from the Herring Run at the head of Back River to the Bayside and from the Bayside up to St. Paul's Church. John Ensor overseer of the roads from the Herring Run

²¹ Meaning "to be bracketed with."

²² Freemen and (male and female) slaves 16 years of age or over (with some exceptions) were taxables, and Constables of Hundreds were required to make yearly returns to the Sheriff and the County Court. *Archives of Md.*, Proceedings of the Assembly 1697/8-1699, p. 514.

²³ That is to say, it would seem, statements of the distribution in Accounts of Executors and Administrators in the Prerogative Court of balances for widows and next of kin, so that the County Court might secure the shares of orphans by appointing guardians, etc. See *Archives of Md.*, Proceedings of the Assembly, 1704-1706, p. 234.

at head of Back River to Jones's Falls, from said Falls to the Church, and from Brittain's Ridge Rolling house to the extent of that hundred. Luke Stansbury appointed overseer to clear a road according to law from the long calm of Gunpowder falls ²⁴ to Edward Riston's Plantation on the Garrison Ridge. (Other roads.) 27

Account of things (muskets &c.) moved from the Court House to the old prison. 30

Page 59 ²⁵

November Court 1728. Petition and order for establishing the boundary line between St. George's and St. John's Parishes. 69

June Court 1729. Sundry balances of estates from the Prerogative Court, April 1729. George Plater, Register. 151

[There is here an apparent error of 100 pages—161 to 262.]

November Court 1729. Ordered that there be an assessment of lbs. of Tobacco per Poll on St. John's Parish for the carrying on of the new Church, and an assessment of lbs. of Tobacco per Poll on St. George's Parish for the Building of the New Church. ²⁶ 312

Shingling of the Court House. 313

Sundry balances of estates from Prerogative Court, John Gibson, Register. 313

March Court 1729. Petition of Vestry of St. John's

²⁴ The "long calm of Gunpowder" is frequently mentioned in the old records. It was between the Belair and Philadelphia Roads.

²⁵ Opposite page 59 I found a loose piece of paper, about 8 by 5 inches, on one side of which was a rude pen and ink sketch of a naked Indian spearing an otter or other small animal, with birds (ducks?) flying around, and on the other side a flying duck. It was probably the work in an idle hour of a clerk at Joppa. By permission of the Judges of the Supreme Bench I had it framed and gave it to the Maryland Historical Society.

²⁶ St. John's Parish Church was at Joppa, St. George's in what is now Harford County.

Parish for condemnation of the acre of land in Joppa on which the Church is built, Col. James Maxwell who conveyed it having had only a life estate. 363.

Balances of estates from the Prerogative Court, John Gibson, Register. 367.

Long list of Court Records. 367

Jury's return of value of Church lot, condemned. 417

Liber H W S No. 7. Proceedings of Baltimore County Court.

August Court 1730. Agreement for building stone prison at Joppa. 4

November Court 1730. Charles Ridgely appointed Press Master of lower part of Baltimore County. 52

March Court 1730. Ordered, that the Road formerly cleared from the long calm to Mr. Gist's be continued into the road commonly called the Old Indian Road,²⁷ and that it be a main road to the main falls of Patapsco, to be cleared by the respective overseers.²⁸ 98

June, August and November Courts 1731. Patapsco Old Church. 158

June Court 1732. Jonas Robertson appointed overseer of the road from the head of Bear Creek to the Church,²⁹ from the Church to the Herring Run, and from said Church up Piny Hill road. 293

Liber H W S No. 9. Proceedings of Baltimore County Court.

²⁷ In Vol. XV, pages 107, 208, and Vol. XVI, pages 105, 207 of this *Magazine* Mr. William B. Marye has written exhaustively on the subject of old Indian roads of Baltimore and some adjoining counties, with maps and with much information about patented tracts of land and early inhabitants. They are among the most valuable and interesting articles that have appeared in the *Magazine*, and certainly there have been none which show more diligent research and careful study.

²⁸ This is the well-known road, still called the Joppa or Old Court Road, passing through or by Carney on the Harford Road, Towson, Rockland, Pikesville, and Granite to Woodstock on the Patapsco River. The location has been changed in a few places only.

²⁹ The old St. Paul's Church in Patapsco Neck.

June Court 1733—November Court. 1734.	
June Court 1733. Report of inspection of Records.	2
Thomas Cresap's Petition—that he has a grant of a ferry over the Susquehanna River &c. ³⁰	8
August Court 1733. New Commission for County Justices.	64
November Court 1733. The Upper Hundred of Patapsco divided by the Court Road which leads to Edward Preston's [Reston's] by Mr. Richard Gist's house until intersects Gardiner's Glade, a branch of Benn's Run, and into said Glade and run to main falls of Patapsco, the North side Hundred to go by the name of Soldiers Delight Hundred. ³¹	126
A contest between the Lord Proprietary and the Justices of Baltimore County over the right of the latter to lay taxes for keeping ferries.	127
Petition of Rector and Church Wardens of St. Paul's Parish for levy for the building of the new Church in Baltimore Town—granted.	129
Nathaniel Gist overseer of a road.	132
Balances of estates from the Prerogative Court.	133
March Court 1733. New Commission for Justices.	188
Road to Moale's Point. ³²	189
June Court 1733. Cornelius Howard appointed overseer to clear the road from Gwin's Falls back of James Wells's up the fork of Gwinn's Falls to Matthew's Cabbin on Patapsco Falls.	256
August Court 1734. Quaker meeting house built on Mr. Rigbie's land on North side of Deer Creek. ³³	307

³⁰ Maryland claimed that its northern boundary was far above the afterwards fixed Mason and Dixon line.

³¹ Ben's Run goes south from the Old Court Road to the Patapsco between Ellicott City and Woodstock. But the region now known as "Soldiers Delight" is of much restricted area, being the western part of the present Fourth and Second Districts. See *Md. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. I, p. 141.

³² On the south side of Baltimore City.

³³ Now in Harford County.

November Court 1734. New Commission for Justices. 350

Mr. Richard Gist undertakes to send to England for all the Statutes at Large now in force from end of Sessions of Parliament made in the reign of William and Mary and ending 3 May 1695 to this time, for which he is to be allowed &c. 352

Christopher Gist ³⁴ appointed overseer of the roads in the room of Samuel Owings. 353

The vestry of St. Paul's Church petitions for an assessment for finishing the new Church at Baltimore Town. 353

The road called the Indian Road from the main falls to Gwin's fall, the rowling road from William Hamilton's to Dogwood run from the said Hamilton's unto the said Indian road the directest way towards Court from the said Indian road where it crosses Scot's Level Branch to Mr. Gist's Mill.³⁵ 354

Thomas Cresap taken a prisoner to Newtown.³⁶ 398

³⁴ Christopher Gist (eldest son of Captain Richard Gist, who died 22 August 1741), was a planter in Baltimore County and a merchant in Baltimore Town. From him were purchased in 1743 for 2 pounds currency the two acres of "Adventure" for the new St. Thomas's (Garrison Forest) Church. He seems to have failed in business about 1745 and to have become an Indian trader. From his home, then on the head of the Yadkin River in Southern Virginia, he made in 1750-1-2, extensive explorations for the Ohio Company of the country beyond the mountains, through what is now Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia. In 1752 he settled on the frontier of Western Pennsylvania. He was Washington's guide to the French in 1753 and served in Braddock's campaign in 1755. He is said to have died of smallpox in 1760 while on a mission to the Southern Cherokee Indians. His journals have been published.

³⁵ Dogwood Run empties (with Ben's Run) into the Patapsco between Ellicott City and Woodstock. Scot's Level Run, after crossing the Old Court Road about 2½ miles west of Pikesville, runs southeasterly to Gwynn's Falls near the southwest corner of Sudbrook Park. All these runs are still so named.

³⁶ For a full account of Captain Thomas Cresap in the Pennsylvania border troubles see this *Magazine*, Vol. IX, page 1. While being carried, under insults, through Philadelphia, he is reported to have said jeeringly, "Why this is the finest Town in Maryland!"

Liber H W S No. 1 A 2. 1736 to 1738.

August Court 1736. Table of prices of liquors, food and lodging fixed. 99

November Court 1736. Same subject. 132

Petition of Vestry of St. George's Parish—that Petitioners have need of some tobacco ³⁷ and pray an assessment for them of 5 pounds per poll. So other Parishes (St. John's and St. Paul's). 144

June Court 1738. "Christopher Gist, overseer of the Garrison roads, is ordered to clear the Old Indian Road from the Garrison Road down by Capt. Jno. Ristean's to go by the head of the Western Glade ³⁸ until it intersects the Waggon road that goes by George Ogg's." 222

Samuel Brice, William Copeland and Elizabeth Carlile produce to the Court pieces of linen cloath manufactured in the County and are allowed, respectively, 5, 4 and 3 pounds currency. ³⁹ 222

November Court 1738. Cornelius Howard is appointed Constable of Soldiers Delight Hundred in place of John Hawkins. 308

Humphrey Wells Stokes delivers up the Standard ⁴⁰ belonging to Baltimore County which he has kept for many years. 309

³⁷ That is, currency.

³⁸ The Western Glade was the upper part, near Pikesville, of Western Run which empties into Jones's Falls at Mt. Washington. The waggon road was the antecedent of the Reisterstown Turnpike Road.

³⁹ By Act of the Legislature the County Courts were required to give three rewards for linen cloth made in the county. *Archives*, Proceedings of the Assembly, 1730-1732, page 248.

⁴⁰ In 1694-5 the Council of Maryland directed that the "collours" (flags) of the counties should be as follows: St. Mary's, red; Kent, blue; Anne Arundel, white; Calvert, yellow; Charles, orange; Baltimore, green; Talbot, purple; Somerset (being the only marine county), the Union Jack; Dorchester, buff; Cæcil, crimson; Prince George's, a red cross in a white field. *Archives of Md.*, Proceedings of the Council, 1693-1696/7, pp. 154, 281. But these probably would not have been called "Standards." And "Standard" above is probably of weights or measures.

November Court 1738. Petition of Josephus Murray.⁴¹ That whereas sundry persons contrived to have an Order passed by the Court for the clearing of the old Indian Road through a fine meadow of Petitioner, the Dreading of which cost near Twenty pounds, and said Indian Road some few years past was turned $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile lower down the said meadow where it still continues; And Petitioner has cleared a sufficient riding road from George Ogg's to Capt. John Risteau's, within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of said meadow, with gates up and sufficient to pass through, being done since March last; Petitioner, with advice and consent of his Neighbors, prays the Court to make void that order of June Court and to order to be cleared any other way that may not be of so much prejudice to him. Sundry persons (among them Cornelius Howard, William Gist, Joshua Howard, Thomas Gist, Nathaniel Gist, Edmund Howard, James Wells and Christopher Gist) certify that they are well contented with Mr. Murray's turning the Indian Road, it being of little use since the Court road was cleared. Whereupon order of Court directing Joseph Cromwell and Richard Stevenson to inspect the said road and determine how it shall be cleared.

311

Petition of Inhabitants of Broad⁴² Neck, that Petitioners in times past cleared a road out of said Neck to the house of Worship and as our present place is in Joppa Town &c.

312

March Court 1738. Petition of sundry persons (among them Gists, Cornelius Howard and Joseph Murray) that there was little occasion for the Court's order for the clearing of a Road from the road by Mr. George Ogg's to that by Capt. John Risteau's which is useless

⁴¹ He earlier spelled his name "Morray," as did his father James Morray whose original will (with seal showing his arms, a crescent between three stars), is in Baltimore City Register of Wills Office.

⁴² Probably now part of Harford County.

to any person except Capt. Risteau and Mr. Ogg, having the County Road which is within a mile or less of the road of your Worship's first order &c. Petition granted. 356

March Court 1738. Petition of Christopher Randall and others in behalf of themselves and the rest of the inhabitants of Soldiers Delight Hundred, that the Road that now leads from Capt. Gist's Mill by a plantation called Wooley's into the rolling road may be cleared and made passable, it being the nearest way for the greatest part of said inhabitants to Church ⁴³ as well as convenient for sundry persons to said Mill, and further that the subscribers have altered their Rowling Road leading from Soldiers Delight to the Iron Works a nearer way and much better for rolling tobacco or riding &c.

357

Liber H W S No. 11, Liber T R No. 11. Proceedings of Baltimore County Court.

[This Liber begins with page 400, June Court 1739, which Court ends with page 421 after which there are many blank pages and then begins page 1 with August Court.]

November Court 1739. Nathaniel Gist and Samuel Webster are appointed Press Masters ⁴⁴ for the ensuing year.

78

March Court 1739. A new Commission for Justices.

141

Christopher Gist exhibits Petition. [It seems to be an account against James Gibbons for 2 years runaway time and charges of taking him, and the order of Court

⁴³ Not St. Thomas's—Garrison Forest—which was not built until 1743-4. Captain Gist's mill was probably on Gwynn's Falls—but?

⁴⁴ By Act of the Legislature in 1715 (*Archives of Maryland*, Proceedings and Acts of the Assembly, 1715-1716, Vol. XXX, p. 280), the counties were directed to appoint each year two Press Masters, whose duty was to impress victuals and other things for the militia when in active service. The Act was for three years, but probably was continued.

is that he serve Gist 4 years for said runaway time and charges.] 216

The Court meets 22 May 1740 to fix June 2nd for the purpose of meeting for the election of a Deputy or Delegate in place of John Moale, deceased, on which day the Court met, whereupon Capt. Richard Gist is declared elected to serve the County. 222

November Court 1740. Nathaniel Gist and Samuel Webster continued as Press Masters for the year. 353

Repairs to the new prison. 354

"The Long Calm" of Gunpowder. 355

Liber T B No. T R I. Proceedings of Baltimore County Court.

June Court 1741.

"It being a Court for election of a Delegate" in place of Roger Mathews, whereupon Capt. Aquila Paca ⁴⁵ was elected. p.

November Court 1741. The North of Gunpowder Upper Hundred divided into Upper Gunpowder Hundred and Bush River Hundred. 158

Samuel Webster and Nathaniel Gist continued as Press Masters for the ensuing year. 158

The old stone prison mentioned. 159

Liber T B No. D. Proceedings of Baltimore County Court.

August Court 1742. Pieces of linen cloth made in the County exhibited and rewards paid. 3, 4

March Court 1742. Christopher Gist, overseer of highways, presented for non feausance. 131

Liber J S No. T W 4. Proceedings of Baltimore County Court.

[It begins with August Court 1743 and ends with

⁴⁵ Uncle of William Paca, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Harford County was not formed from Baltimore until 1774, so Aquila Paca was in 1741 of Baltimore Co.

March Court 1745. I examined it only cursorily 27 November 1900.]

"Mrs. Rachel Baily, lately called Rachel Moale, Executrix of John Moale."

802

Liber Court Proceedings of Baltimore County Court 1750.

June Court 1750. Suit against John White for cutting down oak trees the beginning trees of Gabriel's Choice standing on a plain near the Indian Road and on a branch of little Pipe ⁴⁶ Creek.

29

August Court 1750. Ordered, that Cornelius Howard and Thomas Gest [Gist] lay out a road from Samuel Owings plantation where William Lewis lately dwelt into the main wagon road, to be cleared at said Owings expense.

151

Balances of estates from the Prerogative Court.

155

Liber H W S No. 3. [This is a Liber of Petitions and Commissions to establish the bounds of lands and the Returns between 1727 and 1736.]

Petition of Morgan Morray and Jabez Morray for Commission to establish the bounds of Morgan's Delight. Deposition of Josephus Murray ⁴⁷ 1730—Plat. 123

"Heard a gun fired and saw a bear fall from a tree." ⁴⁸

184

Petition of George Ogg for a Commission to mark the bounds of Rich Level which are a little Precarious.

⁴⁶ Little Pipe Creek is wholly in the present Carroll County—formed partly from Baltimore Co. in 1836.

⁴⁷ Note the (intentional) varied spelling of the names of the three brothers—which was originally Morray.

⁴⁸ I omitted to note the exact place and date but I think it was in the Pikesville section. I may mention that the *Maryland Gazette* of 13 July, 1758 notes the killing of a large bear in Queen Anne's Co. "The last seen for near 30 years." Some years ago a member of the Legislature from one of the lowest Eastern Shore counties told me, that in his father's time, there were deer killed in the cypress swamps in that locality. I believe there is still a law in the Local Code fixing the closed season for killing wild deer in Baltimore County.

At June Court 1735 a Commission issued. "The Deposition of Mr. Joshua Howard of said County, aged about 70 years."⁴⁹

220

Liber H W S No. 4. Bounds of Lands.

[This is a continuation of Liber H W S No. 3 from 1737 to 1762 and like its predecessor contains much information about lands, old inhabitants &c.]

1738 Deposition of John Greer—that he had been bitten by a rattlesnake in the weeds about 30 perches above the mouth of Long Green Run.⁵⁰

43

November 1740. Howard's Range in the branches of Deer Creek. "John Howard, commonly called lame John Howard." "John Howard killed a rattlesnake and took out its heart and swallowed it."⁵¹

57

Petition of George Eager for Commission to locate the bounds of Lunns Lot &c.⁵²

65

12 December 1746. Depositions of Violet Gist, aged 30 years or thereabouts, Thomas Gist 33, Cornelius Howard 39, Josephus Murray ("being one of the people called Quakers") 58.

131

Bounds of Northampton, Raven's⁵³ Refuge, Thomas's

⁴⁹ This item, like some others I have noted, not of public interest, will give information to some. Joshua Howard, grandfather of Col. John Eager Howard, had been only known to have come from England to Maryland "when very young."

⁵⁰ I have been told that there are still a few rattlesnakes—formerly throughout the Colony—in the upper part of Baltimore County. About 25 years ago Mr. Julian Smith, with others, saw one which escaped into a stone pile near Loch Raven. It had probably come down the Gunpowder in a freshet.

⁵¹ Perhaps from an old superstition that it would give him the spirit or courage of the animal. He was not of the family of this annotator.

⁵² Lunn's Lot was a somewhat crescent-shaped tract about in the middle of Baltimore, its northern apex being in the intersection of Biddle and Calvert Streets, and the southernmost point on the Patapsco River below Federal Hill. George Eager in January 1751 as captain of a vessel sailed for Madeira and was never again heard of and Lunn's Lot passed to his sister Ruth, the last of the Eager family, who married Cornelius Howard, father of Col. John Eager Howard.

⁵³ The common impression is that Loch Raven was so called from ravens

Park & Hampton Court. "Luke Raven,⁵³ uncle of Tobias Stansbury." 140

Ivy Hill ⁵⁴—the Garrison Quarter. 177

Beginning of Bedford Resurveyed a stone 2 feet high marked T 1730.⁵⁵ 179

Cornelius Howard's Petition for Commission to establish bounds of Lunn's Lot. Road from Baltimore to Garrison Forest. Position of William Lux's, formerly Dr. George Walker's dwelling house in Baltimore. Jonathan Hanson's stone mill now being built (27 September 1754) on E. side Jones's Falls.⁵⁶ 271

Liber B B No. 8. [This seems to be a Record of Judgments &c. in ordinary suits from November Court 1767 to August Court 1768.]

"NEWS" FROM THE "MARYLAND GAZETTE"

(Continued from Vol. XVII, p. 379.)

1752. *January 9.* On Sunday last [Jan. 5] died at his house in London Town, aged over seventy, Mr. Stephen West, the oldest inhabitant of that town, who has left the character of a just and honest man.

January 16. Last week William Fitzhugh, Esq. of

having nested or frequented there. But Luke Raven owned several tracts of land in that locality.

⁵³ The Ivy Hill Run, emptying into the Green Spring Branch at Eccleston Station, is still so called.

⁵⁴ This stone, so marked, is, or a few years ago was, still standing near the side of the railroad opposite Sudbrook Station.

⁵⁶ Dr. George Walker had been the early owner of a larger tract of land called "Chatsworth" adjoining Lunn's Lot to the northwest of the latter and his house, afterwards William Lux's, was southwest of the Reisters-town Road and north of Franklin Street. Jonathan Hanson's Mill, afterwards Pennington's, was on the east side of Jones's Falls near Chase Street.

Virginia, was married to Mrs. Rousby, widow of Mr. John Rousby, deceased.

Col. William Hammond of Baltimore Town and several other persons of note, have lately died of the small pox in Balto. Co.

January 23. We hear that Mr. John Gresham, member for Kent Co., has lately died there.

March 12. Friday night last [March 7] died at his house at Herring Bay, Capt. John West one of the Magistrates of this County.

By a letter from London we have an account of the death of Sr Wm. Gooch, Bart. late Gov^r of Virginia.

On Monday last [March 9] an 18 months old daughter of Mr. Dair's at Herring Bay, burnt to death, her clothing catching fire.

Yesterday morning died of an apoplectic fit, near Lower Marlborough, on his return from St. Mary's Co., William Cumming, Esq., one of the aldermen of this City, and for many years a practitioner of law in our Courts.

March 26. On Saturday last [March 21] one Whitefield (a relation of the Rev. George Whitefield) a Sailor belonging to Capt Spencer, was drowned in Patuxent. . . .

April 2. On Thursday the 19th of March last died suddenly at her House on South River Neck, to the great Grief of all who knew her, and on Thursday last was very decently interred, Mrs. Rebecca Sanders (the wife of Mr. Robert Sanders, Senior) aged 75 Years. . . (She had been married 56 years and lived to see the fourth generation. . . .)

Thursday last [March 26] died, after a lingering Illness, at his House at the Wood Yard, in Prince George's County, Capt. Richard Williams, formerly a Commander in the Guiney Trade.

The same Day died in Charles County, Mr. Edmund Porteus, Clerk of that County. He is succeeded in the said office by Benjamin Fendall, Esq.

April 9. We hear from Worcester County of the Death of Mr. Robert King, junior, Clerk of that County.

On the 5th Day of last Month [March] Dorothy, wife of Col. Richard Harrison of Charles County, departed this Life. She was the Daughter of Col. Robert Henson late of said County deceased. . . . She died in the 31st Year of her Age.

On the 17th of March a tornado blew down the house of John Grove of Calvert County, and killed his eldest daughter, and a child in her arms.

April 16. On the 4th inst, a son of Col. Blackburn was accidentally drowned in Potomack on the Virginia side.

May 7. Last Sunday Morning [May 3] at Four o'clock, died in the 58th Year of his Age, his Excellency Samuel Ogle, Esq, late Governor of this Province [Long obituary.]

Last Tuesday Evening [May 5] was interred the Remains of his Excellency Samuel Ogle, Esq., in the Church in this City; his Coffin was Covered with black Velvet, and the Pall supported by five Gentlemen of the Council, and the presiding Judge of the Provincial Court.

Last Saturday was interred here the body of Mr. John Mackubin, aged 88 Years; he was born in this County, and, as he died merely of old Age, was a remarkable Instance of the Healthfulness of the Place.

May 28. Early this Morning died of the Small-Pox, at his House in Baltimore County, Col. Thomas Sheredine, who was for many Years one of the Representatives and Magistrates of that County, and at the time of his Death High Sheriff thereof. His Deportment in all Stations of Life gained him a general esteem; and we may justly say, he lived beloved, and died lamented. We hear that Mr. Thomas Sheredine, his Son, will succeed him as High Sheriff of the said County.

June 18. On Sunday last [June 14] one Wm Marlow, a very ingenious and skilful smith, accidentally drowned.

July 9. On Sunday the 28th of June last, the Rev. Mr. Hugh Conn, a Presbyterian Minister, as he was preaching to a Congregation near Bladensburg in Prince George's County, dropp'd down dead in his Pulpit. . . .

We hear from St. Mary's County, that two or three Days ago died there the Reverend Mr. Lawrence De Butts, Rector of William and Mary Parish in that County.

August 6. By the Virginia Gazette of the 24th of July, we have an account of the Death of his Excellency Gabriel Johnston, Esq; late Governor of North Carolina, on the 17th of July, at Eden House in that Government. We are likewise informed by the same Gazette, of the Death, on the 20th, of the Rev. and Hon. Dr. William Dawson, one of his Majesty's Council of the Colony of Virginia, President of the College of William and Mary, and the Lord Bishop's Commissary for that Colony.

August 27. By the last ship from London, we have an Account of the Death of Mr. Philemon Hemsly, in the Temple, of the Small-Pox. His Body was very decently buried in the Temple Church, and on his Tomb Stone is the following inscription: [Here follows a long epitaph recording the death of Philemon Hemsly, of Queen Anne's County in Maryland; a Member of the Society of the Middle Temple, who died 12 May, 1752, aet. 24 years.]

September 14. On Monday Morning last [Sept. 11] died, at his House near West River, Mr. Joseph Galloway; a Gentleman justly esteem'd by all his Acquaintance, as he was a very fair Dealer, and an honest Man.

October 5. Sunday last [Oct. 1.] John Williams a ferryman drowned near Kent Island.

December 14. Mr. Francis Key of St. Mary's County, was married to Miss Anne Arnold Ross, eldest Daughter of John Ross, Esq. of this City, a well accomplished and deserving young Lady, with a pretty Fortune.

December 28. Four Days ago, about noon, there hap-

pened a very tragical and melancholy Accident, at Mr. Lawson's Iron Works in Baltimore County; Several of his Daughters with Others, being on the Furnace Pond near his Dwelling House, the Ice broke under them, by which Means, one Man whose name was James Byus, and four young Women were drowned, three of whom were Mr. Lawson's Daughters, (his Eldest, his Third and his Fourth), and the other Miss Elizabeth Read, of this Place, who was then there on a visit. And several others broke in and very narrowly escaped drowning. The dead Bodies were all taken up about two Hours after. The sudden and immature Death of so many amiable, virtuous and well accomplish'd young Ladies, gives the utmost Concern to all their Acquaintance.

1753. *January 4.* Tuesday Evening [Jan. 2.] died Mr Joseph Crouch, of the Gun Shot Wound he received from his impudent dr-k-n son on Christmas Day.

January 18. On the 2d inst, a boy of 10 or 12 years, only son of Thomas Ford of Baltimore County, crushed to death by a tree.

February 1. On Tuesday last [Jan. 30] died in Calvert County, of several wounds and Burns which she had received, Mrs. Alethea Cook, a Gentlewoman of an excellent character, and formerly the wife of the late worthy Mr. Walter Smith. Her last marriage was to a Man, whose Cloth and Station in Life ought to have rendered him exemplary for Virtue and Piety; but his horrid Usage and unparell'd Barbarity to his wife (which Decency forbids even to relate) is supposed to have been the cause of her Death; and he is now confined in the Goal of that County, in order to be tried for the same.

February 15. Wednesday Morning last [Feb. 14] died here after a few Days Illness, Mr. Thomas Sparrow, who has been for many years Door Keeper to the Honourable the Lower House of Assembly, and cryer of the Provincial and Anne Arundel County Courts, and was well esteemed in his neighborhood.

March 1. On Tuesday evening, April 28th Thomas Wilkins of Kent Co., Ship Carpenter, accidentally drowned.

March 8. On Monday last [March 5] Mr. Stephen West, Merchant, was married to Miss Hannah Williams (only Daughter of the late Capt. Williams, at the Wood Yard), a Young Gentlewoman of Great worth and Fortune.

March 15. Last Monday Morning [March 12], died at his Plantation about 5 miles from Town, in the sixty-third, or grand climacterical Year of his Age, Mr. Thomas Worthington, who for Many Years past, and to the Time of his Death, was one of the Representatives for this County, in the Lower House of Assembly. . . .

On Saturday last [March 10] died at his Plantation, on the North Side of Severn, Capt. Philip Jones, in the 80th Year of his Age. . . .

March 22. A POEM, Sacred to the Memory of Miss Margaret Lawson, Miss Elizabeth Lawson, Miss Dorothy Lawson and Miss Elizabeth Read . . . by T. Cradock.

On Thursday last [March 15] died in Worcester County, the Rev. Mr. Patrick Glasgow, the very worthy Rector of Allhallows Parish, in that County.

Sunday last [March 18], died, after a short Illness, at his House on Patuxent River, near his Father's Iron Works, Mr. Richard Snowden, junior, who was justly and greatly esteem'd, and his Death is much lamented by all who had the Pleasure of his Acquaintance.

March 29. A few Days ago a Melancholy Accident happened in Talbot County to Master Matthew Ward Tilghman, a very hopeful Youth, Eldest Son to Mr. Matthew Tilghman, one of the Representatives for that County; He was running just behind a Cart, when one of the wheels run over the end of a piece of Wood, which flung it around with such Force that it broke one of his Legs, of which he soon after died.

July 12. Mrs. Margaret Flemming and John Gordon, Block-maker, drowned in a squall on the 8th. inst.

One day last week one Henry Footney killed by lightning in front of his house, about four miles from Frederick.

August 2d. Last Friday [July 27] died, after a very long and lingering Illness, at the House of Jonas Green, where he had lived upwards of Eleven Years, and next Day was decently interr'd, Mr. Benjamin Wood, Printer, aged 38, born at Tattershall in Lincolnshire. He had a good education, well understood the learned Languages, and was an ingenious and skilful Artist.

September 13. On Sunday Evening last [Sept. 9.] died, of the Gout in his Lungs, in the 77th Year of his Age, Robert Gordon, Esq, who was for many Years a very reputable Inhabitant of this City, one of the Aldermen, and one of the Representatives for the same in the Lower House of Assembly; as also, one of the Judges of the Provincial Court, and one of the Commissioners of the Loan Office . . . and on Tuesday last in the Evening his Remains were honourably interr'd, the Funeral Sermon being delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bacon, and Persons of all Ranks accompanying him to the Grave.

October 4. Yesterday died of the Dropsy, aged about 59 Years, Capt. Joseph Cowman, a gentleman remarkable for his friendly Hospitality, and many other good Qualities; and his Remains will be interr'd on Saturday next, at the West River Meeting House.

October 11. On Sunday last [Oct. 7] died, in the Prime of Life, at his House in Talbot County, Mr. Jeremiah Nichols, a Gentleman of a very extensive Trade, and fair Character.

Thursday Morning last [Oct. 4] one John Dobbs, a carrier found drowned with two stones about his neck. Suicide.

Lately died in Dorchester County, the Rev. Mr. Thomas

Dell, Rector of St. Mary's White Chapel Parish, in that County.

October 25. Last Monday Evening [Oct. 2] one James McGill accidentally drowned.

November 1. On Thursday last [Oct. 25] died in Prince George's County, Mrs. Anne Murdock, the virtuous consort of Mr. William Murdock, and Daughter of the late Col. John Addison. . . . [long eulogy]

November 15. Last Thursday Night [Nov. 7] died, at her Plantation near this Town, Mrs. Elizabeth Beale, Widow of the late Mr. John Beale, an aged Gentlewoman, possess'd of every Christian Virtue.

November 22. Last Week died one Bej. Pearce at the Head of South River in consequence of a gun-shot wound accidentally received.

November 29. Friday last [Nov. 23] died, after a nervous Fever, Mr. Talbot Risteau, Clerk of Baltimore County.

December 6. Yesterday, about Ten o'clock in the Evening, died at his House in this City, in the 68th Year of his Age, after a long and lingering Illness, the Honourable Daniel Dulany, Esq. Commissary-General of this Province, one of his Lordship's Council of State, and Recorder of this City. During 50 Years residence in Maryland, he always maintained an excellent character, strictly agreeable to the Rules of Honour, Justice and Integrity. He came into the Country very Young, but by the Strength of his natural Parts (which were extraordinary), and his diligent Application, particularly to the Law, he became very eminent in that Profession. . . . [long obituary.]

Monday Morning last [Dec. 2] died on Kent Island, the Rev. Mr. John Thornton, Rector of Christ's Church Parish, in Queen Anne's County. And the next Day died, in the same County, the Rev. Mr. James Cox, Rector of St. Paul's Parish.

December 13. Tuesday last the Body of the Honourable Daniel Dulany, Esq., Commissary-General of this Province, whose Death we mentioned last week, was honourably Interred in a Vault prepared for that Purpose, near the North Entrance of the Church; his pall being supported by his Excellency the Governor, Four of the Honourable Council, and the Worshipful Mayor of the City.

1754. On Xmas eve one Seth Evans, a caulker, crossed the Patuxent to fetch a midwife to his wife, and both froze to death on the way over.

February 7. Williamsburg. Jan. 25. Thursday the 17th Instant died of the Gout in his Stomach, at his House in Gloucester County, the Hon. John Lewis, Esq., a Gentleman of an unblemished Character, and many Years a Member of his Majesty's Council for this Province.

February 14. Friday last [Feb. 8] died of the Gout, at his Seat on Potowmack, the Honourable Benjamin Young, Esq, one of his Lordship's Council of State, Judge of the Admiralty Court, Chief Justice of the Provincial Court, and one of the Judges of the Land Office, and formerly one of the Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office. He was a Gentleman of a Most amiable Character; had great knowledge and Probity to discharge his great Trusts; and his Death may justly be reckoned a general public Loss.

February 21. Last Friday [Feb. 15] died at his Father's House in this City, aged 22 Years, of a confirm'd Consumption, Mr. John Henry Carroll, youngest son of Dr. Charles Carroll; a very hopeful Young Gentleman. . . .

February 28. About a Fortnight ago, died at his House on Patuxent River, Capt. James Duke, aged upwards of 60, who for above 20 Years past was a worthy Magistrate of Calvert County, and for several Years their Presiding Justice; A Gentleman beloved and esteemed.

March 21. Saturday Morning last [March 16], died at his House in London Town, after a tedious Indisposition, Mr. William Chapman, aged 67 Years. He was a Gentleman who had transacted a great deal of Business as a Merchant, with a fair Character; and was, in his Younger Years one of the Magistrates of this County. . . .

April 4. On Tuesday last [April 2] Mr. Robert Carter, of Westmoreland in Virginia, was married by the Rev. Mr. Malcolm, to Miss Frances Tasker, youngest Daughter of the Honourable Benjamin Tasker, Esq.,; a fine Young Lady, with a genteel Fortune.

We have heard from Worcester County, of the Death of Col. John Selby, one of the worthy Representatives of that County.

April 18. We have just heard, that Mrs. Brookes, a Widow Gentlewoman, near Upper Marlborough, fell suddenly into the Fire, and no Assistance being near, perished in the Flames.

May 9. Lately, died of the Bite of a mad Dog, near Fairly Creek, in Kent County, one Bradshaw, a lad about 17 or 18 Years of Age. . . .

Last week was Married, at West River Meeting, Mr. Philip Thomas, junior, (son of the Hon. Philip Thomas, Esq.) to Mrs. Galloway, a Widow Gentlewoman of great Worth and Merit. There were upwards of an Hundred Guests who partook of the Wedding Dinner.

May 16. Sunday last [May 12] died, at his Plantation in Charles County, in an advanced Age, Col. George Dent, who was in his Younger Years one of the Representatives of that County, one of their Magistrates, and for three Years their Sheriff. In the Year 1729, he was appointed one of the Justices of the Provincial Court, and at the Time of his Death was Chief Justice of the Province. His conduct in public Office, gain'd him Applause; and in his private Character, as Husband, Parent, Master, or Neighbour, he was truly exemplary.

May 23. On Wednesday Morning last week [May 15] one Edward Loyd who rented a small House and Tract of Land in Queen Anne's County killed by lightning.

May 30. Friday last [May 24] Mr. Beale Howard, a young Man, going up Patapsco in a Sloop, in a sudden Squall of Wind, was jirk'd overboard by the Fore Sheet, and drowned.

On Saturday last [May 25] one Henry Cory, a hand on a vessel, killed by premature discharge of a gun.

July 11. Sunday last [July 7] one Fell, Master of a family, and a daughter of Emanuel Teal, aged about 13 Years, accidentally drowned, by the capsizing of a Canoe, in Falls of Patapsco.

August 29. Monday last [Aug. 26] died at his House in Baltimore County, Mr. Stephen Onion, owner of the Iron Works on Gun Powder River; a Gentleman of a good Character, and plentiful Fortune.

September 5. Monday last [Sept. 2] died at his House near West River, Capt. Richard Harwood, who was many Years one of our Magistrates; he was well respected, as in every Station of Life he behaved as an honest Man.

September 26. Philadelphia, Sept. 5. Last week, on Wednesday Morning [Aug. 28] died much lamented, in the sixteenth Year of his Age, William Thomas Martin. He was second Son to the Honourable Josiah Martin, Esq. of New York, and read Philosophy in the higher Class of our Academy. . . .

October 3. Tuesday last week [Sept. 24] died in child bed, in Dorchester County, Mrs. Anne Myers, the agreeable and virtuous Consort of the Reverend Mr. John Myers, late Rector of this Parish, now of St. Mary's White Chapel in that County.

We hear that the ship, whereof Capt. Isaac Johns, was late Commander, is arrived in Patowmack, from London, with Convicts, but that Capt. Johns died on the Passage,

12 Days after she sailed from England; he has left here a sorrowful young Widow, and one child, to bemoan the Loss of the kindest Husband, and most indulgent Parent.

October 10. On Sunday Morning last Week [Sept. 30] Mr. John Williams was found lying dead in the Road a few Miles from Town, and is supposed to have been hurt in falling from his Horse.

October 30. On Wednesday of last Week [Oct. 23] one Anne Hogan, a married woman, very big with child, accidentally drowned at mouth of South River.

November 7. Early on Monday Morning last [Nov. 4] died, in Baltimore Town, Capt. Thomas Askew, commander of the Maryland-Merchant, who maintained the Character of a very worthy Commander and honest Man.

December 12. Philadelphia, November 28. Last Saturday [Nov. 23] departed this Life, in the 45th Year of his Age, Charles Willing, Mayor of this City.

On Tuesday last [Nov. 26] died here Michael Lightfoot, Esq., our Provincial Treasurer. And Yesterday Dr. Samuel Preston Moore was appointed by the General Assembly in his Stead.

1755. *January 9.* We hear from Elk Ridge, that as Mr. Benjamin Lawrence, a Planter, was walking across a Field, a few Days ago, with a Pipe in his Mouth, he fell down forward, and run the Pipe Stem into the Roof of his Mouth, of which he died last Saturday [Jan. 4]

Yesterday Afternoon, Mr. Henry Woodward, a Young Gentleman of this Place, was married to Miss Mary Young (Daughter and Heiress of the late Mr. Richard Young, and Grand Daughter of the late Honourable Samuel Young, Esq.) a young Gentlewoman of a most amiable Person, happy Temper, and pretty Fortune.

February 27. Sunday last [Feb. 23] died of the Pleurisy, at his Plantation about 9 miles from Town, on the Patapsco Road, Mr. Richard Warfield, in his 79th

Year, who was formerly one of the Representatives in Many Assemblies, for this County, and for many Years one of our Magistrates; a Gentleman of an upright and unblemish'd Character.

By Capt. Brooke [Leonard Brooke, Capt. of the *Horatio*, cf. Md. Gaz. 20 Feb. 1755], from Lisbon, we are informed that Capt. James Dobbins, a Gentleman well known and respected in this Province, died on board the *Thames* frigate, on his Passage, a few days after he left our Capes.

March 6. Thursday last [Feb. 27] died here Mrs. Elizabeth Marriott, Widow, who kept the Ship Tavern in South-East street, and is said to have died worth upwards of 3000 Pounds.

March 13. Last week died, at her Plantation near South River, Mrs. Sarah Hill, Widow, aged 83 Years. This old Gentlewoman was one of the People called Quakers, and justly merited the esteem of her Acquaintance. Her Twin Sister is yet living, and a hearty Woman.

April 3. On Thursday the 27th of February died, at his House in Baltimore County after two Days Illness, supposed of the Gout in his Head and Stomach, Doctor Josias Middlemore, in the 73d Year of his Age; who came from England in the Year 1720, since which Time he hath been resident in that County. . . . [long obituary mentioning his only son Francis Middlemore who died a few Years before in his 19th Year.]

April 10. On the second Instant, died suddenly, at a Gentleman's House, as he was on his Journey for Baltimore Assizes, Mr. Jeremiah Chase, of Charles County, a Practitioner of the Law, and at the last General Election chosen one of the Representatives for St. Mary's County; a Gentleman remarkable for his Faithfulness to his Clients, and whose Death is greatly regretted. [See below.]

Calvert County, March 28, 1755. On Sunday Morning last [March 23] died at her House in this County, Mrs.

Sarah Somervell, Relict of the late worthy Dr. James Somervell, who died in February 1751.

April 17. Friday last [April 11] died at Chester Town, after a lingering Illness, Mr. James Calder, aged 60 Years, who had long practiced the Law in this and the neighboring Province, with great Repute, and was for six Years a Representative in the General Assembly of this Province for Kent County. . . .

May 15. This Day Capt. Birstall, in the Schooner Industry, arrived here from Madeira, and brings the melancholy News of the Death of Mr. Richard Hill, junior, eldest son to Dr. Hill, formerly of this Province, at that Island, after a lingering Illness, on the 18th of March past.

May 22. Saturday last [May 17] died, at his Seat in St. Mary's County, aged upwards of sixty, the Honourable George Plater, Esq., who was for many Years one of his Lordship's Council of State, Naval Officer of Patuxent, and lately appointed Secretary of the Province; a Gentleman eminent for every Social Virtue, which cou'd render him truly valuable. He was as Horace says, ad unguem factus Homo. As his life was a Pleasure, so was his Death a Grief, to every one that knew him.

June 12. Tuesday last [June 10] Robert Friend, Carpenter of the Ship Severn, accidentally drowned.

June 26. At a special Court lately held in Charles County, one white Man, a negro wench, and a Negro Doctor, were all tried and found Guilty, of poisoning Mr. Jeremiah Chase, whose Death we mentioned some Time ago. . . . these three condemned for poisoning Mr. Chase are to be hang'd in Chains.

August 7. On Sunday last [Aug. 3.] died at Mr. Galloway's, at West River, Humphrey Adams, Esq. a Gentleman possess'd of a large Estate in England, who came over here this Summer, to take his Diversion in a Tour thro' the English Colonies on this Continent.

August 28. On Tuesday last [Aug. 26] at Upper Marlborough in Prince George's County, Mr. Thomas Cessford fell from the roof of a House and was so injured that he died the following morning.

September 18. On Friday evening [Sept. 12] one Benjamin Jones was killed in a drunken frolic at Queen Anne Town, Prince George's County, leaving a wife and two small children.

October 2. Monday Evening last [Sept. 29] died here, at his House in Town, after a lingering Indisposition, aged 64, Dr. Charles Carroll, who had been about 40 Years a Resident in this Town. For some Years, after his Coming hither, he followed the Practice of Physic, with good Success; but laying that aside, he applied himself to more extensive Schemes of Trade and Merchandize, by which he amassed a very considerable Fortune. He was educated in his Mother Country, in the Principles of the Church of Rome; but, long since, renounced the errors of that Church, and became a loyal Subject, and True Protestant; and in the Year 1737, was chosen to represent the People in the Lower House of Assembly, in which Station he spared no Pains or Application to be serviceable to the Country and his Constituents, and Continued to his Death. He was a Gentleman of good Sense and Breeding, courteous and affable; and his Name will be handed down to Posterity, with a Respectful Remembrance.

October 9. On Wednesday [Oct. 1] a party of Indians killed or carried off Benjamin Rogers, his Wife and seven children, and Edmund Marle of Frederick County.

October 16. Williamsburg, Oct. 3. Friday Se'nnight [Sept. 26] died the Reverend William Stith, A. M. and President of William and Mary College, a Gentleman of great Learning and Abilities, universally beloved by his Friends and Acquaintance, and whose Death is greatly lamented.

October 30. Last Sunday Morning [Oct. 26] died very suddenly, at his Lodgings in Town, Capt. John Randell, aged 66 Years.

1756. *April 29.* Saturday last [April 24] Mr. Benjamin Mackall Jun^r one of the representatives for Calv^t Co., was married to Miss Rebecca Covington, in P. G. Co.

May 13. On Tuesday last [May 11] in the Morning, died at his house in this City, Alexander Hamilton, M. D., aged 44.

We have received a letter giving a particular account of the death of Mr. Thomas Cresap, Jun^r, who was shot by Indians on St. George's day last.

May 20. On Tuesday last [May 18] died at his plantation near the head of South River, aged upwards of 50 years, Maj. Henry Hall, formerly one of our magistrates, and since chosen at many elections to represent the County.

Last week died in Fred^k Town, Mr. Richard Burdus, formerly clerk of the Prov^l Court, who resigned that place about a year since owing to ill health.

May 27. Sunday last [May 23] Mr. George Maxwell, Mrcht^t of Benedict Town, was married in Dorchester Co., to Miss Elizabeth Trippe.

June 24. News lately received from England of the death of the Hon. Edmund Jennings, late of this place, at Bath.



JAMES ALFRED PEARCE

BERNARD C. STEINER

(Continued from Vol. XVII, p. 363)

On March 4, 1849, the Vice-President appointed Pearce a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, a position which he held until his death. He became one of the chief spokesmen for the Institution in the Senate, defending ¹³³ it for not accepting objects of art, as the endowment was not large, and the Regents who "have done their duty properly, judiciously, economically, faithfully," were therefore preparing to erect the building slowly.¹³⁴

His interest in the Institution led him to prepare an important report in 1854 which was acknowledged on June 25 by A. G. Brown of Mississippi, writing from Washington as follows:

"I have read with singular interest the report written by yourself "on the distribution of the income of the Smithsonian fund etc." which you did me the honor to send. The distinction which you make between the accumulation of *learning* in the form of books, and the diffusion of knowledge among men strikes me with great force. And I am no less impressed with the idea advanced by you that nothing is added to the "increase" of knowledge by the simple concentration of that which has already been ascertained in a particular locality. Knowledge is not increased by its concentration. I pay but an humble tribute to the memory of Smithson when I say that until I had read your report—no proper appreciation of his philanthropy had entered my mind. The report presents him in a new light. Instead of being a vainglorious pretender, or a driveling imitator your report presents him as an injured genius, who in few words laid the foundation for a vast scheme

¹³³ Jan. 30, 1851.

¹³⁴ See May 27, 1852.

of drawing together all that was rich and rare in human progress and then scattering it broad cast over the world. The friends of Smithson owe you a debt of gratitude for that report—and the friends of literary, scientific and artistic progress owe you still more, they owe you their eternal thanks. You have brought out in bold relief the true meaning of Smithson in making his munificent bequest and in doing this you have given to “the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men” an impetus which will be felt and appreciated for generations to come. The Report should be extensively diffused among the people.”

Chief Justice Taney was also a regent and often wrote Pearce from Baltimore to inquire whether it would be necessary for him to come to Washington to attend a meeting.¹³⁵

In 1854 a controversy arose among the regents, as to whether they should establish a great library or not. Although Pearce was distinctly a literary man, he joined the majority of the board in supporting Professor Henry and in opposing Professor Jewett and the plan of a library. As a result of the controversy, Rufus Choate retired from the board, attacking it for its decision. On January 17, 1855, Pearce rose in its defence against the charges that the regents had substituted their will for that of Congress. Pearce, who had been one of those who had been “thus contumacious,” received these reproaches with “something of indignation.” He differed with the “brilliant parliamentary and forensic orator,” and on the side of Pearce stood men of “such weight of character as cannot be exceeded in this Country.” Among them were Taney, who “holds the first rank as a jurist in the United States, first unquestionably in position and, as I believe, not surpassed either in the extent and variety of his legal learning, the vigor and acuteness of his logical faculties, or by the purity of his professional and private life, by any man in the country or

¹³⁵ For example, on June 2, 1854, Taney wrote that he had been unwell and was arranging to get away to Old Point Comfort and did not wish to come to Washington, except for an important meeting.

elsewhere." Pearce considered it "extremely fortunate that I concur in opinion on this question," with him and also with Richard Rush, J. M. Berrien, and J. Y. Mason of Virginia. The discretionary powers of the Regents are large and the real gist of the matter was that all of the \$25,000 authorized to be expended for a library had not been spent. The regents were required to provide lecture rooms and had, therefore, paid lecturers. They were even required to have a chemical laboratory, therefore, they established researches. Their collections must be described in memoirs and the trust was broad enough to enable the regents to pay for researches, outside of the walls of museums, and for the description of objects, not in the collections. He defended Professor Henry, the secretary, for the removal of his assistant, and for having power to do so without reference to the board. Henry was a "gentleman, as well as widely known to the world of science, a profound philosophic scholar, a man of pure and stainless life." It would be proper for the Senate to investigate the conduct of the Regents, in addition to the investigation proposed by the House of Representatives; but Pearce would not move this, since he could not serve on the committee. This controversy led to an interesting interchange of letters between Pearce and Henry.¹³⁶ Henry's first letter, dated March 12, 1855, read thus:

¹³⁶ From Cambridge, Mass., on Aug. 4, 1855, we find an interesting letter of Asa Gray on Joseph Henry.

"I am concerned to find that a sentence (on p. 10) in an article in Silliman's Journal on the Smithsonian Institution appears to convey a wrong impression, in respect to your views when the subject of the organization of the Institution was before the Senate.

"Not paying particular attention to a point aside from the general argument, I fear I was misled by the quotations in Mr. Meacham's report, which I did not verify as I ought to have done. So I was led to suppose that you advocated Mr. Marsh's bill or project, as preferable to Mr. Owens.

"But I am now incidentally informed that this is not the case, or not a correct representation of it.

"it seemed to me so natural that this should be so,—with much untried and in some respects impossible proposals as those of Mr. Owens bill.—

“Accompanying this letter I send you the letter of appointment a copy of which has been deposited with the Secretary of the Senate.

“Upham’s report has been published in the Boston Daily Advertiser. I have just had a copy of Witte’s report copied to send this afternoon to the Boston Atlas.

“It is headed as follows Mr. Witte from the select committee made the following report, Mr. Taylor concurring and Mr. Puryear and Mr. Wells though not dissenting from all the views prepared not to sign either this report or the report made by Mr. Upham alone.

and when it could not be known or hardly expected, that so truly a scientific, high-minded and incorruptibly honest and disinterested a person as Prof. Henry could be secured to the Institution.—that I adopted without investigation the view that you then favored the Library plan as preferable to any other then proposed.—and I presumed that your views underwent a change after Prof. Henry’s appointment, and when it was seen as before perhaps it hardly could have been that such plans as those now adopted could safely and successfully be carried into execution.

“I well remember having an interview with Prof. H. at Princeton, before he had accepted the post offered to him, and that I urged his accepting it on the ground that the Scientific men of the Country and others of good practical judgment, would feel little confidence in the practical working of such plans, unless he were to identify himself with it.

“I see however that the expression I have inadvertently used that you had ‘changed your mind’ may be deemed objectionable, and may not be true. I the more readily took the view from Mr. Meacham to show thereby what construction you, and therefore probably other Senators, must have put upon the law.

“I notice that Mr. Meacham does not give the date of the speech of yours from which his quotations are made. The date would doubtless enable one to see what was the alternative then before the Senate.

“My object now is, not only to apologize for having jumped to a conclusion that I now suspect is more or less erroneous and to explain how I came to do so, but to ask your permission to correct it, in a brief note which I shall be glad to append to the ensuing number of the Journal, now printing, and to ask you to assure me the means of making this correction perfect, if you think it worth while to recur to the subject in the Journal:—in which case an early line would reach me in time for the purpose.

“I write with the strong determination not to misrepresent anybody: but I naturally was not so watchful in respect to the views of those who defended as to those who assailed (often as unfairly as wrongly) the management of the Institution in which we all feel so deep an interest.”

"Mr. Witte had directed the printer to put the two reports in the same volume.

"I have not yet heard from Mr. Puryear in answer to my letter complaining of the injustice of allowing Mr. Jewett to add to the testimony after the proceedings had been closed a criticism on my deposition etc.—

"Nothing new except that I have just learned with much sorrow that the old college building at Princeton was burned down last night.

"This has given me a depression of spirits which darkens for the present all things around me.

"Do not forget to send me a drawing of your house in order that I may furnish the directions for the erection of the lightning rods.

"Jewett has ordered 1000 copies of the whole investigation before the committee of the House. He did not know at the time he did this that Mr. Witte's report was to form a part. It will cost him about 2000 doll.

"We have a large amount of correspondence to clear off which has accumulated during the past month.

"I presume you are engaged in arranging your own affairs after having given all your time and energies for three months to the business of others. Good deeds are safe investments for this life and that which is to come and I trust you will never know cause to regret the labor.

"Since writing the above I have rec'd a copy of Mr. W.'s report and think it an admirable exposition of the affair.

"In haste I remain as ever your friend & serv't."

Henry's second letter was written on April 6th, 1855.

"I have been exceedingly engaged since the receipt of your letter in bringing up the business which has fallen behind during the war and I hope you will therefor pardon me for not writing before this morning on the subject of lightning rods for your house. I commenced to examine the plan you sent me some time since but found it insufficient to enable me to

give definite instruction. It will be necessary for this that I be furnished with a sketch of the elevation in addition to the ground plan now in my possession and also with an account of the position of the house in regard to the points of the compass. The latter is important because other things being equal the rods should be placed nearest that quarter of the heavens for which the thunder storms come which in this part of the Country is generally South of West.

"I will send you the platina points as soon as I am able to furnish you with the proper directions.

"Mr. Witte has been in the City and has examined the records of the Committee. He is indignant at the course pursued by Mr. Upham and though he does not think it proper to throw out the intruded matter on his own responsibility he has added an appendix to his report protesting against the additions and omissions. He affixes to the appendix a communication from myself in which I examine Mr. Jewetts papers and endeavor to expose them fully. I regret that I could not submit this article to your cool criticism. I wrote it while the press were waiting and found it impossible to answer the several points of Mr. Jewett's papers without giving him a few 'hard knocks.' I also felt much inclined to give Mr. Meacham a few touches but refrained from doing so.

"Mr. Witte's report with the additional matter follows immediately after the report of Mr. Upham. The whole will therefore form our document in which the antidote will be administered with the bane.

"I have received from Mr. Puryear a very satisfactory letter in which he deprecates in strong language the addition of new material after the investigation of the committee closed.

"The fair of the metropolitan institute has terminated and the rooms in the institution will in after days be restored to their former appearance. I was called on at almost the last moment to give the closing address. It had the merit of brevity and perhaps was as well done as if I had been allowed longer time for preparation.

"I made a visit last week to Baltimore and gave a lecture agreeably to promise before the Maryland Institute on 'Science and the Methods of Scientific Discovery.' It was attended by a very large audience and was apparently well received. I said nothing about the institution in the lecture though much interest was manifested in private in regard to it and all were pleased with the part the Chief Justice and yourself have taken in the affair. Though you have devoted much time and labor in the cause I trust your course will be properly appreciated by the Public generally. I have just received a very kind letter from Prof. Caswell of Brown University in which he fully endorses the course of the Regents.

"I have learned that Mr. Jewett has been nominated for the chair of Belles-lettres in Columbian College D. C. This will serve to white-wash him and give him an opportunity to prolong the War. The walls of the college however, will not save him if he continues his attacks. I do not wish to lay a straw in his way and if he will remain content in with the position in which his own evil disposition has placed him or if he will endeavor to retrieve his character by another course I shall be pleased to give him any assistance in my power but if he continues to assail the Regents and myself he must expect to be answered."

On April 11th, 1855, Henry wrote for a third time.

"I informed you in my last letter that I was about to append to the Report of Mr. Witte a reply to the papers of Mr. Jewett unlawfully introduced into the proceedings of the committee of the House. I have however on more mature reflection and a conversation with the chief clerk of the House concluded to withdraw the article I had prepared and suffer the proceedings to be printed just as they come from the hands of the chairman. It is true I am authorized to append the article by Mr. Witte or rather it is appended by him yet as there is no other law than that of custom for the addition of matter to a report after it has come into the hands of a printer

and as I wish not to give the slightest shadow of a cause of complaint I have concluded it is best to withdraw the article.

"The reply ought to have been published with the proceedings so that the antidote and the bane might go together. What is the remedy for this most egregious violation of propriety and I may say of honesty. Not only is Mr. Jewett allowed to intrude two papers after the committee closed its investigations but Mr. Blodget is allowed to withdraw two papers besides the letter published in the New York paper which you put in as evidence and the report of the executive committee. Furthermore the record is faulty in the extreme.

"Shall I come out in the *Intelligencer* with the facts of the case as exhibited in a correspondence between Mr. Witte and myself? Can I induce the next Congress to allow me to put on record an answer to Mr. Jewett's papers? As the matter now stands on the records of Congress I am not fully exonerated from the charges which were made against me.

"I am just now somewhat inclined for War. The pamphlet of Morse I have not yet taken up. Like Blodget Morse is a compound of a small amount of talents and a large amount of something else.

P. S. I send your lightning rod points by the express of to-day."

Still a fourth letter, dated May 10th, 1855, was written by Henry.

"Your letter of the 7th. has been received and I hasten to answer it by the mail of this afternoon. I regret that you have not a branch of the express line to your town. We could then keep you supplied with some of the new publications and other matters.

"I shall not fail to accept your kind invitation for June provided you will drop me a line to let me know that you will be at home. I will inspect the rods and see that they are put up in accordance with the latest views of science.

"We should be pleased to have some observations on the

weather at your place and I shall bring with me a few instruments to put up under your care. Observations on the thunder storms which visit your district would be interesting.

"I forgot to mention that the rod connected with the kitchen chimney ought to be as high as stability will warrant and that it may be staid by small slips of wood.

"I do not think that Prof. Jewett can say much with propriety in regard to the copy right system. From the first to the last it has been a matter of selfishness with him. A patent has been taken out in the names of Coles the workman for the improvements made at the expense of the Institution and for the right to use these improvements, I am informed that the publisher of the Globe has paid to Jewett and Coles the sum of 15000 dolls.

"Mr. Barker is expected in the City about the last of the month.

"This is a remarkable season the thermometer on the 9th. stood as follows At 7—40 at 2—47 and at 9—43.

I remain as ever truly your friend & servt "

On April 5, 1860, Benjamin Rush wrote Pearce, asking permission to print in a memorial volume, the latter's remarks in the Smithsonian Proceedings concerning his father who was a Regent. On February 21, 1861, Pearce urged the passage of an appropriation for the distribution of the duplicates "enormous in bulk and value" belonging to the Smithsonian Institute, so that every college in the United States may receive some of them.

Pearce's scientific interests and his friendship for William H. Emory joined together to cause him to introduce a request on December 9, 1847, that the Secretary of War send the Senate a copy of a military reconnaissance of a route from Fort Leavenworth to San Diego, made by Emory as Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers.¹³⁷

¹³⁷ On Jan. 9, 1849, he offered a resolution to have a geological reconnaissance made of California and Oregon. On Jan. 24, 1849, he opposed

"Emory wrote him from time to time, as from El Paso, on January 17, 1855, concerning the survey of the Border. When Emory had finished his work, he found a defender in Pearce, on April 8, 1858, when the latter called attention to the fact, that Emory had paid back part of the appropriation.¹³⁸ While making this defence, Pearce remarked that it was customary for scientific instructors to be sent with expeditions to terra incognita. These reports were not trash. For example, "we never sit here a day, or put our hats on our heads, that we are not making use of something which the study of insect life has contributed to the industrial arts and brought into common use. . . . Nothing is more useful to those who till the ground than the study of those insects which are hurtful or beneficial to the great staples of agriculture—the so-called bugology." "There is value in this," he continued, "and there is value in all human knowledge, I do not care what it is. Nothing is beneath the study of man which is the work of his creator." England appreciated our scientific reports.¹³⁹

He was constantly an advocate of the Coast Survey; on February 19, 1849, he defended Alexander Dallas Bache, its head, Franklin's grandson, from an attack by Thomas H. Benton, and said that the expenditure for the Survey "calls for patriotism and good sense on every American Senator." He thought the Survey might be completed in fifteen years and held that the Navy Officers were incompetent to perform the more difficult and scientific operations of this work; "because they lacked "knowledge of geodetic operations, as es-

the purchase of a map of Texas by J. D. Cordova, because other maps were available. On Jan. 21, 1850, he presented a memorial from the Maryland State Agricultural Society requesting the establishment of a Federal Bureau of Agriculture. He spoke on the Mexican boundary on July 26 and Aug. 27, 1852 and on postponing the printing of a report thereon on April 5, 1853.

¹³⁸ On May 13, he defended him again. In the April speech, he favored the publication, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institute, of Rodgers report on an expedition to Bering Straits.

¹³⁹ During that year, Major Emory wrote Pearce from Fort Riley on Feb. 6, and on April 23.

sential as hydrographic "ones, for the survey. From the establishment of the survey in 1807, he traced its history and compared it minutely with the British Ordnance Survey. He defended Hassler, the former superintendent and Bache, the present one, who was "not only a man of profound scientific ability, disciplined in the severest school of study known in the United States, but he has matured and improved his earlier acquisitions, since his arrival at manhood, by the most diligent research, perseveringly pursued at home and carefully prosecuted abroad; and, indeed by every means known by the philosophical scholar. To all this ability and acquirement, he adds a simplicity of character which becomes the philosopher, which not only sheds a grace upon him, but secures for him the fullest confidence of all who know him."

Bache was "in the field for eight months in the year, conducting and superintending the observations—always when in the field, making astronomical and geodetic observations himself." He had furnished, every year, a full account of his operations, concealing nothing, so that, with full knowledge, Congress had "sanctioned the manner, the means, and the extent of the Coast Survey, as conducted at the present time." The "old exploded system of detached and imperfect surveys" should not be resumed. The work of the survey "was due, not only to science, but to ourselves; due to that commerce which pours into our treasury nine tenths of all its revenues, . . . due to the navigation which conducts that commerce and which furnishes us with the very best defences our country can have against foreign aggression." Not only this, but the very "lives of our marines . . . depend upon the accuracy with which that work is accomplished." Pearce then expounded the act of 1807, by which the survey was instituted, and the subsequent modifying acts of 1832 and 1843. "The primary object of the Coast Survey is to make an accurate map, on which shall be delineated the whole coast of the United States, not the principal capes and headlands only, but the whole coast, whether on the shore or off the shore, the knowledge

of which may be of any sort of value to navigators. This is a work which cannot be done, either by ordinary land surveying or by ordinary off-shore surveying. It is work of the highest science. It requires the very best ability, the most complete and refined observations, the use of the most delicate instruments, the nicest and most complex calculations—astronomical as well as trigonometrical calculations.” The Coast Survey, under Bache, and Hassler, had “not only kept up with all the inventions and improvements of science in other countries,” but had even “surpassed them.” Pearce then described the operations of the survey and called attention to some of its important accomplishments. He also compared it with the surveys of Great Britain and France and pointed out, by a comparison of Hassler’s and Bache’s work, that additional appropriations were needed and that the moneys appropriated were being well expended. He maintained “that to delineate accurately the coast of the United States, required the highest scientific and practical abilities” and that, while naval and military officers were useful in the work, there were not enough qualified men in the service to carry on the Survey, without the further employment for civilians.” ¹⁴⁰

He defended, ¹⁴¹ on March 3, 1858, the printing of large numbers of copies of the Coast Survey reports, since there was an “immense demand” for them. The skeleton maps contained therein show the hidden dangers of the waters. Later in the same session ¹⁴² he defended the Survey a second time. “No department of this government, or any other government, under the sun, has ever applied a sum of money more economically, more beneficially, and more effectually than have the appropriations, which have been made for the Coast Survey, been applied by that office.” If uninterrupted, the work would

¹⁴⁰ On July 29, 1854, he defended the system of paying the Coast Survey Clerks and rather made fun of Stephen A. Douglas, while defending an appropriation for an auxiliary guard.

¹⁴¹ On Aug. 8, 1856, he moved that Bache be permitted to accept a gold medal from Sweden.

¹⁴² On June 1.

be completed in twelve years. There were doubts as to the constitutionality of river and harbor bills, none as to that of the Coast Survey. When once completed, the needed resurveys will be less expensive.

The Coast Survey¹⁴³ was not the "offshoot of old whiggery," but was "the offspring" of Mr. "Jefferson's philosophical mind," and, consequently, should be supported by the Democratic party. It was clearly constitutional, under the power to regulate commerce.¹⁴⁴

Finally, on February 25, 1861, Pearce defended again the appropriation for the Coast Survey. Maine's Coast had yet to be surveyed and the annexation of Texas and the Pacific Coast had greatly increased the cost of the work. He deplored the great unfriendliness to it and called attention to the fact that all appointments and promotions in the force were made by merit.

The Nautical Almanac received his frequent advocacy, as a matter of scientific pride, and as a proper completion of the "system of navigation of a great commercial and maritime nation."¹⁴⁵ We ought to be independent of the British Almanac and, indeed, the American calculations may correct the British ones. The sale of the Almanacs repaid part of the expense of preparing them.¹⁴⁶

Speaking in behalf of the Nautical Almanac, on August 3, 1854, he favored extra pay to naval officers employed thereon and finally secured sea pay for them. He also defended the salary of the meteorologist of the navy and read from a French book, "turning it into as good English," he said, "as I can, as I go along." On August 12, 1856, he opposed the transfer of the Nautical Almanac to the Naval Observatory, from Cambridge, Mass., where it was "well cared for" by Pro-

¹⁴³ May 8, 1860.

¹⁴⁴ Civil astronomers are necessary, because astronomers are not always found among naval officers.

¹⁴⁵ March 3, 1851.

¹⁴⁶ He criticised the system of light houses and quoted Sir Douglas Brewster's opinion as to lenses in a speech on Aug. 30, 1852.

fessor Davis. He believed that Commodore Maury, who was the Observatory's head, was clever, but that the Observatory was becoming overgrown. Pearce defended the Almanac¹⁴⁷ from Hale's attacks and maintained that every country should have one.¹⁴⁸

Pearce successfully advocated the passage¹⁴⁹ of an appropriation of \$6,400 for the payment of astronomical instruments used in Gillig's Naval Astronomical Expedition and defended that expedition against Niles of Connecticut, maintaining that "any observation that ascertains, with greater accuracy than is now ascertained, the distance between the sun and the earth is of immense importance, not only in estimating all distances relating to the solar system; but also of immense importance to navigation—a subject in which, I suppose, the gentleman from Connecticut feels as great an interest as myself, or any other member of this body, as the inhabitants of his State are great navigators and traverse the pathway of the nations, with a frequency and daring seldom equalled by any people."¹⁵⁰

The printing of the scientific reports of the United States Exploring Expedition, which circumnavigated the world under the command of Captain Charles Wilkes during the years 1838 to 1842, caused Pearce much trouble for many years.¹⁵¹ On April 15, 1850, he pointed out that Jackson favored the expedition. On August 19, 1852, he asked for an appropri-

¹⁴⁷ On June 16 and 18, 1860.

¹⁴⁸ On account of this defense, Prof. Benjamin Pierce wrote him on June 18. Another proof of his interest in science was given by his support on May 8, 1860 of a proposed expedition to the Labrador Coast to observe the total eclipse of the moon.

¹⁴⁹ On Jan. 12, 1849. On Feb. 26, 1846 he had offered a resolution requesting the committee on naval affairs to inquire into the expediency of printing this report.

¹⁵⁰ On Feb. 18, 1847, he had favored an appropriation to test an invention to preserve canvas.

¹⁵¹ On Feb. 27, 1849, he asked for an appropriation of \$15,000 for that purpose and as late as Feb. 28, 1862, he asked that the plates of the volumes be brought from Philadelphia to the Smithsonian and that the publication cease.

tion and defended the scholarliness of the work, explaining the delay in issuing it, and said that the expedition had been for the survey of islands and coasts, to aid the whale fishery, and to benefit science toward the advancement of which the United States government owed a debt.¹⁵² He felt that the work did "honor to the science of the country" and argued¹⁵³ that a "field naturalist, with very small acquirements, can make collections; but that it requires the very highest science to describe these collections."¹⁵⁴

(To be Continued)

MARYLAND ITEMS FROM DELAWARE RECORDS.

CONTRIBUTED BY REV. C. H. B. TURNER

SUSSEX COUNTY DEEDS, BOOK I

page 157

1758. 3. 8. Thomas Hemmons, senior, Dorchester County Province of Maryland, and Thomas Haynes, Sussex County. Art Johnson Van Kirk to Thomas Hemmons, senior, deceased and Thomas by will to his sons John, and Thomas. John died and left a son Thomas, Jr. Thomas Hemmons, Jr. sold to Thomas Hemmons, senior, above

page 155

1755. 11. 14. John Adams, Pilot, and Walter Rench, late of the Province of Maryland, and now of Port Lewes, Sussex County, Navigator.

page 144

1757. 5. 3. John Philips of Worcester County, Province of Maryland, to Uriah Brookfield, same place

¹⁵² On Jan. 21, 1852, he presented a memorial from Baltimore merchants asking for a survey of shoals in the track of vessels in the China and Java Seas.

¹⁵³ Feb. 26, 1853.

¹⁵⁴ On July 22, 1854, he asked for an appropriation to replace the 7th volume of the atlas which had been destroyed by fire.

page 128

1756. 8. 4. Charles Polk and wife Patience, Worcester County, Province of Maryland, and Ephraim Polk, and wife Mary, and Jonathan Manlove, Sussex County. John Manlove died, intestate, and left to his children, Patience, Mary, and Jonathan

DEEDS A, page 115

1804. 11. 21. Jonathan V. Woodgate, Jessamine County, Kentucky, and wife Nancy, and Robert Griffith, Scott County, Kentucky &c.

Land by will of my father and mother, deceased, Sussex County, in the hands of Thomas Laws my uncle, and late guardian. "My uncle Edward Vaughan, deceased."

I page 205. Release

1759. 4. 16. John Stevens, Worcester County, Province of Maryland, and Frances his wife, daughter of John Crew, deceased.

Charles Tindal, son of Ralph Tindal, and Honour his wife, daughter of John Crew, deceased

page 229

1759. 10. 18. William Roberts, and Elizabeth his wife, Worcester County, Province of Maryland, and John Spencer, Sussex County. Elizabeth was daughter of John Wright

DEED BOOK A, page 37

1804. 1. 4. William Jones, Somerset County, Maryland and Joseph H. Collins, Sussex County.

Land on Broad Creek granted Rev. Alexander Adams, and descended to Leah Jones, late Leah Adams, and mother of William Jones.

D⁴ page 410

1720. 1. 13. John Russell, late of Somerset County, Province of Maryland, now of Sussex County &c.

D page 332

1712. 2. 3. John Abbott, Somerset County, Province of Maryland, son and heir of Robert Abbott, deceased, late of Sussex County

D page 167

1721. 11. 7. Joseph Pyles and William Burton of Somerset County, Province of Maryland &c. Whereas William Pyles left three sons, viz. William, dies intestate, Isaac, died intestate, and Joseph

DEED BOOK I, page 45

1745. 5. 4. John Chambers Crapper, of Worcester County, Province of Maryland, gentleman, and Levin Crapper of Sussex County his brother, Land of John Crapper, senior, to his sons, John Chambers, Levin, and Zadoch

194 G

1737. 5. 3. Mary Marriner, widow of Gilbert Marriner, and John Templin, Somerset County, Province of Maryland

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1735. 3. 1. John Clifton, Somerset County, Province of Maryland, son and heir of Michael Clifton, deceased, and John Clifton, Sussex County

Henry Molleston 1699, to Thomas Clifton, father of Michael, George and Robert Clifton

A page 38

1804. 11. 28. Division of land of Charles Brown, Dorchester County, Maryland. Whereas Clemint Brown and Mary his wife, James Brown, John S. Collins, and Rebecca his wife. Daniel Brown and Peggy Brown

TOMBSTONE RECORDS FROM OLD WEST NOTTINGHAM CEMETERY AT RISING SUN, MD.

Rebecca Meek, wife of John Meek, died July 5th, 1760, aged 45 years.

Martin Meek, died March 22nd, 1758, aged 11 years.

John Glasgow, died May 23rd, 1769, aged 47 years.

Jean Finley, died April 30th, 1812, aged 82 years.

Robert Finley, died Oct. 12th, 1807, aged 42 years.

Robert Finley, Sr., died Apr. 21st, —, aged 88 years.

Rebecca Hynman, died Aug. 14th, 1765, —

Margaret Simpson, wife of John Simpson, died February 20th, 1812, aged 30 years.

William McCay, son of John and Frances McCay, died April 12th, 1797, aged 36 years.

Frances McCay, wife of John McCay, died October 5th, 1795, aged 58 years.

John McCay, died March 17th, 1794, aged 66 years.

Will^m Buchanan, died Nov. 29th, 1769, aged 63 years.

W^m McCullough Logan, died Sept. 8th, 1851, aged 24 years.

Martha Smith, died November 9th, 1808, aged 67 years.

David Smith, Sr., died September 15th, 1815, aged 74 years.

Mary, wife of W^m Currethers, died Dec. 23rd, 1762, aged 42 years.

David Moor, died Nov. 30th, 1793, aged 75 years.

Elizabeth, wife of William Linton, died February 1st, 1790, aged 28 years.

John Patterson, died December 1st, 1798, aged 67 years.

S. P. 1779.

D. P. 1781.

Rev. John Paull, died September 30th, 1739, aged 32 years.

Andrew Leeper, died April 15th, 1771, aged 70 years.

William Rowland (no headstone), died 1784.

These records were copied by William B. Stael, Nov. 2nd, 1922.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

MONTHLY MEETINGS.

November 13, 1922.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held tonight with Vice-President Thom presiding.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary, Mr. Dielman read the minutes of the last meeting.

The Corresponding Secretary read a list of donations to the Gallery, Cabinet and Library, making special mention of some of the most interesting articles and volumes.

Vice-President Thom told the members of his pleasant trip to St. Mary's City to attend the memorial in honor of Sir Lionel Copley, First Royal Governor of Maryland. He spoke of the beauty and dignity of the ceremony and of the striking address by Dr. Thomas.

Vice-President Thom then spoke of the long illness of President Harris and said that he was recovering slowly.

Mr. Dielman presented for Mr. M. Elbert Jean, obtained through Mr. Walter G. Odell, an old book, "Abstract of Infantry Tactics" published in Boston, 1830. This book was presented to David Jean of Baltimore County, from Colonel Hugh Ely of the 36th Regiment of the Maryland Militia. At one time, Elysville, now called Alberton, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was the property of Colonel Hugh Ely, who built the first mill there.

Two tokens were presented to the Society, one of the California Gold Rush, a "California Counter," and the other, a coin of the Harrison Campaign in 1840.

Dr. Magruder reported that he had seen Mr. William Lynn Cresap and had borrowed a few of the books to show to the Society. He had with him a book of the receipts of the paymaster of various articles given to the soldiers; and three volumes once the property of Colonel Moses Rawlings. The Library Committee was requested to try to secure these volumes as a gift.

The following persons having been previously nominated were elected to active membership in the Society:

Mrs. Duncan K. Brent	Dr. Thos. Humphreys Spence
Rev. Wyatt Brown	Miss Emma Rolph
Mrs. Mary Clough Caine	Samuel Keener Harrison
Mrs. Michael B. Wild	Rev. Charles J. Hines
Mrs. Edward J. Croker	Miss Mary Stabler Hooff
Mrs. Etta Legg Galloway	Mrs. Laura H. Webb-Peploe

The following persons having been previously nominated were elected to associate membership in the Society:

Dudley Butler	Mrs. Alberta H. Lynn
	Mrs. Carrie S. Metcalf

The following deaths were reported:

Dr. Walter B. Platt and Mr. William Henry J. Bowdoin.

Mr. Dielman reported for Dr. Steiner, Chairman of Publication Committee, that volume 41 of the *Maryland Archives* is now ready for distribution

Mathew Page Andrews, M. A., then read an interesting paper on "The First Lord Baltimore as a Founder of Virginia and New England." At the conclusion of Mr. Andrew's address it was moved that the thanks of the Society be extended to Mr. Andrews for his address. The motion was carried by a rising vote.

The meeting then adjourned.

December 11, 1922.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held tonight with Vice-President Thom presiding.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Corresponding Secretary read a list of donations to the Cabinet, Gallery and Library, for the past month. Mr. Dielman presented the following articles: on behalf of Mrs. Henry W. Rogers, a volume, "The Royal Kalendar or Complete and Correct Annual Register" printed in London 1779; a Muster

Roll of Captain Henry Kuhn's Company, 25th of March, 1799. For Mrs. Emilie McKim Reed, an iron snuff box the lid of which is decorated with a medallion containing the bust of Frederick the Great. For Mr. John L. Sanford, a volume entitled "Washington the Man and Mason" by Mr. John L. Sanford.

The following persons having been previously nominated were elected to active membership in the Society:

Miss Estelle Ellinger	Mr. L. B. Mather
Mrs. Annesley Bond Baugh	Mr. Herbert Baker Flowers
Mr. Henry B. Wilcox	Mr. John L. Alcock

The Corresponding Secretary read some of the correspondence for the past month, among which was a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, asking for a list of tablets, memorials or monuments erected to the Indians in the State of Maryland. The letter was answered giving a list of three, namely one at St. John's College, one in the Court House, and one in the Naval Academy Yard. Mr. Dielman stated that there was an Indian Statue in Clifton Park called "On the Trail" by Edward Berge. A letter from Mr. McCusker of Annapolis, referring to certain changes in the old Treasury building and the finding of an iron chest was read. A committee of three, consisting of Mrs. Roberta Henry, Messrs. Richard Duvall and John M. Dennis, was appointed to attend to it. A letter from Vice-President Thom, on instructions from the Council, inviting the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then in session in Baltimore, to visit the rooms of the Society, was read, with an appreciative reply from Rev. L. B. Wilson.

Mr. Radcliffe reported for Judge Stockbridge, Chairman of the committee in charge of entertaining Clemenceau, that a formal report would be submitted at a later meeting. Mr. Radcliffe, however, made a short verbal report of the work of the Committee in which he stated that Clemenceau was very much pleased with the reception and had commented upon it several times.

One death among our members was reported, namely:

Mr. J. Winfield Henry.

Dr. Magruder, from the Society of the Ark and the Dove, described how his Society had prepared two arrows and sent them through Sir Arthur Newsholme, to his majesty, King George of England, in commemoration of the annual payment of the rent of the province on every Tuesday of Easter Week. He then read the letter of acceptance and the receipt received from the Secretary to the King. Upon motion of Mr. Duvall the receipt and a copy of the letter were accepted by the Society with thanks.

Judge Trippe spoke, saying that the obtaining of speakers to address the Society was a difficult and almost impossible problem. He also referred some interesting facts from a paper he is preparing on the first railroad in Maryland. He made the announcement that Dr. Keidel would speak at the next meeting on "Rev. Libertus Van Bokkelen."

Vice-President Thom then made a plea to the members to take a more active interest in the Society. He suggested that Mr. J. Appleton Wilson who was the architect for the restoration of the Senate Chamber at Annapolis, and of Mr. John M. Dennis who knows much that is valuable about the old iron chest, could very easily make interesting addresses.

Mr. Sanford then spoke, as one of the Committee on Addresses, following up Judge Trippe's remarks.

Mr. Radcliffe then made various suggestions as to the subjects that could be used in an interesting way at the Society's meetings. He urged the various topics for consideration be agreed upon and that programs be enlarged about these topics. He suggested an Eastern Shore Night, a Southern Maryland Night, one on Colonial Money and Currency and another on the War of 1812. He called attention to the fact that there were available data regarding these which was fresh and interesting.

January 8, 1923.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to active membership in the Society.

Mr. Charles Hoover White	Mr. Charles Fitzgerald
Mrs. Wilbur B. Blakeslee	Mrs. Marbury H. Mickle
Mr. Hugh Jenkins Hazlehurst	Miss Charlotte E. Nicholai
Mr. William H. Buckler	Mr. Charles E. Bosley
Mrs. James T. Dennis	Miss Charlotte M. Thompson
Mr. Alonzo L. Thomsen	Dr. A. G. Gillis
Mrs. John J. Donaldson	Miss Rosa E. Baldwin
Mrs. Frank Onion	Mrs. Araminta Belt Sucro
Mrs. R. Curzon Hoffman	Miss Harriett Hinkley
Mrs. J. Walter Lord	

and Mrs. William M. Claypool of California for associate membership.

President Harris said that there were three classes of members in this Society, one of which is honorary membership. An honorary member must be eminently distinguished for historical, literary and scientific attainments. He then read the resolution of the Membership Committee nominating Georges Clemenceau of France, which was as follows:

“The Committee on Membership, to which, in accordance with the Constitution, was referred the nomination of Georges Clemenceau of France, to be an Honorary member of the Society, for consideration, respectfully reports (the committee being unanimous) recommending his election.

(Signed) MCHENRY HOWARD,
Chairman of the Committee on Membership.”

On motion this nomination was approved by the Society and the Secretary directed to notify M. Clemenceau.

The following deaths among our members were reported:

Mr. John R. Bland, Mr. J. Wilson Leakin, Dr. Wilbur

Phelps Morgan, Mr. Ruxton Moore Ridgely, Rev. Chester M. Smith.

The President announced that the Constitution provides that nominations be made at this meeting for officers and members of the Committees for the ensuing year and that further nominations may be made in writing addressed to the Secretary within ten days after this meeting.

For the nominations see Annual Meeting, p. 62.

The Corresponding Secretary read a portion of the correspondence for the past month and the list of donations to the Cabinet, Gallery and Library.

Mr. Dielman then presented on behalf of Mr. Lawrence Wroth and himself, a copy of the Ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore City of 1849. These Ordinances were owned by Edward Pinkney, a member of the Council, and their margins are decorated with pen and ink sketches done by Mr. Pinkney.

Mr. Duvall called attention to the pictures on exhibition of St. Timothy's School. These pictures showed the hall before the fire and the present school. Miss Louisa M. Fowler, principal of St. Timothy's, exhibited these pictures and the President said the Society was very much indebted for the opportunity to examine them.

Judge Dawkins then said he had a gift—a substantial one—to present for a gentleman who had, before his death, been a member of this Society. This gentleman had come here from Virginia and had always been interested in our institution. He had become a member in 1919 and had attended the meetings in a quiet way. At one of them, when the Endowment Fund was being discussed, he had given \$1,000 towards it. Judge Dawkins said he took great pleasure in presenting on behalf of the late Mr. Drayton Meade Hite a cheque for \$6,000. to be used as the Society thinks best. He went on to say that Mr. Hite had expressed the wish that the money should not be used for current expenses, but invested, and the income used to the best advantage. Judge Dawkins then stated some facts

from a publication called "Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Descendants. A History of Frederick County, Virginia," by T. K. Cartmell, Clerk of the Old County Court. This volume presented by Judge Dawkins contains much that is valuable about the Hite and Meade families. He further stated that Mr. Hite's family had asked permission to present to the Society paintings of Mr. Drayton M. Hite, and of his mother and grandfather and grandmother. President Harris followed up Judge Dawkins remarks, accepting the pictures and the money. Upon motion it was provided that the thanks of the Society be conveyed to the widow of Mr. Hite through the Corresponding Secretary.

A framed and autographed photograph of the Rev. Libertus Van Bokkelen was presented by his great granddaughter, Miss Amy Prescott Allison.

Dr. George C. Keidel then gave an interesting paper on "Rev. Libertus Van Bokkelen, First State Superintendent of Education in Maryland."

ANNUAL MEETING

February 12th, 1923.—The Annual Meeting was called to order with the President in the Chair and proceeded to the election of officers.

The President announced that no contests existed, no additional nominations having been made to those presented at the January meeting, therefore on motion duly seconded and unanimously carried Dr. Magruder cast the ballot, as printed, whereupon the following were declared to be unanimously elected for the ensuing year.

President.

W. HALL HARRIS.

Vice Presidents.

VAN LEAR BLACK.

HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

DeCOURCY W. THOM.

Corresponding Secretary.

J. APPLETON WILSON.

Recording Secretary.

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE.

Treasurer.

HEYWARD E. BOYCE.

For Trustees of the Athenaeum.

CLINTON L. RIGGS, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM H. GREENWAY.

WILLIAM C. PAGE.

WILLIAM M. HAYDEN.

WASHINGTON PERINE.

EDWARD STABLER, JR.

Committee on the Gallery.

HOWARD SILL, *Chairman.*

THOMAS C. CORNER.

LAURENCE HALL FOWLER.

GEORGE F. RANDOLPH.

JOHN M. DENNIS.

Committee on the Library.

LOUIS H. DIELMAN, *Chairman.*

WALTER I. DAWKINS.

JOHN H. LATANÉ.

RICHARD M. DUVAL.

EDWARD B. MATHEWS.

SWEPSON EARLE.

LAWRENCE C. WROTH.

Committee on Finance.

PHILLIPS LEE GOLDSBOROUGH, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM G. BAKER, JR.

VAN LEAR BLACK.

Committee on Publications.

SAMUEL K. DENNIS, *Chairman.*

BERNARD C. STEINER.

JOHN M. VINCENT.

Committee on Membership.

McHENRY HOWARD, *Chairman.*

GEORGE A. COLSTON.

WILLIAM H. LYTLE,

GEORGE ARNOLD FRICK.

ISAAC T. NORRIS.

JAMES D. IGLEHART.

GEORGE WEEMS WILLIAMS.

Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.

J. HALL PLEASANTS, JR., *Chairman.*

HENRY J. BERKLEY.

WILLIAM J. MCCLELLAN.

FRANCIS B. CULVER.

WILLIAM B. MARYE.

THOMAS E. SEARS.

Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments

JAMES MCC. TRIPPE, *Chairman.*

GEORGE CATOR.

JOHN L. SANFORD.

The President and the Corresponding Secretary read the various reports of the Committees, as follows, and ordered them to be filed.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand, January 1st, 1922.....	\$230 84
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RECEIPTS.

Current Dues, 1922.....	\$4,358 00	
Dues in arrears.....	185 00	
Magazine Sales, Subscriptions, etc.....	233 43	
Diplomas	21 00	
Publication Committee.....	28 00	
Income Peabody Fund.....	863 00	
Income other than Peabody Fund.....	1,055 17	
War Records Commission.....	1,000 00	
General C. L. Riggs, Chairman Athenaeum Com- mittee	500 00	
Sundry Items.....	305 33	
Interest on Bank Balance.....	13 76	
Permanent Endowment Fund.....	26 00	
Confederate Relics Special Fund.....	58 25	
	<hr/>	
	\$8,647 19	
1922 Bills Payable, Fidelity Trust Co.....	\$5,000 00	
	<hr/>	
		13,647 19
		<hr/>
		\$13,878 03

EXPENDITURES.

General Expense.....	\$8,562 53	
Magazine Account.....	2,462 03	
Interest on Loan.....	1,335 55	
Library Committee.....	457 53	
Gallery Committee.....	7 00	
Publication Committee.....	26	
	<hr/>	
		\$12,824 90
Balance on hand, Dec. 31, 1922.....		1,053 13
		<hr/>
		\$13,878 03

STATE ARCHIVES ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1st, 1922.....	\$510 44
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RECEIPTS.

Sundry Receipts.....	\$267 28	
Interest on bank balance.....	10.25	
	<hr/>	\$277 53

\$787 97

EXPENDITURES.

Typewriting and Miscellaneous.....	\$251 17	
Balance on hand, Dec. 31st, 1922.....	536 80	

\$787 97

CAMPAIGN ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1st, 1922.....	\$548 95
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RECEIPTS.

\$300 Victory Bond 4¾% sold.....	\$ 300 00	
Pledges	2,689 98	
	<hr/>	2,989 98

\$3,538 93

EXPENDITURES.

\$3000 Dominion of Canada 10 yr. 5½% Bonds....	\$3,016 71	
Balance on hand, Dec. 31st, 1922.....	522 22	

\$3,538 93

Total Amount due Fidelity Trust Company.....	\$20,000 00
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Respectfully submitted,

HEYWARD E. BOYCE,

Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ATHENAEUM

I have the honor to submit herewith a financial report, showing the receipts and expenditures on account of the Athenaeum from February 9th, 1922, to February 1st, 1923.

Dr.

By Cash, Fidelity Trust Co., 2/9/22.....	\$1,741 14
“ Rent, Bureau of Labor and Statistics.....	3,000 00
“ Rent, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.....	5,000 00
“ Interest on Deposits.....	40 28
	<hr/>
	\$9,781 50

Cr.

To Fuel, Cumberland Coal Co.....	\$ 445 16
“ Janitor Services.....	1,500 00

To Window Cleaning Co.....	\$ 180 00	
" E. T. Foreman, removing ashes.....	20 00	
" G. Crug & Sons, repairs to iron rail.....	73 05	
" Fred W. Roache, reprs. plumbing.....	21 00	
" H. C. Waldvogel, painting.....	469 00	
" M. Nelson Barnes, reprs. to furnace.....	242 00	
" Wm. E. Wood & Co., reprs. to furnace.....	4 50	
" Repairs Bureau of Labor and Statistics.....	6 00	
" Cunningham, Coale & Co., insurance.....	38 00	
" Baltimore Equitable Society, insurance.....	30 00	
" J. Spencer Howard, survey of property.....	20 00	
" Central Savings Bank, reduction of loan.....	1,500 00	
" Central Savings Bank, interest on loan.....	793 00	
" A. M. Denhard, State and City Taxes.....	2,521 56	
" Daniel J. Loden, Water Rent for 1922.....	50 00	
" Heyward E. Boyce, Treasurer.....	500 00	
" Cash, Fidelity Trust Co.....	1,367 48	
	<hr/>	
	\$9,781 50	
	<hr/>	\$9,781 50

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Your Committee reports that though practically without funds during the current year, it has nevertheless functioned to considerable purpose and has added materially to the possessions of the Society, largely through the medium of exchange.

Statistically there have been added 337 volumes, 76 pamphlets, 43 volumes of newspapers, 4 maps, and 7 atlases.

The heaviest single item of expenditure on the part of your Committee was for rebinding 183 volumes of the Maryland Session Laws and Journals. This special fund was granted in consideration of the gift of volumes of the laws and journals lacking from our collection, by Dr. J. Hall Pleasants. These volumes have been painstakingly collated, and missing titles and pages of text supplied by means of photostat copies. Our set of early session laws is now in excellent condition and is one of the most complete extant. Further steps are under consideration for the closing of existing gaps.

Among the more important accessions have been:

The Diary of Robert Gilmor, Jr., 1826-27. Mss.

The European Journal of Robert Gilmor, Jr. 3 vols, Mss.

European Journal of Robert Gilmor of William. 2 vols. Mss.

Water color drawings by Robert Gilmor, Jr. 1 vol.

The last item is the gift of Mrs. Thomas Gittings Buchanan and four volumes of the Journals from Major Albert Gilmor, U. S. A.

A letter-copy book of Charles Carroll Harper, presented by the Peabody Institute.

A military census of Baltimore, 1813 and other manuscripts.

Muster Roll of Capt. Henry Kuhn's company of Militia, 1799, presented by Mrs. Henry W. Rogers.

Additional manuscripts from the Bland and Alexander collections, from Miss Margaret H. S. Berkeley.

A large and valuable collection of early newspapers and periodicals from the late James L. McLane.

By exchange with the Boston Athenaeum, the Robert Charles Billings Fund Publications.

A very long run of the N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Quarterly, nearly completing our set.

A large collection of photostat reproductions of title pages, rare pamphlets, etc., illustrating the History of Colonial printing, presented by Mr. Lawrence Wroth.

A history of Printing in Colonial Maryland, by L. C. Wroth, presented by the author.

The life of Roger Brooke Taney, by Bernard C. Steiner, presented by the author.

A great deal of time and effort has been spent in completing broken files of the Historical publications in our possession. There are many bad gaps, due partly to carelessness in the past and to the financial difficulties of the present, but in spite of the fact that the process is slow and expensive, we are making material progress.

Your Committee is especially pleased to report that work has been actually begun on the repair and calendaring of the manuscript collection. This has been made possible only through volunteer labor and the work is necessarily very slow. An appropriation of \$1,000 from the State Treasury has supplied the necessary sinews.

The following is the expenditure authorized by your Committee:

For binding and repair of 183 volumes.....	\$387 10
Newspapers for files and clippings.....	27 59

For two periodicals.....	\$10 00
For Photostating	18 00
One book purchased.....	12 00
Printing Book-plates.....	2 50
Printed Library cards from L. C.....	4 38
	<hr/>
	\$461 57

REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

The Committee of the Maryland Historical Society respectfully reports that during the year 1922 the *Maryland Historical Magazine* appeared quarterly, printing valuable source material, important historical studies and the Proceedings of the Society. We have endeavored to have the articles cover different periods in the history of Maryland, and some of the articles, such as the diary of Robert Gilmor and the account of the burial ground, Wye Island, have excited favorable comment. Mr. Louis H. Dielman continues his able editorship of the magazine.

During the year volume forty-one of the *Archives of Maryland* was published, containing Proceedings of the Provincial Court of the Province from 1685 to 1662, being the third volume of this series. A number of important matters are included in this volume, one of which, a decision of the Court upon the interpretation of the famous Toleration Act of 1649, is discussed in the *American Historical Review* for January.

Volume forty-two is going through the press and will include the Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of the Province from 1740 to 1744. It is our intention, if the appropriation for the publication of the Archives be renewed at the next session of the Legislature, to take up in volume 43, the Proceedings of the Council of the State of Maryland from 1779 to 1780, being the fifth volume of the revolutionary series. Thanks to the enlarged appropriation, we are able to print a volume of Archives annually.

We propose the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the *Magazine* Account be credited with the

sum of \$151.75 for the cost of printing the annual report of the Society and the list of members, and that the amount be charged to General Expenses; and that it also be credited, in accordance with the terms of the deed of gift of the late Mr. George Peabody, and of the resolution of the Society adopted January 3, 1867, with the sum of \$431.50, being one-half of the income for the current year from the investments of the Peabody Fund; and that the *Magazine* Account be then closed by appropriate entries in the usual manner.

The receipts and disbursements on *Magazine* Account, as exhibited to this Committee by the Treasurer of the Society, were as follows:

DISBURSEMENTS.

Vol. XVII: Cost of printing Vol. 16, No. 3, Sept., 1921.....	\$492 10
“ “ “ “ 16, No. 4, Dec., 1921.....	381 15
“ “ “ “ 17, No. 1, March, 1922.....	815 50
“ “ “ “ 17, No. 2, June, 1922.....	392 75
Cost of editing Vols. 16 and 17.....	\$300 00
“ “ copying	80 00
“ “ postage and distribution.....	81 53
	<hr/>
	\$461 53
	<hr/>
	\$2,543 03

RECEIPTS.

Vol. XVII: From sales.....	\$151 95
From subscriptions.....	81 48
Received from sales of Fund Publications, etc.	27 99
	<hr/>
	261 42
	<hr/>
Debit balance.....	\$2,281 61
Against which is to be credited cost of printing Annual Report and list of members in March issue.	
15 pages at \$4.75 per page.....	\$71 25
25 pages at \$3.50 per page.....	80 50
And one-half the income from the Peabody Fund	431 50
	<hr/>
	583 25
	<hr/>
Leaving the sum of.....	\$1,698 36
to be charged off in order to close this account as of Dec. 31, 1922.	

The expenditure of the annual appropriation for the publication of the *Archives*, in accordance with the law passed at the January Session of the General Assembly in 1921, was as follows:

Cr.

Balance on hand, December 31, 1921.....	\$ 510 00
Received from State appropriations in 1922.....	4,880 00
“ “ Interest on balance in bank.....	10 25
“ “ Sales on <i>Archives</i> , etc.....	276 28
	<hr/>
	\$5,676 97

Dr.

Paid for printing Vol. 41.....	\$4,380 00
“ “ editing Vol. 41.....	500 00
“ “ copying manuscripts.....	210 00
“ “ sundries, stationery, etc.....	41 17
	<hr/>
	\$5,131 17
	<hr/>
Balance on hand, Dec. 31, 1922.....	\$545 80

The resolution offered by the Publication Committee was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

The Assistant Librarian states that on the 31st of December, 1922, the membership of the Society was as follows:

Honorary members, 1; life members, 11; corresponding members, 26; associate members, 77; active members, 836—Total, 951, of whom 913 (associate and active members) are required by the Constitution to pay annual dues of \$5.00. This shows a decrease of 24 active members from 1922 and a consequent loss of \$120.00 in revenue, and reminds us of the importance of constantly bringing in new members to offset losses by deaths and other causes.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY

Your Committee report the decease of the former Chairman, Dr. Bernard B. Browne, in the early part of the past year. In May, 1922, at a special meeting of your Committee, Dr. J. Hall Pleasants was elected Chairman to succeed Dr. Browne,

deceased, and Mr. Francis B. Culver was appointed Secretary in the place of Mr. William J. McClellan, resigned.

Thereupon, Dr. Pleasants was nominated to the Council of the Society, to fill the vacancy in that body, occasioned by the death of Dr. Browne. The name of Mr. William B. Marye was favorably received as a new member of the Committee, subject to the regular procedure in such cases.

At this meeting a recommendation was made by the Chairman, Dr. Pleasants, that the members of the Society be requested to file their family pedigrees with the Maryland Historical Society, the said request to be printed beneath the other matter appearing in the regular official notices thereafter to be sent out to the membership. The aforesaid recommendation has been favorably received and carried into effect.

Your Committee are pleased to note that the Society is continuing its efforts to locate available church registers and records, and to have copies of the same made for the use of investigators; also, that some time has been devoted to the assembling and classification of miscellaneous manuscripts, many of which have a genealogical value, for the purpose of rendering them more accessible to the members of the Society.

During the past year, the records of St. Mary's Parish, St. Mary's County, have been indexed, and the manuscript census lists of certain of the counties have been copied.

It is particularly noteworthy that an original manuscript Register of St. James' Parish, Baltimore County (1775-1815) has come into the possession of the Society. This Register was found among the effects of the late Osborne I. Yellott, Esq., a former member of our Society, and bore in Mr. Yellott's own handwriting the request that it be presented to the Maryland Historical Society. We are indebted to the widow of Mr. Yellott for this original Register, a copy of which was made for the Society by Miss Harrison in 1890.

Your Committee report the addition to the Society's collection of the following matters of genealogical interest:

MANUSCRIPTS.

1. Genealogical Chart of the Gilmore and Hoffman Families (from the estate of the late J. Latimer Hoffman). Presented by Mrs. Thomas G. Buchanan.
2. Some Tombstone Records from old West Nottingham Cemetery, at Rising Sun, Cecil County, Maryland. Presented by Miss Margaret A. Steele.
3. Military Census of Baltimore (1913). Presented by Mr. Louis H. Dielman.

PAMPHLETS.

4. Huffmaster (Hoffmeister) Family Records. Presented by the compiler, Mr. J. T. Hoffmaster.
5. History of the Hammond Family. Presented by the compiler, Mrs. Laura Hammond Webb-Peploe.
6. Genealogy of Arthur Parke, of Pennsylvania. Presented by Mr. F. S. Parks.

BOOKS.

7. Descendants of Francis Swayne and Others. Presented by the compiler, Mr. Norman Walton Swayne.
8. Chart of the Dyre Family. Presented by the Rev. C. H. B. Turner.
9. Genealogical Chart of the Whiteley Family of Maryland (photostat reproduction). Presented by Mrs. J. Holmes Whiteley.
10. Autobiography of Wilmer Atkinson (containing Atkinson Family Genealogy). Presented by the Wilmer Atkinson Company.
11. Lineage Books of the National Society, D. A. R., vols. LVII, LVIII, LIX.
12. Supplement to the Genealogies of Fenwick, Jaquett and other families. Presented by the compiler, Mr. Edwin Jaquett Sellers.
13. Rascob-Green Record Book. Presented by Mr. John Jacob Rascob.
14. "Through Three Centuries" (a genealogy). Presented by Mr. Jesse Leonard Rosenberger.
15. The Skeltons of Paxton and their Connections. Presented by the compiler, Mr. P. H. Baskerville.
16. Ancestors, Members and Honor Roll of the General Society of Colonial Wars. (1922 edition.)
17. The Gardiners of Narragansett, by Caroline E. Robinson. Presented by the Rev. Dr. Hugh L. Birkhead.

Your Committee regret to note that, on account of the lack of funds on the part of the Society, several printed genealogies are in a somewhat dilapidated condition for want of binding, and that certain volumes of Force's *American Archives*, a rare compilation of data relating to the Revolutionary War and most valuable as a work of reference, are sorely in need of repairs.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADDRESSES AND LITERARY
ENTERTAINMENTS

Your Committee report and append a list of papers read before the Society at its monthly meeting:

- January 6, 1922—Mr. James McC. Trippe narrated a new story of George Washington and a long-forgotten one.
- March 6, 1922—Honorable John W. Garrett spoke on The Washington Conference.
- April 6, 1922—A paper was read by Mr. Howard C. Beck, entitled, "Early American Stamp Acts."
- May 4, 1922—There was no formal paper of the evening and the meeting was open to the presentation and discussion of any historical subjects that the members may suggest as well as any suggestions of subjects of interest for the future meetings of the Society.
- October 4, 1922—Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth presented a collection of photographic reproduction of rare Maryland pamphlets and broadsides.
- November 8, 1922—A paper was read by Mathew Page Andrews, M. A., entitled, "The First Lord Baltimore as a Founder of Virginia and New England."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT FOR THE COUNCIL

It is required by the Constitution and By-Laws that in addition to the Annual Reports of the Trustees of the Athenaeum and of the several standing committees, there be submitted at the Annual Meeting of the Society a Report of the Council, which, in practice, is submitted by the President. So comprehensive are the reports of the trustees and standing committees that little remains for the Council but to approve their contents and present them to the Society.

Efforts have been made throughout the past year, as theretofore, to bring a wider knowledge and more active interest throughout the community, which it is felt neither knows the Society as well nor appreciates its value as fully as its importance to the State and City and to the preservation of Maryland history entitle it to be known, appreciated and encouraged. In furtherance of these objects interesting and valuable papers

have been presented at the monthly meetings, attendance at which has been above that of former years.

Among the more notable of these addresses was that of the General Secretary of "The Washington Conference," Mr. John W. Garrett, by which the Society was informed of the workings of that Conference shortly after its close and given an understanding of it not otherwise obtainable.

Steps were taken to arrange a reception to the Governor and the members of the General Assembly while in session, but it was found impracticable to select a date upon which this could be accomplished, with due regard to the pressing engagements of the members of the Legislature.

Upon the occasion of the visit to Baltimore of M. Georges Clemenceau, there was tendered to him a most enjoyable reception, with which he has been kind enough to express himself as being highly gratified. The details of this reception are set out in the report of the Special Committee to which they were entrusted.

Honorary membership in the Society has been conferred upon M. Clemenceau as a "person eminently distinguished for historical, literary or scientific attainments,"—the qualifications for such membership prescribed by the Constitution. This action having been recently taken, there has not been time for M. Clemenceau's formal acceptance to be received.

Full attention has been given to very numerous applications for historical and genealogical information, both in the library and by correspondence.

The Society records its grateful acknowledgment of the cordial interest in its welfare always accorded by His Excellency Governor Ritchie and during the past year especially manifested in connection with the rental of the Athenaeum Building, and in the increase in the State appropriation for its publication of the *Archives of Maryland* under the supervision of this Society.

Among the many donations to the library, cabinet and miscellaneous collections, there may be noted the Robert Gilmore

Diary 1826-1832, from Mr. Louis H. Dielman; an unbroken file of Baltimore newspapers, August 7, 1778 to December 31, 1832, from Mr. E. Glenn Perine; a complete set of Niles Register and many other volumes, from Mr. James L. McLane; the letter book of Charles Carroll Harper, from the Trustees of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore. After years of unsuccessful effort, and through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector of the Port, and with the assistance of Senator Joseph Irwin France, there have been secured, "on deposit," from the United States Government, several hundred manuscript books and papers, of date mainly in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and comprising, among other items of great value to the Maryland historian, Tax Rolls, Carriage duties, Council of the Safety orders, Sailing permits, the Articles of Agreement between merchants of Baltimore and officers and crew of the privateer "Conqueror," &c. It is greatly regretted that the calendaring and preparation for examination of this mass of information is entirely impracticable for the want of available funds, as is the case with so much other valuable material in the possession of the Society.

The Society was represented at the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Monocacy Church at Creagerstown; at the ceremonies attending the unveiling of a monument to Lionel Copley, first royal Governor of Maryland, at St. Mary's; and upon other occasions of historic significance.

Under the will of Drayton M. Hite, the Society received the sum of \$6,000, which has been invested as part of the Endowment Fund, and by the will of J. Wilson Leakin, there was bequeathed to the Society the sum of \$10,000, a number of autographs and other documents and several pieces of furniture. These items appear to constitute a single bequest and have not yet been received.

In closing its Annual Report under date February 13, 1922, the Council advised the Society that

"In plain figures, the Society is now in debt some fifteen

thousand dollars and is running behind at the rate of about four thousand dollars a year. This is not a situation to be relieved by rigid economy. The operating expenses are cut to the bone already and opportunities for securing material and rendering it available to the student and the public are passing daily and irrevocably."

The Council reiterates this statement and warning, with the additional fact that the outstanding debt has now reached \$20,000.

A Special Committee is now earnestly engaged in renewed efforts to meet this deplorable situation in such manner as shall be deemed most judicious,—primarily by securing additions to the Endowment and Maintenance Funds,—to which end the earnest coöperation of the members of the Society is most urgently sought. As an example of the drastic action which may become unavoidable, unless relief be otherwise secured, the abandonment of the publication of the Society's *Magazine* is under consideration, the consequences of which, should it become necessary, would include painful mortification and would prove a serious deprivation not only to the members of the Society, but as well to the large number of institutions and individuals to whom its quarterly numbers have proved of the utmost interest and value and have served for the permanent record and dissemination of valuable historical matter which must, without the *Magazine*, remain unpublished and practically inaccessible to the public and to the student.

Only with the active co-operation of the members of the Society and with the assistance of its friends can the usefulness,—perhaps the efficient existence,—of the Society be continued.

Respectfully submitted,

W. HALL HARRIS,
President for the Council.

Baltimore,

February 12, 1923.

CARMEN ELEGANS, DOCTISSIMUMQUE.¹

Q.

Dic mihi si vis, quid est the matter?
Pickering's dismiss, et Jeffersoni
All on their high Ropes.
Nec non audiui Hamilton resign'd has,
Etiam M'Henry.—Si verum hoc est,
Dic mihi quare?

Reponse.

Nescio nisi Magnus Pater Adams,
Non eger ultra Fidelitate
Apud his Councils.
Nescio nisi Buonaparte Consul
Rediens Egyptis, not quite a mummy,
Terruit Senem.
Terruit mentem, grave ne rediret
(Navibus Britannis) Vinculum Georgi
To gore our free necks.
Igiturque Pactum, facit regicidis,
Quod preservabit Gallica fides,
As long as it suits.
Marshallus ergo scribere nolit
Ad Tallerandum; nec Sedet Dexter
In the War Office.
Trouver un autre, diriger les Guerres
Il battit son dure tete, et jette ses grandes Yeux
Sur le Burr Aaron.
Corpore Quanquam, Minimus Burreius
Con e la penna, e con la spada
Μεγαλος Ααρων.
Μεγαλος Ααρων in Council and in Camp is
Μεγαλοι 'οι Πολλοι, και περι Παντα,
When they are crazy.
French, Latin and Italian and Greek enough I've now sung,
But to shew Doctrinam meam esse magnam,
Take von leetel German, Verfluchter Spitzbub
Dunder and blicksum.

¹ Lines occasioned by the dismissal of Col. Pickering, late Sec'y of State and James McHenry, Esqr. late Sec'y of War. Published in the *Gazette* of the United States, May 16, 1800. Written by W. M. S. Esqr.

HERSH, GRIER (1897).....	York, Pa.
LAMPSON, OLIVER LOCKER (1908)....	{ New Haven Court, Cromer, Norfolk, England.
MUNROE, JAMES M. (1885).....	
NICHOLSON, JOHN P. (1881).....	Savings Bank Bldg., Annapolis, Md.
	Flanders Bldg, Philadelphia, Pa.
*RILEY, E. S. (1875).....	{ 234 Prince George St., Annapolis, Md.
SNOWDEN, YATES (1881).....	University of S. C., Columbia, S. C.
STEVENSON, JOHN J. (1890).....	215 West End Ave., New York.
TYLER, LYON G., LL. D. (1886).....	Williamsburg, Va.
WINSLOW, WM. COPLEY, PH. D., D. D., }	{ 525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
LL. D. (1894).....	
WOOD, HENRY C. (1902).....	Harrodsburg, Ky.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

ANDREWS, CHARLES LEE (1911).....	42 Broadway, New York.
ASHBURNER, THOMAS (1917).....	{ Care Babcock & Wilcox Co., 140 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
BALTZELL, HENRY E. (1914).....	
BALTZELL, WM. HEWSON (1915).....	Wyncote, Montgomery Co., Pa.
	Wellesley, Mass.
BARRETT, NORRIS S. (1920).....	260 City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
BELL, ALEX. H. (1916).....	The Montana, Wash., D. C.
BENNETT, CLARENCE (1920).....	{ 433 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
BENSON, HARRY L. (1910).....	179 N. 17th St., East Orange, N. J.
BOUVIER, MRS. HENRIETTA J. (1919)	201 W. 57th St., New York.
BUCHANAN, BRIG. GEN. J. A. (1909)....	2210 Massachusetts Av., Wash., D. C.
BULLITT, WILLIAM MARSHALL (1914)	—————, Louisville, Ky.
BUTLER, DUDLEY (1922).....	{ Room 705, 37 W. 39th St., New York City.
CALLAHAN, GRIFFIN C. (1902).....	1012 S. 60th St., Phila., Pa.
CALVERT, JAMES M. (1921).....	Hunnewell, Missouri.
CARPENTER, MRS. H. R. (1920).....	6623 Kingsbury Av., St. Louis, Mo.
CLAYPOOL, MRS. W. M. (1922).....	Needles, California.
COLE, DR. GEORGE WATSON (1922)...	{ H. E. Huntington Library, San Gabriel, Cal.
COVINGTON, PROF. HARRY F. (1914)....	Princeton, N. J.
DENT, LOUIS A. (1905).....	1717 Lamont St., Washington, D. C.
DORSEY, VERNON M. (1921).....	635 F St., Washington, D. C.
DUVAL, HENRY RIEMAN (1916).....	32 Nassau St., New York.
*EATON, G. G. (1894).....	416 N. J. Ave., S. E., Wash., D. C.
FLOWER, JOHN SEBASTIAN (1909).....	611 18th St., Denver, Colorado.
FOSTER, FREDERICK (1921).....	84 State St., Boston, Mass.
GAITHER, MISS IDA BELLE (1921).....	518 Shady Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
GATES, MRS. FLORENCE J. (1920).....	236 S. River St., Wilkes Barre, Pa.
GIFFORD, W. L. R. (1906).....	St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc., Mo.
GOBRIGHT, MRS. FRANCIS M. (1917)....	Care James Jury, Taylorsville, Ill.
GORDON, MRS. BURGESS LEE (1916)....	306 N. 3rd St., Steubenville, Ohio.

- GUILDAY, REV. PETER, PH. D. (1915)... Catholic University, Wash., D. C.
HAGER, FRANK L. (1921)... 204 Spring St., Fayette, Mo.
HARPER, BENJAMIN OGLE (1920)... Crane Parris & Co., Washington, D. C.
HARRISON, FAIRFAX (1921)... Belvoir, Virginia.
HENRY, MRS. EFFIE L. (1917)... 3019 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
HOBSON, MRS. EFFIE SARGENT (1920)... 1505 Main St., Ventura, Cal.
HOFFMAN, SAMUEL V. (1910)... 258 Broadway, New York.
HOPKINS, SAMUEL GOVER (1911)... 6th and Walnut St., Phila., Pa.
JANIN, MRS. VIOLET BLAIR (1916)... 12 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
JOHNSON, FREDERICK T. F. (1915)... McGill Building, Washington, D. C.
KIMBLE, MISS PEARL B. (1921)... 325 W. Edison St., Tulsa, Okla.
KUHN, MISS FLORENCE CALVERT (1921)... Marmet, W. Va.
LANDIS, JOHN J. (1921)... 509 The Highlands, Wash., D. C.
LATIMER, JAMES B. (1920)... 547 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.
LEACH, MISS MAY ATHERTON (1907)... 2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
LIBBY, MRS. GEORGE F. (1919)... 219 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo.
LITTLE, REV. FRANCIS K. (1916)... Rhinebeck, N. Y.
LITTLEJOHN, MRS. MALCOLM (1916)... Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
LYNN, MRS. ALBERTA (1922)... 4031 Locust St., Phila., Pa.
McFADDEN, CHAS. (1906)... 6401 Overbrook Ave., Pa.
MADDOX, WM. JOHNSTON (1921)... 249 Maple Ave., Takoma Pk., Md.
MARTIN, MRS. EDWIN S. (1905)... New Straitsville, Ohio.
METCALF, MRS. CARRIE S. (1922)... Smithfield, Pa.
MOHLER, MRS. V. E. (1921)... St. Albans, W. Va.
MORRISON, MRS. ALICE S. (1920)... { 1216 Decatur St., N. W., Washing-
ton, D. C.
MORSE, WILLARD S. (1908)... Seaford, Del.
MOSS, JESSE L. (1906)... Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
NICKLIN, COL. BENJAMIN PATTEN (1921)... Camp Benning, Georgia.
NICKLIN, JOHN BAILEY CALVERT (1920)... 516 Poplar St., Chattanooga, Tenn.
OURSLEER, MISS MARY C. (1921)... { 1415 Longfellow St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.
OWEN-CHAHOUN, MRS. M. D. (1913)... { Care H. L. Henderson, 1420 Chest-
nut St., Phila., Pa.
*PHILLIPS, MRS. A. LATIMER (1910)... Shepherdstown, W. Va.
PIERCE, MRS. WINSLOW S. (1915)... "Dunstable," Bayville, Long Island.
RAYNER, WILLIAM B. (1914)... 2641 Connecticut Ave., Wash., D. C.
ROGERS, LT.-COL. ARTHUR (1920)... 1886 E. 97th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
SCOTT, MISS CORINNE LEE (1918)... 59 E. 56th St., New York City.
SELLMAN, JOHN HENRY (1917)... 38 Beechcroft Rd., Newton, Mass.
SERPELL, MISS ALETHEA (1919)... 902 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.
SIMMS, HAROLD H. (1921)... 352 Woodbine Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
SMOOT, LEWIS EGERTON (1921)... { 2007 Wyoming Ave., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.
SPENCER, JOHN THOMPSON (1907)... 1507 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
STEVENSON, GEO. URIE (1915)... 50 W. 49th St., New York City.
STEWART, FOSTER (1917)... 4726 W. 17th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

SUTLIFF, MRS. S. DANA (1921).....	Shippensburg, Pa.
TAYLOR, MRS. HARRY L. (1920).....	"The Kenesaw," Washington, D. C.
THRUSTON, R. C. BALLARD (1917).....	Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.
TRIPPE, PHILIP FRANCIS (1919).....	P. O. Box 661, Youngstown, Ohio.
TUNNELLE, MISS MARY B. (1922).....	Glen Olden, Pa.
WATSON, MRS. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE } (1920)	1114 3rd Ave., Louisville, Ky.
WILSON, SAMUEL M. (1907).....	Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.
WOOD, WM. W. 3RD (1921).....	523 N. Wayne St., Piqua, Ohio.

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Where no P. O. Address is given, Baltimore is understood.

ABERCROMBIE, DR. RONALD T. (1916)...	18 W. Franklin St.
ALBEE, MRS. GEORGE (1921).....	Laurel, Md.
ALCOCK, JOHN L. (1922).....	2742 St. Paul St.
AMES, JOSEPH S. (1910).....	Charlcote Place, Guilford.
ANDREW, MISS ADA M. (1922).....	3305 Windsor Hill Rd., Walbrook.
ANDREWS, C. McLEAN, PH. D. (1907)...	Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
ANDREWS, MATTHEW PAGE (1911).....	849 Park Ave.
APPOLD, LEMUEL T. (1902).....	Care of Colonial Trust Co.
ARMISTEAD, GEORGE (1907).....	1025 Cathedral St.
ATKINSON, ROBERT A. (1914).....	22 Light St.
ATWOOD, WILLIAM O. (1917).....	2809 St. Paul St.
BAER, JOHN P. (1920).....	16 Midvale Road, Roland Park.
BAER, MICHAEL S. (1920).....	Maryland Casualty Tower.
BAER, WILLIAM S., M.D. (1919).....	4 E. Madison St.
BAILY, G. FRANK (1908).....	1025 St. Paul St.
BAILY, JAMES (1921).....	1430 Park Ave.
BAILY, MRS. JAMES (1922).....	1430 Park Ave.
BAKER, J. HENRY (1910).....	New Amsterdam Building.
BAKER, WILLIAM G., JR. (1916).....	Care of Baker, Watts & Co.
BALDWIN, CHARLES GAMBRILL (1920)...	Tuscany Apts.
BALDWIN, CHAS. W., D.D. (1919)...	226 W. Lafayette Ave.
BALDWIN, MRS. FANNY LANGDEN (1920).	Tuscany Apts.
BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD (1899).....	1006 N. Charles St.
BALL, SARA JANET (1918).....	De Vere Pl., Ellicott City, Md.
BARCLAY, MRS. D. H. (1906).....	14 E. Franklin St.
BARRETT, HENRY C. (1902).....	"The Severn."
BARROLL, HOPE H. (1902).....	Chestertown, Md.
BARROLL, L. WETHERED (1910).....	609 Keyser Bldg.
BARROLL, MORRIS KEENE (1917).....	Chestertown, Md.
BARTLETT, J. KEMP (1900).....	2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
BARTON, RANDOLPH, JR. (1915).....	207 N. Calvert St.
BAUGH, MRS. FREDERICK BOND (1922)...	508 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park.
BAYARD, RICHARD H. (1914).....	707 Gaither Estate Bldg.

- BEACHAM, MRS. HARRISON T. (1919)...313 Woodlawn Rd., Rd. Pk.
 BEALMEAR, HERMAN (1916).....1610 W. Lanvale St.
 BEATSON, J. HERBERT (1914).....Fidelity Trust Co.
 BEATTY, JOHN E. (1921).....B. & O. Building.
 BEATTY, MRS. PHILIP ASFORDBY (1910).Phoenix, Md.
 BECK, HOWARD C. (1918).....4001 Bateman Ave.
 BEHBRENS, MISS KATHRYN L. (1920)....3703 Piedmont Ave.
 BELL, EDMUND HAYES (1920).....The Rochambeau, Wash., D. C.
 BEMENT, ALON (1921).....Maryland Institute.
 BENJAMIN, ROLAND (1915).....Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Md.
 BENSON, CARVILLE D.....1301 Fidelity Bldg.
 BERKLEY, HENRY J., M. D. (1900).....1305 Park Ave.
 BERKELEY, MRS. HENRY J. (1922).....Guilford Manor Apts. W.
 BERRY, MISS CHRISTIANA D. (1907)....322 Hawthorne Road, Roland Park.
 BEVAN, H. CROMWELL (1902).....1301 Linden Ave.
 BIBBINS, ARTHUR BARNEVELD.....2600 Maryland Ave.
 BIBBINS, MRS. A. B.....2600 Maryland Ave.
 BIDDLE, MRS. J. WILMER (1916).....1009 N. Charles St.
 BILLSTEIN, NATHAN (1898).....The Lord Balto. Press.
 BIRCKHEAD, P. MACAULAY (1884).....133 Newburg Ave., Catonsville, Md.
 BIRD, MISS ELIZABETH (1922).....Laurel, Md.
 BISHOP, WILLIAM R. (1916).....5 E. 27th St.
 BIXLER, DR. W. H. H. (1916).....19th & Fairmount Ave., Phila., Pa.
 BLACK, HARRY C., JR. (1920).....Fidelity Building.
 BLACK, MISS JESSIE (1921).....1205 Eutaw Place.
 BLACK, MRS. VAN LEAR (1921).....1205 Eutaw Place.
 BLACK, VAN LEAR (1902).....1113-17 Fidelity Bldg.
 BLACKFORD, EUGENE (1916).....200-4 Chamber of Commerce.
 BLAIR, MRS. JOSEPH (1919).....611 C, Sparrows Point.
 BLAKE, GEORGE A. (1893).....1212 N. Charles St.
 *BLAND, J. R. (1902).....U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.
 BONAPARTE, MRS. ELLEN CHANNING }
 (1922) } Guilford, Md.
 BOND, DR. A. K. (1922).....3104 Walbrook Ave.
 BOND, CARROLL T. (1916).....1125 N. Calvert St.
 BOND, MISS CHRISTIANA (1919).....1402 Bolton St.
 BOND, DUKE (1919).....University Club.
 BOND, G. MORRIS (1907).....Ruxton, Md.
 BOND, MISS ISABELLA M. (1918).....1402 Bolton St.
 BOND, JAMES A. C. (1902).....Westminster, Md.
 BOND, MRS. W. G. (1919).....Cockeysville, Md.
 BONSALE, LEIGH (1902).....511 Calvert Building.
 BOOKER, MRS. WILLIAM D. (1919).. { c/o Dr. John Booker,
 } Chapel Hill, N. C.
 BORDLEY, DR. JAMES, JR. (1914).....201 Professional Bldg.
 BOSLEY, MRS. ARTHUR LEE (1912).....Preston Apartments.
 BOUCHET, CHARLES J. (1921).....206 E. Biddle St.

- BOUGHNER, MISS MAY NICHOLSON } 2435 Madison Ave.
 (1920) }
- BOULDEN, MRS. CHAS. NEWTON (1916) ..The Homewood Apts.
- *BOWDOIN, HENRY J. (1890).....1000 Maryland Trust Bldg.
- BOWDOIN, MRS. WM. GRAHAM (1916)...1106 N. Charles St.
- BOWDOIN, W. GRAHAM, JR. (1909)....401 Maryland Trust Bldg.
- BOWEN, HERBERT H. (1915).....817 Beaumont Ave., Govans.
- BOWEN, JESSE N. (1916).....825 Equitable Building.
- BOWIE, CLARENCE K. (1916).....3020 N. Calvert St.
- BOYCE, FRED. G., JR., (1916).....11 E. Chase St.
- BOYCE, HEYWARD E. (1912).....Drovers National Bank.
- BRADFORD, SAMUEL WEBSTER (1916)....Belair, Md.
- BRAMBLE, FORREST (1919).....207 N. Calvert St.
- BRANCH, REV. HENRY, D. D. (1920)....3302 Clifton Ave.
- BRANHAM, MRS. JOSEPH H. (1919)....2200 Eutaw Place.
- *BRATTAN, J. Y. (1902).....1802 St. Paul St.
- BRATTAN, MRS. J. Y. (1919).....1802 St. Paul St.
- BRENNAN, BERNARD A. (1919).....11 E. Chase St.
- BRENT, MRS. DUNCAN K. (1922).....Ruxton, Md.
- *BRENT, ROBERT F. (1908).....10 E. Lexington St.
- BRENT, MRS. ROBERT F. (1916).....The St. Paul Apts.
- BROWN, ALEXANDER (1902)....."Mondawmin," Liberty Heights Av.
- BROWN, MARY HOWARD (1920).....Owings Mills, Md.
- BROWN, JOHN W. (1890).....201 Ridgewood Rd., Roland Park.
- BROWN, W. McCULLOH (1919).....10 W. Hamilton St.
- BROWN, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1916).....Chestertown, Md.
- BROWN, REV. WYATT (1922).....4210 Wickford Road.
- BROWNE, ARTHUR LEE (1913).....341 Courtland St.
- *BROWNE, B. BERNARD, M. D. (1892)...510 Park Ave.
- BROWNE, REV. LEWIS BEEMAN (1907)..St. John's Rectory, Frostburg, Md.
- BROWNE, MARY N., M. D. (1919).....Rochambeau Apts.
- BRUCE, W. CABELL (1909).....Ruxton, Md.
- BRUCE, MRS. WM. CABELL (1920).....Ruxton, Md.
- BRUNE, H. M. (1902).....841 Calvert Building.
- BUCHANAN, THOMAS GITTINGS (1917)..116 Chamber of Commerce.
- BUCK, ALBERT H. (1921).....Allston Apts.
- BUCK, KIRKLAND C. (1921).....Eutaw Savings Bank.
- BUCK, BURTON GRAY (1921).....231 E. North Ave.
- BUCKINGHAM, MRS. WILLIAM A. (1920). 1918 Eutaw Place.
- BURNS, F. HIGHLAND (1919).....7 E. Eager St.
- BURTON, PAUL GIBSON (1913).....725 13th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
- BUTLER, IRVIN E. (1921).....620 Cator Ave.
- BUZBY, S. STOCKTON (1902).....1214 St. Paul St.
- CAIN, MRS. JAMES M. (1922).....2418 Linden Ave.
- CAREY, CHARLES H. (1919).....2220 N. Charles St.
- CAREY, MRS. GEORGE LEIPER (1919)....The Cecil Apts.

- COURTENAY, A. D. B. (1919).....610 Lennox St.
- CRAIN, ROBERT (1902)..... { 17th floor, Munsey Bldg.,
Wash., D. C.
- CRAPSTER, ERNEST R. (1916).....15 E. Saratoga St.
- CRANWELL, J. H. (1895).....Waynesboro, Pa.
- CROKER, MRS. EDWARD J. (1922).....3803 Juniper Road.
- CROMWELL, B. FRANK (1918).....401 Garrett Bldg.
- CROMWELL, MRS. W. KENNEDY (1916)..Lake Roland.
- CROSS, THOMAS A. (1919).....Hotel Belvedere.
- CULVER, FRANCIS BARNUM (1910).....2203 N. Charles St.
- DABNEY, DR. WILLIAM M. (1916).....Ruxton, Md.
- DALSHEIMER, SIMON (1909).....The Lord Baltimore Press.
- DANDRIDGE, MISS ANNE S. (1893).....18 W. Hamilton St.
- DARRELL, MRS. CAVENDISH (1921).....1109 N. Eutaw St.
- DASHIELL, BENJ. J. (1914).....Athol Terrace, P. O. Station.
- DASHIELL, N. LEEKE, M. D. (1904).....2927 St. Paul St.
- DASHIELL, MRS. NICHOLAS L. (1922)...2927 St. Paul St.
- DAVIS, DR. J. STAIGE (1916).....1200 Cathedral St.
- DAVIS, SEPTIMUS (1907).....Aberdeen, Md.
- DAVIS, DR. W. W. (1921).....Box 724, Baltimore, Md.
- DAVISON, GEORGE W. (1877).....11th Floor, Garrett Bldg.
- DAWKINS, WALTER I. (1902).....1119 Fidelity Bldg.
- DAWSON, WILLIAM H. (1892).....New Amsterdam Building.
- DAY, MISS MARY FORMAN (1907).... { 1735 New Hampshire Ave.,
Apt. 304, Washington, D. C.
- DEEMS, CLARENCE (1913).....The Plaza.
- DEFORD, B. F. (1914).....Calvert and Lombard Street.
- DEFORD, MRS. B. FRANK, (1916).....Riderwood, Md.
- DELAPLAINE, EDWARD S. (1920).....Frederick, Md.
- DENNIS, JAMES U. (1907).....2 E. Lexington St.
- DENNIS, JOHN M. (1919).....Union Trust Bldg.
- DENNIS, OREGON MILTON (1922).....New Amsterdam Bldg.
- DENNIS, SAMUEL K. (1905).....2 E. Lexington St.
- DETRICK, MISS LILLIE (1919).....104 E. Biddle St.
- DEVECMON, WILLIAM C. (1919).....Cumberland, Md.
- DICKEY, CHARLES H. (1902)..... { Maryland Meter Company,
Guilford Av. and Saratoga St.
- DICKEY, EDMUND S. (1914).....Maryland Meter Company.
- DIELMAN, LOUIS H. (1905).....Peabody Institute.
- DITMAN, MISS GRACE BARROW (1919)..219 E. Biddle Street.
- DITMAN, MRS. WILLIAM C. (1919)...219 E. Biddle Street.
- DIXON, MRS. WILLIAM A. (1919).....207 Wendover Road, Guilford.
- DOBLER, JOHN J. (1898).....114 Court House.
- DODSON, HERBERT K. (1909).....2206 N. Charles St.
- DOEBLER, JOHN H. (1920).....255 W. Hoffman St.
- DOEBLER, VALENTINE S. (1922).....4405 Greenway.

- FRANCE, DR. JOSEPH I. (1916).....15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
 FRANCE, MRS. J. I. (1910).....15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
 FRANKLIN, MRS. BENJAMIN (1921).....104 W. 39th St.
 FREEMAN, BERNARD (1916).....749 Cobb St., Athens, Georgia.
 FREEMAN, J. DOUGLAS (1914).....Orkney Road, Govans, Md.
 FREEMAN, MRS. JULIUS W. (1917)....2731 St. Paul St.
 FRICK, GEORGE ARNOLD (1914).....The St. James Apts.
 FRICK, J. SWAN (1895).....Guilford.
 FRICK, JOHN W. (1916).....835 University Parkway.
 FRIEDENWALD, HARRY, M. D. (1919)...1029 Madison Ave.
 FRIEDENWALD, JULIUS, M. D. (1919)...1013 N. Charles St.
 FURST, FRANK A. (1914).....3407 Elgin Ave.
 FURST, J. HENRY (1915).....23 S. Hanover St.

 GAITHER, CHARLES D. (1919).....Court House, Baltimore.
 GAITHER, THOMAS H., JR. (1916).....508 Cathedral St.
 GALE, WALTER R. (1921).....233 W. Lanvale St.
 GALLAGHER, MRS. HELEN M. P. (1916)..Bayville, N. Y.
 GALLOWAY, MRS. ETTA LEGG (—).....2632 N. Charles St.
 GAMBEL, MRS. THOS. B. (1915).....2017 St. Paul St.
 GANTT, MRS. HARRY BALDWIN (1915)...Millersville, Md.
 GARDINER, ASA BIRD, JR. (1912).....1111 Linden Ave.
 GARRETT, JOHN W. (1898).....Garrett Building.
 GAULT, MATTHEW (1914).....1422 Park Ave.
 GIBBS, CHARLES H. (1920).....511 Garrett Building.
 GIBBS, JOHN S., JR. (1914).....Lakeside, Md.
 GIBSON, ARTHUR C. (1920).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
 GIBSON, W. HOPPER (1902).....Centreville, Md.
 GILLIES, MRS. M. J. (1919).....Walbert Apts.
 GIRDWOOD, ALLAN C. (1916).....Union Trust Building.
 GITTINGS, JAMES C. (1911).....613 St. Paul St.
 GITTINGS, JOHN S. (1885).....Ashburton.
 GITTINGS, MISS VICTORIA E. (1920)....231 W. Preston St.
 GLASS, DAVID WILSON (1921).....6 Burke Ave., Towson, Md.
 GLENN, JOHN, JR. (1915).....16 St. Paul St.
 GLENN, JOHN M. (1905).....1 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
 GLENN, REV. WM. LINDSAY (1905).....Edgewood, R. F. D.
 GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES (1908).....924 St. Paul St.
 GOLDSBOROUGH, MRS. FITZHUGH (1919).1700 St. Paul St.
 GOLDSBOROUGH, LOUIS P. (1914).....35 W. Preston St.
 GOLDSBOROUGH, MURRAY LLOYD (1913)..Easton, Md.
 GOLDSBOROUGH, PHILLIPS LEE (1915)...National Union Bank.
 GOODNOW, DR. FRANK J. (1916).....Johns Hopkins University.
 GOODRICH, G. CLEM (1916).....110 E. Redwood St.
 GORTER, JAMES P. (1902).....128 Court House.
 *GOUCHER, JOHN F., D. D. (1908).....2313 St. Paul St.
 GOUGH, MRS. I. PIKE (1916).....1730 St. Paul St.

- GOUGH, T. R., M.D. (1919).....Barnesville, Md.
 GOULD, CLARENCE P. (1908).....Wash. Coll., Chestertown, Md.
 GRAHAM, ALBERT D. (1915).....Citizens' National Bank.
 GRAPE, ADRIAN H. (1919).....204 Clay St.
 GRAY, BISCOE L. (1921).....1712 N. Calvert St.
 GREENWAY, MISS ELIZABETH W. (1917) .2322 N. Charles St.
 GREENWAY, WILLIAM H. (1886).....2322 N. Charles St.
 GREGG, MAURICE (1886).....719 N. Charles St.
 GRESHAM, THOMAS BAXTER (1919)....815 Park Ave.
 GRESHAM, MRS. THOS. BAXTER (1919)..815 Park Ave.
 GRIEVES, CLARENCE J., D.D.S. (1904)..201 W. Madison St.
 GRIFFIS, MRS. MARGARET ABELL (1913).Glyndon, Md.
 GRIFFITH, MRS. MARY W. (1890).....Stoneleigh Court, Wash., D. C.
 GRISWOLD, B. HOWELL, JR. (1913).....Alex. Brown & Sons.

 HABIGHURST, MRS. CHAS. F. (1916)....1620 Bolton St.
 HALL, CARY D., JR. (1919).....706 Fidelity Bldg.
 HALL, THOMAS JOHN 3RD (1920).....Tracy's Landing, Md.
 HALL, DR. WILLIAM S. (1922).....215 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park.
 HAMAN, B. HOWARD (1912).....1137 Calvert Bldg.
 HAMBLETON, MRS. F. S. (1907).....Hambledune, Lutherville, Md.
 HAMBLETON, T. EDWARD (1914).....Hambleton & Co., 8 S. Calvert St.
 HAMMOND, EDWARD M. (1914).....803 Union Trust Bldg.
 HANCE, MRS. TABITHA J. (1916).....2330 Eutaw Place.
 HANCOCK, JAMES E. (1907).....2122 St. Paul St.
 HANN, SAMUEL M. (1915).....230 Somerset Rd., Roland Pk.
 HARLAN, HENRY D., LL. D. (1894)....Fidelity Building.
 HARLEY, CHAS. F. (1915).....Title Building.
 HARPER, GEORGE HOUSTON (1921).....Canterbury Hall.
 HARRINGTON, HON. EMERSON C. (1916).Cambridge, Md.
 HARRIS, W. HALL (1883).....Title Building.
 HARRIS, MRS. W. HALL (1919).....511 Park Ave.
 HARRIS, WILLIAM BARNEY (1918).....Ten Hills.
 HARRIS, WM. HUGH (1914).....Oakdale, Howard Co.
 HARRIS, MRS. WILLIAM HUGH (1919)..Oakdale, Howard Co.
 HARRISON, GEORGE (1915).....1615 Eutaw Pl.
 HARRISON, J. EDWARD (1915).....1741 Park Ave.
 HARRISON, MRS. JOHN W. (1919).....Middle River, Md.
 HARRISON, MISS REBECCA (1919).....521 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.
 HARVEY, MRS. WILLIAM P. (1919)....932 N. Charles St.
 HAUGHTON, MISS LOUISA C. OSBOURNE }
 (1921) } 1004 N. Calvert St.
 HAYDEN, WILLIAM M. (1878).....Eutaw Savings Bank.
 HAYES, A. GORDON (1919).....214 W. Madison St.
 HAYWARD, WILLIAM H. (1918).....110 Commerce St.
 HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY (1897).....Harwood Ave., Govans, Md.
 HELFENSTEIN, REV. EDWARD T.....1505 Park Ave.

- HELFRICH**, MRS. SAMUEL.....Catonsville, Md.
HENDERSON, CHARLES F. (1919).....Continental Trust Bldg.
HENDERSON, MRS. LOUISA P. (1919)..Cumberland, Md.
HENNIGHAUSEN, PERCY C. (1919).....231 Courtland St.
HENRY, DANIEL M. (1921).....Baltimore Club.
***HENRY**, J. WINFIELD (1902).....308 Vickers Building.
HENRY, MRS. ROBERTA B. (1914).....Waterbury, Md.
HERRING, THOMAS R. (1919).....717 N. Broadway.
HEVELL, CHARLES H. (1922).....514 Willow Grove Ave.
HEWES, M. WARNER (1922).....2315 Maryland Ave.
HICKS, THOMAS (1919).....106 W. Madison St.
HILKEN, H. G. (1889).....4 Bishop's Road, Guilford.
HILL, JOHN PHILIP (1899).....712 Keyser Bldg.
HINES, REV. CHARLES J. (1922).....27 S. Ellwood Ave.
HINKLEY, JOHN (1900).....215 N. Charles St.
HISKY, THOMAS FOLEY (1888).....215 N. Charles St.
HITCHCOCK, ELLA SPRAGUE (1919).....1700 Bolton St.
***HITE**, DRAYTON MEADE (1919).....1211 Madison Ave.
HODGDON, MRS. ALEXANDER L. (1915)...Pearson's, St. Mary's Co., Md.
HODGES, MRS. MARGARET R. (1903).. } 142 Duke of Gloucester St.,
Annapolis, Md.
HODSON, EUGENE W. (1916).....Care of Thomas & Thompson.
HOFFMAN, R. CURZON (1896).....1300 Continental Trust Building.
HOLLANDER, JACOB H., PH. D. (1895)...1802 Eutaw place.
HOLLOWAY, CHARLES T. (1915).....Normandie Heights, Md.
HOLLOWAY, MBS. R. ROSS (1918).....Normandie Heights, Md.
***HOMER**, CHARLES C., JR. (1909).....Mt. Washington, Md.
HOMER, FRANCIS T. (1900).....Riderwood, Md.
HOMER, MRS. JANE ABELL (1909).....Riderwood, Baltimore Co.
HOOFF, MISS MARY STABLER (1922).....1205 Linden Ave.
HOOPER, JAMES E. (1921).....Ruxton, Md.
HOPKINS, JOHN HOWARD (1911).....Sta. E, Mt. Washington Heights.
HORSEY, JOHN P. (1911).....649 Title Building.
HOWARD, CHARLES McHENRY (1902)....901 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, CHARLES MORRIS (1907).....1010 Munsey Bldg.
HOWARD, JOHN D. (1917).....209 W. Monument St.
HOWARD, J. SPENCE (1922).....12 E. Lexington St.
HOWARD, McHENRY (1881).....901 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, WM. ROSS (1916).....Guilford Ave. and Pleasant St.
HUBBARD, WILBUR W. (1915).....Keyser Building.
HUBNER, WILLIAM R. (1920).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
HUGHES, ADRIAN (1895).....4104 Maine Ave., West Forest Pk.
HUGHES, THOMAS (1886).....1018 Cathedral St.
HULL, MISS A. E. E. (1904).....The Hopkins, 31st and St. Paul Sts.
HUMBICHOUSE, HARRY H. (1918).....465 Potomac Ave., Hagerstown, Md.
HUNTING, E. B. (1905).....705 Calvert Building.
HURD, HENRY M., M. D. (1902).....1023 St. Paul St.

- HURST, CHARLES W. (1914).....24 E. Preston St.
HURST, J. J. (1902).....Builders' Exchange.
HUTCHINS, CHARLES L. (1921).....861 Calvert Building.
HYDE, ENOCH PRATT (1906).....223 W. Monument St.
HYDE, GEO. W. (1906).....225 E. Baltimore St.
HYNSON, REV. BENJAMIN T. (1921)....310 Tacoma St.
- IGLEHART, FRANCIS N. (1914).....11 E. Lexington St.
IGLEHART, IREDELL W. (1916).....914 N. Charles St.
IGLEHART, JAMES D., M. D. (1893)....211 W. Lanvale St.
IGLEHART, MRS. JAMES D. (1913).....211 W. Lanvale St.
IJAMS, MRS. GEORGE W. (1913).....4509 Liberty Heights Ave.
INGLE, EDWARD (1882).....109 W. 6th St., Richmond, Va.
INGLE, WILLIAM (1909).....1710 Park Ave.
- JACKSON, EDWARD A.....919 St. Paul St.
JACKSON, MRS. GEORGE S. (1910).....34 W. Biddle St.
JACOBS, MRS. HENRY BARTON (1916)..11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JACOBS, HENRY BARTON, M. D. (1903)..11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JACOBSEN, ALFRED W. (1919).....Pen Lucy Ave.
JAMAR, DR. J. H. (1916).....Elkton, Md.
JAMES, NORMAN (1903).....Catonsville, Md.
JENKINS, GEORGE C. (1883).....16 Abell Building.
*JENKINS, THOS. W. (1885).....1521 Bolton St.
JOHNSON, J. HEMSLEY (1916).....626 Equitable Building.
JOHNSTONE, MISS EMMA E. (1910)....855 Park Ave.
- JONES, ARTHUR LAFAYETTE (1911)... { Care of J. S. Wilson Co.,
Calvert Building.
- JONES, MRS. HARRY C. (1919).....2523 Madison Ave.
JONES, T. BARTON (1914).....1213-14 Fidelity Bldg.
JUDI, MRS. J. HENRY (1918).....1428 Madison Ave.
- KARR, HARRY E. (1913).....1301 Fidelity Bldg.
KEECH, EDW. P., JR. (1909).....900-901 Maryland Trust Bldg.
KEECH, COLONEL FRANK B. (1919)....Wall St., New York.
KEENE, MISS MARY HOLLINGSWORTH { 8 W. Hamilton St.
(1917)
- KEIDEL, GEO. C., PH. D. (1912).....300 E. Capitol St., Wash't'n, D. C.
KELLY, HOWARD A., M. D. (1919).....1418 Eutaw Place.
KEMP, W. THOMAS, JR. (1920).....209 Edgevale Road.
KENNEDY, JOSEPH P. (1915).....Charles and Wells Sts.
KEYS, MISS JANE G. (1905).....208 E. Lanvale St.
KEYSER, MRS. H. IRVINE (1894).....104 W. Monument St.
KEYSER, R. BRENT (1894).....910 Keyser Building.
KEYSER, W. IRVINE (1917).....206-7 Keyser Building.
KILPATRICK, MRS. REBECCA H. (1917)..1027 St. Paul St.
KINSOLVING, REV. ARTHUR B. (1922)...Saratoga and Cathedral Sts.

- KIRK, HENRY C. (1908).....207 Longwood Road, Roland Park.
 KIRK, MRS. HENRY C. (1917).....207 Longwood Road, Roland Park.
 *KIRKLAND, OGDEN A. (1889).....Belcamp, Md.
 KIRWAN, GEORGE W. (1919).....11 E. Chase St.
 KLINEFELTER, MRS. EMILY HENDRIX }
 (1915) } Chestertown, Md.
 KLINEFELTER, HENRY H. (1922).....Chestertown, Md.
 KNAPP, CHARLES H. (1916).....1418 Fidelity Building.
 KNAPP, GEORGE W. (1919).....920 N. Charles St.
 KNAPP, GEORGE W., JR. (1919).....1116 N. Calvert St.
 KNAPP, WILLIAM G. (1919).....920 N. Charles St.
 KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M. D. (1909)..
 KOONTZ, MISS MARY G. (1917).....307 Augusta Ave., Irvington, Md.

 LACY, BENJAMIN (1914).....1630 Linden Ave.
 LANKFORD, H. F. (1893).....Princess Anne, Md.
 LATANÉ, JOHN HOLLADAY, PH. D., LL. D. (1913) Johns Hopkins Univ.
 LEAKIN, MARGARET DOBBIN (1920).....Lake Roland, Md.
 *LEAKIN, J. WILSON (1902).....814 Fidelity Building.
 LEDERER, LEWIS J. (1916).....Marine Bank Building.
 LEE, MISS ELIZABETH COLLINS (1920) .1 E. Preston St.
 LEE, H. C. (1903).....9 E. Read St.
 LEE, JOHN L. G. (1916).....511 Calvert Building.
 LEE, RICHARD LAWS (1896).....232 St. Paul St.
 LEGG, JOHN C., JR. (1916).....110 E. Redwood St.
 LEHR, ROBERT OLIVER (1916).....302 Exchange Place.
 LEVERING, EDWIN W. (1916).....Calvert and Redwood Sts.
 LEVERING, EUGENE (1895).....Merchants' National Bank.
 LEVY, JULIUS (1921).....Lombard and Paca Sts.
 LEVY, WILLIAM B. (1909).....11th floor, Fidelity Building.
 LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES (1905).....705 St. Paul St.
 LINVILLE, CHARLES H. (1918).....1935 Park Ave.
 LITIG, MRS. JOHN M. (1919).....1010 Cathedral St.
 LJUNGSTEDT, MRS. A. O. (1915).....Bethesda, Md., Route 1.
 LOCKARD, G. CARROLL, M. D. (1919)....4 E. Preston St.
 LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM F., M. D. (1891)..8 E. Eager St.
 LONN, MISS ELLA (1919).....Goucher College.
 LORD, MRS. J. WILLIAMS (1919).....1010 Cathedral St.
 LOWNDES, W. BLADEN (1921).....Fidelity Trust Company.
 LUCAS, WM. F., JR. (1909).....221 E. Baltimore St.
 LYELL, J. MILTON (1916).....1163 Calvert Building.
 LYNCH, MRS. STEPHEN H., JR. (1920)...4407 Penhurst Ave.
 *LYON, MISS MARY A. (1916).....1209 Linden Ave.
 LYTLE, WM. H. (1908).....1220 St. Paul St.

 McADAMS, REV. EDW. P. (1906).....31 Augusta Ave.
 McCLELLAN, WILLIAM J. (1866).....1208 Madison Ave.

- MCCOLGAN, CHARLES C. (1916) 12 E. Lexington St.
 MCCOLGAN, EDWARD (1921) Mount Washington.
 MCCORMICK, ROBERDEAU A. (1914) McCormick Block.
 MCCORMICK, THOMAS P., M. D. (1902) .. Napoleonville, La.
 *MACDONALD, J. STUART (1919) 212 N. Charles St.
 McEVOY, P. J. (1919) 402 Cathedral St.
 MAGGILL, RICHARD G., JR. (1891) 11 Commerce St.
 MCGROARTY, WILLIAM B. (1920) 111 W. Mulberry St.
 MACHEN, ARTHUR W. (1917) 1109 Calvert Bldg.
 McILVAIN, MISS ELIZABETH GRANT }
 (1917) } 512 Park Ave.
 MACKALL, W. HOLLINGSWORTH (1909) .. Elkton, Md.
 MACKENZIE, THOMAS (1917) 607 Continental Building.
 McKIM, S. S. (1902) Savings Bank of Baltimore.
 McLANE, ALLAN (1894) Garrison, Md.
 McLANE, MISS CATHERINE (1919) 211 W. Monument St.
 McLANE, MISS ELIZABETH C. (1919) ... 211 W. Monument St.
 McLANE, JAMES L. (1888) 903 Cathedral St.
 McLANE, MISS SOPHIE H. (1919) 211 W. Monument St.
 MACSHERRY, ALLAN (1914) 104 Charlcote Road, Guilford.
 MAGRUDER, JAMES M., D. D. (1919) 907 N. Charles St.
 MAHOOL, J. BARRY (1920) 121 S. Calvert St.
 MALOY, WILLIAM MILNES (1911) 1403 Fidelity Building.
 MALTBE, WILLIAM H. (1922) 911 Continental Bldg.
 MANDELBAUM, SEYMOUR (1902) 619 Fidelity Bldg.
 MANGER, CHARLES E. (1922) 2524 Pennsylvania Ave.
 MANKIN, MISS OLIVIA (1919) The Walbert.
 MANLY, MRS. WM. M. (1916) 1109 N. Calvert St.
 MANNING, CLEVELAND P. (1921) 918 N. Calvert St.
 MARBURG, MISS AMELIA (1919) 6 E. Eager St.
 MARBURG, WILLIAM A. (1919) 6 E. Eager St.
 MARBURY, WILLIAM L. (1887) 700 Maryland Trust Building.
 MARINE, MISS HARRIET P. (1915) 717 Reservoir St.
 MARRIOTT, MRS. TELFAIR W. (1919) ... The Burford Apts.
 MARSDEN, MRS. CHARLES T. (1918) 1729 Bolton St.
 MARSHALL, MRS. CHARLES (1917) The Preston.
 MARSHALL, JOHN W. (1902) 13 South St.
 MARYE, WILLIAM B. (1911) 207 E. Preston St.
 MASSEY, E. THOMAS (1909) Massey, Kent Co., Md.
 MASSY, MRS. HERMAN BIDDLE (1921) .. 1017 N. Calvert St.
 MATHER, L. B. (1922) 315 E. 22nd St.
 MATHEWS, EDWARD B., PH. D. (1905) .. Johns Hopkins University.
 MAYNADIER, THOMAS MURRAY (1919) ... Walbert Apts.
 MAYO, MRS. CHARLES J. F. (1921) Plaza Apts.
 MEEKINS, LYNN R. (1908) 10 E. Madison St.
 MEIERE, T. McKEAN (1916) 1724 N. Calvert St.
 MIDDENDORF, J. W. (1902) American Building.

- MILES, JOSHUA W. (1915).....331 Calvert Bldg.
MILLER, CHARLES R. (1916).....2200 Roslyn Ave.
MILLER, DECATUR H., JR. (1902).....506 Maryland Trust Building.
MILLER, MRS. WILLIAM E. (1922).....10 Engleswood Rd., Roland Park.
MILLER, EDGAR G., JR. (1916).....815 Calvert Bldg.
MILLER, PAUL H. (1918).....815 Calvert Building.
MILLER, THEODORE KLEIN (1921).....University Parkway.
MILLER, WALTER H. (1904)..... } Care of Burton Bros.,
348 Broadway, N. Y.
MILLIGAN, JOHN J. (1916).....603 N. Charles St.
MITCHELL, MRS. ROBERT L. (1921).....2112 Maryland Ave.
MITCHELL, WALTER R. (1920).....112 E. Preston St.
MOORE, MISS MARY WILSON (1914).....2340 N. Calvert St.
MORGAN, JOHN HURST (1896).....10 E. Fayette St.
*MORGAN, WILBUR P., M. D. (1919).....315 W. Monument St.
MORRIS, OSCAR L. (1922).....Salisbury, Md.
MOSHER, MRS. FREDERICK I. (1921)....4204 Penhurst Ave.
MULLER, MISS AMELIA (1917).....807 W. Fayette St.
MULLIN, MISS ELIZABETH LESTER (1916) Mt. Royal Apts.
MUNDER, NORMAN T. A. (1920).....Coca-Cola Building.
MURRAY, DANIEL M. (1902).....Elk Ridge, Md.
MURRAY, JAMES S. (1919).....4411 Greenway, Guilford.
MURRAY, JOHN DONALDSON, M. D. }
(1921) } Elkridge, Md.
MURRAY, RT. REV. JOHN G. (1908).....Chas. St. Av. and Univ. Parkway.
MYERS, WILLIAM STARR (1902).....104 Bayard Lane, Princeton, N. J.
MYERS, WILLIS E. (1911).....10 E. Fayette St.
NASH, CHARLES W. (1908).....614-A Equitable Building.
NEAL, REV. J. ST. CLAIR (1914).....Bengies, Baltimore Co., Md.
NELLIGAN, JOHN J. (1907).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
NELSON, ALEXANDER C. (1907).....210 E. Redwood St.
NELSON, J. ARTHUR (1921).....227 St. Paul St.
NESBITT, REV. JOHN (1921).....Catonsville, Md.
NEWCOMER, WALDO (1902).....National Exchange Bank.
NICODEMUS, F. COURTNEY, JR. (1902)..Smithtown Branch, Long Is.
NICOLAI, CHARLES D. (1916).....4105 Pennhurst Ave.
NIMMO, MRS. NANNIE BALL (1920).....DeVere Place, Ellicott City, Md.
NOBLE, EDWARD M. (1919).....Denton, Maryland.
NOLAN, JOHN F.....522 Park Ave.
NOLTING, WILLIAM G. (1919).....11 E. Chase St.
NORRIS, MISS ELIZABETH (1919).....Hillen Rd. and Sycamore Ave.
NORWOOD, FRANK C. (1921).....Frederick, Md.
NYBURG, SIDNEY L. (1921).....Union Trust Building.
OBER, GUSTAVUS, JR. (1914).....1217 N. Charles St.
ODELL, WALTER GEORGE (1910).....3021 W. North Ave.

- ODELL, WALTER G., JR. (1922).....501 Title Bldg., Annex.
O'DONOVAN, CHARLES, M. D. (1890)....5 E. Read St.
O'DONOVAN, JOHN H. (1919).....Washington Apts.
OFFUTT, T. SCOTT (1908).....Towson, Md.
OLIVER, JOHN R., M. D. (1919).....The Latrobe.
OLIVER, W. B. (1913).....1st floor, Garrett Building.
OLIVIER, STUART (1913).....The News.
O'NEILL, J. W. (1919).....Havre de Grace, Md.
OSBORNE, MISS INEZ H. (1917).....Havre de Grace, Md.
OWEN, FRANKLIN B. (1917).....804 Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, O.
OWENS, EDWARD B. (1915).....130 S. Charles St.

PACA, JOHN P. (1897).....620 Munsey Building.
PAGE, MRS. HENRY, JR. (1919).....} c/o Dr. Henry Page,
Univ. of Cincinnati, Ohio.
PAGE, WM. C. (1912).....Calvert Bank.
PAGON, ROBINSON C. (1921).....209 Ridgewood Road.
PAGON, W. WATTERS (1916).....Lexington Bldg.
PARKE, FRANCIS NEAL (1910).....Westminster, Md.
PARKER, JOHN (1916).....Peabody Institute.
PARKER, MRS. T. C. (1918).....} 1250 Riverside Ave., Jacksonville,
Florida.
PARKS, MISS IDA M. (1922).....Chestnut Grove, Timonium, Md..
PARR, MRS. CHAS. E. (1915).....18 E. Lafayette Ave.
PARRAN, MRS. FRANK J. (1908).....144 W. Lanvale St.
PARRAN, WILLIAM J. (1903).....124 S. Charles St.
PASSANO, EDWARD B. (1916).....Towson, Md.
PATTERSON, J. LER. (1909).....Chilham Rd., Mt. Washington.
PATTON, MRS. JAMES H. (1913).....115 W. 29th St.
PAUL, MRS. D'ARCY (1909)....."Woodlands," Gorsuch Ave.
PEARRE, AUBREY, JR. (1906).....207 N. Calvert St.
PEARRE, GEORGE A. (1919).....P. O. Box 444, Cumberland, Md.
PEGAM, FRANCIS E. (1921).....Equitable Building.
PENNINGTON, DR. CLAPHAM (1917)....1530 Bolton St.
PENNINGTON, JOSIAS (1894).....Professional Building.
PENNINGTON, MRS. JOSIAS (1916)....1119 St. Paul St.
PENTZ, MRS. BETTIE F. (1919).....1646 E. Fayette St.
PEPLOE, MRS. LAURA HAMMOND WEBB }
(1922)} Hotel Rennert.
*PERINE E. GLENN (1882).....18 E. Lexington St.
PERINE, MRS. GEORGE CORBIN (1916)...1124 Cathedral St.
PERINE, WASHINGTON (1917).....607 Cathedral St.
PERKINS, ELISHA H. (1887).....Provident Savings Bank.
PHENIS, ALBERT (1919).....} Manufacturers Record, South
and Water Sts.
*PITT, FARIS C. (1908).....912 N. Charles St.
*PLATT, WALTER B., M. D. (1919)....802 Cathedral St.

- PLEASANTS, J. HALL, JR., M. D. (1898)...201 Longwood Road, Roland Park
POLITT, L. IRVING (1916).....1715 Park Place.
POST, A. H. S. (1916).....Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co.
POULTNEY, WALTER DE C. (1916).....St. Paul and Mulberry Sts.
POWELL, WM. C. (1912).....Snow Hill, Md.
POWELL, MRS. WILLIAM M. (1922).....Canterbury Hall, Baltimore.
PRESTON, ALEXANDER (1922).....Munsey Bldg.
PRESTON, JAMES H. (1898).....916 Munsey Bldg.
PRICE, DR. ELDRIDGE C. (1915).....1012 Madison Ave.
PRICE, WILLIAM H. J. (1917).....825 Equitable Building.
PURDUM, BRADLEY K. (1902).....Hamilton, Md.
PURDUM, FRANK C. (1922).....Hamilton, Md.
- RADCLIFFE, GEO. L. P., PH. D. (1908)...615 Fidelity Building.
RAMEY, MRS. MARY E. W. (1922).....1318 Linden Ave.
RANCK, SAMUEL H. (1898).....Public Lib'y, Grand Rapids, Mich.
RANDALL, BLANCHARD (1902).....200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
RANDALL, MRS. BLANCHARD (1919)....Cloud-Capped, Catonsville.
RANDALL, DANIEL R. (1917).....712 Keyser Bldg.
RANDOLPH, GEORGE F. (1916).....B. & O. Building.
RAWLINGS, J. SOULE (1920).....1729 Bolton St.
RAY, ENOS (1922).....Chillum, Prince George Co., Md.
RAYNER, ALBERT W.....610 Fidelity Bldg.
REDWOOD, MRS. MARY B. (1907).....918 Madison Ave.
REED, MRS. EMILIE MCKIM (1909)....512 Park Ave.
REESE, HENRY F. (1922).....37 Fair View Ave.
REESE, MRS. J. EVAN (1917).....110 Edgevale Road, Roland Park.
REID, MRS. ANDREW M. (1922).....1210 N. Calvert St.
REMINGTON, STANLEY G. (1920).....347 N. Charles St.
REVELL, EDWARD J. W. (1916).....1308-09 Fidelity Bldg.
RICH, EDWARD N. (1916).....Union Trust Building.
RICHARDSON, ALBERT LEVIN (1902)...2127 N. Charles St.
RICHARDSON, MRS. HESTER D. (1901)..2127 N. Charles St.
RIDGELY, MISS ELIZA (1893).....825 Park Ave.
RIDGELY, MRS. HELEN (1895).....Hampton, Towson, Md.
RIDGELY, JOHN, JR. (1916).....Towson, Md.
RIDGELY, MARTIN E. (1914).....Benson, Harford Co., Md.
*RIDGELY, RUXTON M. (1892).....707 Gaither Building.
- RIEMAN, MRS. CHARLES ELLET (1909) { Dumbarton Farms,
Rodger's Forge P. O., Md.
RIEMAN, CHARLES ELLET (1898).....14 N. Eutaw St.
RIGGS, CLINTON L. (1907).....606 Cathedral St.
RIGGS, E. FRANCIS (1922).....Green Hill, Hyattsville, Md.
RIGGS, LAWRASON (1894).....632 Equitable Building.
RITCHIE, ALBERT C. (1904).....Annapolis, Md.
ROBERTSON, GEO. S. (1921).....109 E. Redwood St.
ROBINSON, RALPH (1894).....1310 Continental Building.

- ROBINSON, WILLIAM CHAMPIN (1917) .. 32 South Street.
- ROGERS, MRS. HENRY W. (1914) Riderwood P. O., Balto. Co., Md.
- ROLLINS, THORNTON (1911) 746 W. Fayette St.
- ROHBER, C. W. G., M. D. (1910) Lauraville Sta., Baltimore, Md.
- ROLPH, MRS. MARY EMMA (1922) Centerville, Md.
- ROSE, DOUGLAS H. (1898) 10 South St.
- ROSE, JOHN C. (1883) P. O. Building.
- ROSZEL, MAJOR BRANTZ MAYER (1919) } Shenandoah Valley Academy,
Winchester, Va.
- ROUZER, E. MCCLURE (1920) Maryland Casualty Tower.
- RUMSEY, CHARLES L., M. D. (1919) 812 Park Ave.
- RUTH, THOS. DE COURSEY (1916) 120 Broadway, New York City.
- RYAN, AUGUSTINE J. (1921) Gay and Lombard Sts.
- RYAN, WM. P. (1915) 1825 E. Baltimore St.
- RYLAND, SAMUEL P. (1909) 810 American Building.
- SANFORD, JOHN L. (1916) 317 Munsey Building.
- SAPPINGTON, A. DERUSSY (1897) 733 Title Building.
- SATTLER, MRS. EDMUND (1920) 914 St. Paul St.
- SCOTT, JAMES W. (1919) 205 W. Fayette St.
- SCOTT, TOWNSEND (1922) 209 E. Fayette St.
- SCOTT, MRS. TOWNSEND (1922) 23 E. Eager St.
- SCOTT, TOWNSEND, JR. (1922) 209 E. Fayette St.
- SCRIVENER, MRS. FRANK P. (1921) 105 E. Lafayette Ave.
- SCULLY, MRS. LELA ORME (1920) Baden, Md.
- SEARS, THOMAS E., M. D. (1894) 2741 Guilford Ave.
- SEEMAN, FREDERICK C. (1919) 110 Hopkins Place.
- SELLERS, MISS ANNABEL (1919) 801 N. Arlington Ave.
- SELLMAN, JAMES L. (1901) P. O. Box "O," Baltimore, Md.
- SELLMAN, MISS LUCINDA M. (1919) .. 1402 Linden Ave.
- SEMMES, JOHN E. (1884) 10 E. Eager St.
- SEMMES, JOHN E. JR. (1916) 825 Equitable Building.
- SENEY, ROBERT N. (1921) 58 Roland Court.
- SETH, FRANK W. (1914) Room 960, 11 Broadway, N.Y. City.
- SETH, JOSEPH B. (1896) Easton, Md.
- SHANNAHAN, JOHN H. K. (1919) Sparrows Point.
- SHEPHERD, MRS. F. BYRNE (1920) 1424 Park Ave.
- SHIPPEN, MRS. REBECCA LLOYD POST.. }
(1893) } 2202 Q St., N W., Wash., D. C.
- SHRIVER, ALFRED JENKINS (1921) University Club.
- SHOEMAKER, MRS. EDWARD (1919) 1031 N. Calvert St.
- SHOWER, GEORGE T., M. D. (1913) 3721 Roland Ave.
- SILL, HOWARD (1897) 12 E. Pleasant St.
- SIMMONS, MRS. H. B. (1916) Chestertown, Md.
- SIOUSSAT, MRS. ANNA L. (1891) Lake Roland, Md.
- SIOUSSAT, ST. GEORGE LEAKIN (1912) .. University of Penn., Phila., Pa.
- SIPPEL, MRS. JOHN F. (1919) 1728 Linden Ave.

- SKINNER, MRS. HARRY G. (1913).... { 3518 Newark St., Cleveland Park,
Washington, D. C.
- SKINNER, M. E. (1897).....1103 Fidelity Bldg.
- SKIRVEN, PERCY G. (1914).....3900 Cottage Ave.
- SLACK, EUGENE A. (1919).....2629 N. Charles St.
- SLADE, MRS. ELIZABETH LOVE (1920)... Reisterstown, Md.
- SLOAN, GEORGE F. (1880).....Roland Park.
- *SLOCUM, MRS. GEORGE W. (1919).....1208 N. Calvert St.
- SMITH, ALAN P. 3RD (1920).....18 E. Madison St.
- *SMITH, REV. CHESTER MANSFIELD }
(1912) } 1813 N. Calvert St.
- SMITH, JOHN DONNELL (1903).....505 Park Ave.
- SMITH, MISS MARGARET M. (1919)....1229 Park Ave.
- SMITH, RUSH W. DAVIDGE (1917).....St. Matthew's Ch., Hallowell, Me.
- SMITH, THOMAS MARSHALL (1919)....16 Somerset Rd., Roland Pk.
- SMITH, TUNSTALL (1917).....The Preston.
- SMYTHE, JOSEPH P. (1921).....712 Cathedral St.
- SNOWDEN, WILTON (1902).....Central Savings Bank Building.
- SOPER, HON. MORRIS A. (1917).....The Marlborough Apts.
- SOTHORON, PINCKNEY L. (1920).....19 W. Mt. Royal Ave.
- SPENCE, DR. THOMAS HUMPHREYS.....College Park, Md.
- SPENCE, MRS. W. W., JR. (1921).....1205 St. Paul St.
- SPENCER, JERVIS, JR. (1922).....Maryland Trust Bldg.
- STABLER, EDWARD, JR. (1876).....610 Reservoir St.
- STATON, MARY ROBINSON (1918).....Snow Hill, Md.
- STAUB, WILLIAM H. (1919).....809 Hamilton Terrace.
- STAYTON, WILLIAM H., JR. (1922).....6th Floor, Lexington Bldg.
- STEELE, JOHN MURRAY, M. D. (1911)...Owings Mills, Md.
- STEELE, MRS. JOHN MURRAY (1922)...Owings Mills, Md.
- STEELE, MISS MARGARET A. (1917)...Port Deposit, Md.
- STEIN, CHAS. F. (1905).....S. E. Cor. Courtl'd & Saratoga Sts.
- STEINER, BERNARD C., PH. D. (1892)....1631 Eutaw Place.
- STEUART, MISS M. LOUISA (1919)...839 Park Ave.
- STEUART, RICHARD D. (1919).....Baltimore News Office.
- STEVENSON, H. M., M. D. (1904).....1022 W. Lafayette Ave.
- STEWART, DAVID (1886).....1005 N. Charles St.
- STEWART, REDMOND C. (1916).....207 N. Calvert St.
- STICKNEY, RT. REV. MSGR. LOUIS R. }
(1922) } 408 N. Charles St.
- STIRLING, REAR ADMIRAL YATES (1889)..209 W. Lanvale St.
- STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY (1883).....11 N. Calhoun St.
- STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY, 3D (1917).....Ten Hills, Md.
- STOCKBRIDGE, MRS. HENRY, JR. (1921)..11 N. Calhoun St.
- STOCKETT, J. NOBLE (1919).....1430 Linden Ave.
- STOKES, MISS ELIZABETH H. (1920)....619 St. Paul St.
- STRAN, MRS. KATE A. (1900).....1912 Eutaw Place.
- STRAUS, PHILIP GUTMAN (1921).....The Alhambra Apts.

- STEUART, JAMES E. (1919)..... Title Bldg.
 STUART, MISS SARAH ELIZABETH (1915)..... Chestertown, Md.
 SUDLER, MISS CAROLINA V. (1915)..... 1028 Cathedral St.
 SULLIVAN, FELIX R. JR. (1922)..... 8 W. Preston St.
 SULLIVAN, MICHAEL J. (1921)..... Ellicott City, Md.
 SUMMERS, CLINTON (1916)..... 101 Roland Ave.
 SUMWALT, MRS. MARY H. (1909)..... 2921 N. Calvert St.
 SWEENEY, MRS. LOUIS F. (1919)..... 2813 St. Paul St.

 TALBOTT, MRS. BERTHA C. HALL (1921)..... Rockville, Md.
 TAYLOR, ARCHIBALD H. (1909)..... 405 Maryland Trust Building.
 TAYLOR, RALPH CORBIN (1921)..... 328 University Parkway.
 THAYER, W. S., M. D. (1902)..... 1208 Eutaw Place.
 THIRLKELD, REV. L. A. (1918)..... 2026 N. Fulton Ave.
 THOM, DeCOURCY W. (1884)..... 405 Maryland Trust Building.
 THOM, MRS. MARY W. (1919)..... 600 Cathedral St.
 THOM, MRS. P. LEA (1902)..... 204 W. Lanvale St.
 THOMAS, MISS ELIZA S. (1919)..... 1102 McCulloh St.
 THOMAS, MRS. HARVEY C. (1914)..... 2110 Mt. Royal Terrace.
 THOMAS, GEO. C. (1915)..... 2426 N. Charles St.
 THOMAS, JAMES W., LL. D. (1894)..... Cumberland, Md.
 THOMAS, JOHN B. (1910)..... S. E. Cor. Charles and 33rd Sts.
 THOMAS, WILLIAM S. (1915)..... 1302 Eutaw Place.
 THOMPSON, ARTHUR (1921)..... 501 Water St.
 THOMPSON, H. OLIVER (1895)..... Title Building.
 *THOMSEN, ALONZO L..... Maryland Club.
 TIFFANY, HERBERT, T. (1919)..... 132 W. Lafayette Ave.
 TIFFANY, MRS. LOUIS McLANE (1920)..... 831 Park Ave.
 TILGHMAN, OSWALD (1906)..... Easton, Md.
 TILGHMAN, MAJOR HARRISON (1917)..... Easton, Md.
 TOLSON, ALBERT C. (1916)..... 82-83 Gunther Building.
 TOME, PETER E. (1919)..... 2437 N. Charles St.
 TOME, MRS. PETER E. (1919)..... 2437 N. Charles St.
 TORSCH, C. BURNETT (1921)..... 26 Somerset Road.
 TORSCH, MRS. C. BURNETT (1921)..... 26 Somerset Road.
 TOWERS, ALBERT G. (1920)..... Title Building.
 TRIPPE, JAMES MCC. (1918)..... 1602 Bolton St.
 TRIPPE, RICHARD (1917)..... 1116 Munsey Building.
 TRUNDLE, MRS. WILSON BURNS (1914)..... 2414 Madison Ave.
 TUBMAN, ROBERT E. (1915)..... 117 W. Lombard St.
 TUBMAN, MRS. SAMUEL A. (1921)..... 2635 N. Charles St.
 TURNBULL, MISS ANNE GRAEME (1919)..... 1623 Park Ave.
 TURNBULL, MRS. CHESTER B. (1916)..... Cedarcroft, Hollen & Sycamore Sts.
 TURNBULL, EDWIN L. (1916)..... 1530 Park Ave.
 TURNER, HOWARD (1916)..... Betterton, Kent Co., Md.
 TURNER, REV. JOSEPH BROWN (1915)..... 75 Main St., Port Deposit, Md.
 TURNER, J. FRANK (1903)..... 23 East North Ave.

- TYSON, A. M. (1895).....207 N. Calvert St.
 TYSON, MRS. FLORENCE MACINTYRE } 251 W. Preston St.
 (1907) }
 VAN BIBBER, ARMFIELD F., M. D. (1918) Belair, Md.
 VICKERY, E. M. (1913).....1223 N. Calvert St.
 VINCENT, JOHN M., PH. D. (1894).....Johns Hopkins University.
 *VOCKE, HENRY B. (1920).....103 E. 25th St.
 WALKER, MRS. CATHERINE F. (1915)....Chestertown, Md.
 WALLACE, CHAS. C. (1915).....304 Union Trust Bldg.
 WALTERS, HENRY (1880).....Abell Building.
 WARD, DR. GEO. W. (1896).....31 Talbot Road, Windsor Hills.
 WARFIELD, EDWIN, JR. (1914)....."Oakdale," Sykesville, Md.
 WARFIELD, MRS. EDWIN (1919)....."Oakdale," Sykesville, Md.
 WARFIELD, MISS EMMA (1919)....."Oakdale," Sykesville, Md.
 WARFIELD, F. HOWARD (1919).....2507 N. Charles St.
 *WARFIELD, GEORGE (1913).....624 N. Carrollton Ave.
 WARFIELD, JOHN (1916).....15 E. Saratoga St.
 WABFIELD, S. DAVIES (1902).....40 Continental Trust Building.
 WARNER, MRS. THEODORE (1919).....Homewood Apts.
 WATERS, FRANCIS E. (1909).....905 Union Trust Building.
 WATERS, J. SEYMOUR T. (1902).....601 Calvert Building.
 WATERS, MISS MARY E. (1916).....London, England.
 WATTERS, ROBINSON C. (1919).....2520 Oak St.
 WATKINS, MRS. SAMUEL (1921).....Ellicott City, Md.
 WATTS, MRS. JOHN A. (1922).....Odenton, Md.
 WATTS, J. CLINTON (1914).....2035 Guilford Ave.
 WATTS, SEWELL S. (1916).....Calvert and Redwood Sts.
 WEAVER, JACOB J., JR., M. D. (1889)....Uniontown, Md.
 WEBB, MISS ELLA (1922).....2030 Park Ave.
 WEBBER, CHARLES R. (1920).....B. and O. Building.
 WELLER, O. E. (1919).....Wardman Park Inn, Wash., D. C.
 WELSH, MRS. ROBERT A. (1916).....Millersville, A. A. Co., Md.
 WEST, HARRY (1916).....Hanover and Fayette Sts.
 WEST, HENRY S. (1919).....Govans.
 WEST, MRS. HENRY S. (1919).....Govans.
 WESTON, B. LATROBE (1919).....U. S. Fidelity and Guarantee Co.
 WHITAKER, W. PRICE (1920).....Chesapeake City, Md.
 WHITE, MRS. GEORGE HOWARD, JR. } 907 St. Paul St.
 (1920) }
 *WHITE, JULIAN LE ROY (1887).....
 WHITE, MILES, JR. (1897).....607 Keyser Building.
 WHITMORE, REV. CLARENCE WILLARD } St. Mary's City, Md.
 (1920) }
 WHITRIDGE, MORRIS (1890).....10 South St.
 WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM (1919).....4112 Greenway, Guilford.

- WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM H. (1886).....604 Cathedral St.
 WHITRIDGE, MRS. WM. H. (1911).....604 Cathedral St.
 WHYTE, CHARLES GILMOR (1921).....Ruxton, Md.
 WIGHT, WM. HOWARD (1922).....Cockeysville, Md.
 WILCOX, HENRY BUCKLEY (1922).....52 W. Biddle St.
 WILD, MRS. MICHAEL B. (1922).....928 Cathedral St.
 WILLARD, DANIEL (1913).....B. & O. Building.
 WILLIAMS, C. T. (1921).....Fidelity Building.
 WILLIAMS, MR. E. A. (1920).....P. O. Box. 1023, Baltimore.
 WILLIAMS, MISS ELIZABETH CHEW }
 (1916) } 108 W. 39th St.
 WILLIAMS, GEORGE WEEMS (1919).....108 W. 39th St.
 WILLIAMS, HENRY W. (1891).....1113 Fidelity Building.
 WILLIAMS, N. WINSLOW (1896).....1113 Fidelity Building.
 WILLIAMS, R. LANCASTER (1919).....Equitable Bldg.
 WILLIAMS, RAYMOND S. (1917).....1201 Calvert Bldg.
 WILLIAMS, ROBERT W. (1922).....803 Cathedral St.
 WILLIAMS, STEVENSON A. (1914).....Belair, Md.
 WILLIAMS, T. J. C. (1907).....Juvenile Court.
 WILLIAMSON, R. F. LEE (1918).....Maple Lodge, Catonsville. Md.
 WILLSON, MRS. NOTLEY (1917).....Rock Hall, Md.
 WILSON, MISS ADELAIDE S. (1919)....1013 St. Paul St.
 WILSON, MRS. EDWARD C. (1920).....1925 Park Ave.
 WILSON, J. APPLETON (1893).....1013 St. Paul St.
 WILSON, MRS. J. APPLETON (1919)....1013 St. Paul St.
 WILSON, MRS. LETITIA PENNELL (1917).2608 Keyworth Ave.
 WILSON, DR. P. B., JR. (1922).....1124 W. Lafayette Ave.
 WILSON, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1898)....1129 St. Paul St.
 WINCHESTER, MARSHALL (1902).....Fayette & St. Paul, S. W.
 WINCHESTER, WILLIAM (1880).....Belvedere Hotel.
 WINSLOW, RANDOLPH, M. D. (1921)....1900 Mt. Royal Ave.
 WOODS, HIRAM, M. D. (1911).....842 Park Ave.
 WOODS, MRS. HIRAM (1920).....842 Park Ave.
 WOOTTON, W. H. (1905).....10 South St.
 WORTHINGTON, CLAUDE (1905).....110 Chamber of Commerce.
 WORTHINGTON, ELLICOTT H. (1917)....1531 Bolton St.
 WORTHINGTON, THOMAS CHEW, M. D. }
 (1920) } 3830 Bonner Road, Forest Park.
 WRIGHT, W. H. DECOURSEY (1921).....800 Cathedral St.
 WRIGHT, MAJ. WM. BURNET (1922)....Maryland Club.
 WROTH, LAWRENCE C. (1909).....215 E. Preston St.
 WROTH, PEREGRINE, JR., M. D. (1921)...Hagerstown, Md.
 WYATT, J. B. NOEL (1889).....1012 Keyser Building.
 YEAKLE, IRA B. (1922).....3768 Forest Park Ave.
 *YELLOTT, OSBORNE INGLE (1919).....609 Calvert Bldg.
 YOUNG, ANDREW J. JR. (1916).....814 Fidelity Building.
 YOUNG, MRS. SARAH J. GORSUCH (1917).214 Chancery St., Guilford.

MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XVIII.

JUNE, 1923.

No. 2.

FORT FREDERICK

W. McCULLOH BROWN

The Colonists of Maryland had lived in comparative peace and security with the Indians, until about the year Seventeen Hundred and fifty-two. Then the constant advance of settlement to the westward, and the rivalry of the French and English for the control of the Northwest became more intense, and many of the tribes were drawn into alliance with the French against the English settlers.

Conditions became so bad that a force of regulars were sent out to America under command of Gen. Edward Braddock (10 December 1754) and three simultaneous expeditions were planned against the French, Braddock taking command in person of that aimed at Fort Duquesne.

With the coming of Braddock the Colonists hoped for protection, but following his defeat upon the Monongahela by the French and Indians on 9 July 1755, fright and despair seized on the entire Maryland frontier. The Indians incited by the French became more and more bold in their raids and attacks upon the settlers, and fires, massacres, scalping and the carrying away of prisoners were of constant occurrence.

Governor Horatio Sharp of Maryland fully alive to the trials and dangers of the inhabitants of Conococheague, as the settle-

ment was known (being named after the Creek of that name), went to the frontier in the latter part of July, 1755, gathering such recruits as he could, and a chain of block houses was built to give some protection in case of need.

Still the depredations and alarms continued, and Col. Washington writes in a letter to Lord Fairfax early in 1756: "The whole settlement of Conococheague is fled, and but two families remain between here and Fredericktown." The Shenandoah River at the same time was almost the western limit of Virginia.

Governor Sharp urged on by the appeals from the Conococheague, and appreciating the necessity of giving adequate protection, finally secured an appropriation from the Maryland Assembly (16 May, 1756) of £11,000 for the erection and maintenance of a fort on the North Mountain.

Governor Horatio Sharp probably planned and personally directed the building of Fort Frederick for we know that he was there a number of times during the summer of 1756. He writes to Lord Baltimore on May 27, 1756 that "I am going to North Mountain to construct a strong fort," and to oversee the work for a while as the officers are all novices, and ignorant of everything that relates to fortifications, or places of defence, and engineers are not to be had.

Profiting by the experience gained from the knowledge that Fort Grenville, a "stuccado fort" in Pennsylvania, had been set on fire by the French and Indians, Sharp decided to build a large and substantial stone fort which would furnish formidable resistance against attack, and give refuge in time of need to any number of persons from the outlying districts. The fort was named "Fort Frederick" in honor of the Sixth Lord Baltimore.

Governor Sharp writes to Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, that "While I was at Fort Frederick Col. Washington paid me a visit, and informed me that he was also raising a strong fort at Winchester." In this same letter Gov. Sharp states that he will mount a six-pounder gun on each of the bastions of the Fort.

Governor Sharp negotiated for the purchase of 150 acres, part of a tract of land called "Skie Thorn" (which had been Patented to Thomas Cresap, 16 June, 1739) the deed being dated 19 August, 1756, but Sharp writes to Calvert on 21 August (1756) "The Fort is so far advanced that the garrison is well covered and they can now complete it at their Leisure."

The Fort is located upon a knoll about 100 feet above the Potomac River (then called by the Indians "Cohongaruton,") and a quarter of a mile north of the river. It is built of rough stone laid in cement, the walls being four feet in thickness at the base and rising to an average height of 20 feet. It is in form a rectangle of 240 feet each way with bastions at each of the corners. The only entrance was through one heavy gate upon the southern face or toward the river, and this gate was placed between receding walls.

There were two wells within the fort, and barracks were built for accommodation of the garrison.

The first officer in command was Colonel John Dagworthy,¹ who had accompanied Braddock's expedition, and in 1757, (March 10) was detailed in command of Fort Cumberland with 150 men from Fort Frederick. Dagworthy was with the expedition which resulted in the reduction of Fort Duquesne (25 November, 1758). The garrison at this time consisted of about 200 men, and six-pound guns were mounted.

This fort when completed was probably one of the most formidable and strongest along the English frontier, and to this fact owed its immunity from attack. It was considered as the most westerly point in Maryland that could be successfully defended.

Fort Frederick became the base for supplies and to it the settlers turned for aid and support, and here the friendly Indians came to confer with the English officers and alliances were entered into, against other hostile tribes.

When Gen. Forbes was placed in command of all the British

¹ For data concerning Colonel Dagworthy, see this *Magazine*, Vol. 5, p. 271; and Papers of the Hist. Soc. of Delaware, Nos. 10 and 48.

forces in America in 1758, a vigorous campaign was planned against the French at Fort Duquesne, and Fort Frederick became the base. All regulars, friendly Indians, and troops from Maryland and Pennsylvania were ordered to rendezvous there, and from that point the expedition was organized. Gov. Sharp again being at the fort and undoubtedly Col. Washington also. Col. Dagworthy and his troops were ordered as Maryland's quota, and Capt. Alexander Beall was left in command of Fort Frederick with 200 Frederick County Militia. This second expedition against the French was crowned with success and Fort Duquesne was taken 22 November, 1758. Breaking the power of the French in the Ohio Valley and forcing the hostile Indians to retire.

Comparative quiet and order now being established along the border, Gov. Sharp removed the soldiers from the fort and leased the surrounding land to Henry Heintzman, at an annual rental of £30, but retained the right to occupy the Fort at any time that might be advisable (25 December, 1762).

The Treaty of Paris signed 10 February, 1763 ended the French and English war in America.

Once more, however, the cloud of war and strife hung over the land, for Pontiac, an Ottawa chief of influence and power, who had aided at Braddock's defeat, organized an uprising of the Indians all along the border settlements. The Indians suddenly fell upon the Colonists, hundreds were massacred, scalped or carried away as prisoners and upward of 20,000 were driven from their homes, which were burned. Again Fort Frederick proved its usefulness and some 700 persons from the region took refuge within its walls. Among them was a colored slave girl whose grandson Nathan Williams in after years became owner of the Fort and farm.

This uprising though carrying terror and destruction in its path, was of comparatively short duration and Pontiac and his adherents were soon defeated, thus ending all organized attacks upon the colonists.

There now rolled westward a resistless wave of migration, leaving our Fort far from the frontier.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

The State Government of Maryland was formally organized 10th February, 1777, and Thomas Johnson was elected Governor. On the defeat of Burgoyne (13 October, 1777) Fort Frederick was offered as a point where the British prisoners could be easily secured, and provisions and supplies obtained economically.

Here on 26 December, 1777 the prisoners arrived. Colonel M. Rawlings was placed in command of the Fort and garrison.

As the years went on the prisoners were allowed much liberty and were even let out to work upon neighboring farms, and discipline became lax. In 1780 a plot formed by Loyalists or Tories to liberate the prisoners was by accident discovered in time to prevent it.

Then Col. Rawlings received orders from the War Office "to keep all prisoners in close confinement inside the Fort."

Many of these prisoners at the end of the Revolutionary War (March, 1783), were attracted by the rich farms of the Valley and remained to become citizens.

The State of Maryland after 35 years of ownership sold Fort Frederick and the land surrounding it (5 September, 1791) to Robert Johnson for the sum of \$1875.

From Robert Johnson the title passed to James Ford and his heirs; from Ford to Samuel Prather and heirs; from Prather to J. G. Stone; from Stone to Nathan Williams (a colored man), and his heirs; from Williams to Jesse O. Snyder; Trustee; from Snyder to Homer J. Cavanaugh; and on 30 December, 1922 from Cavanaugh back to the State of Maryland after a period of 131 years in other hands.

CIVIL WAR PERIOD.

Upon the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, the land immediately south of the River from Rock Creek to Hancock became disputed territory, and Fort Frederick once again might be said to be upon the "Frontier." Detachments were sta-

tioned at intervals upon points north of the river to guard against surprise, and Fort Frederick had its garrison under Gen. John R. Kenly, who made a round breach in the south wall of the Fort and mounted a cannon there which had command of the B. & O. Railroad, and a road and small bridge upon the Virginia side of the Potomac.

Again though without shot given or received our old Fort seems to have been respected, for a party of Southern troops were sent to destroy one of the dams upon the Potomac hoping thus to cripple the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Instead of attacking Dam No. 5 not far from McCoy's Ferry and Fort Frederick they went to Dam No. 6 at the mouth of Cacapon Creek some 20 miles further to the west, near what is now "Woodmont," avoiding the Fort.

Thus ends the active history of the old Fort which is still one of the most substantial and best preserved along any Colonial frontier, a relic of three wars, and as Miss Hamilton has well said "whose gray walls are a strange reminder of other and far different days in the peaceful and beautiful county that surrounds it."

HOW THE FORT WAS ACQUIRED AND WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH IT.

Thirty years ago when the importance of preserving old landmarks was appreciated, Fort Frederick was not wholly forgotten.

1. A joint resolution of the Maryland Legislature was passed at the session of 1892 "Looking to the recovery of Fort Frederick by the State for use as a permanent camp for the Militia."

2. At the session of 1904 a Commission was named to "Consider the Purchase and Cost of Repair of Fort Frederick by the State." Gov. Edwin Warfield, Leonor Hamilton, Thos. L. Patterson and Alex. Armstrong, Jr. were named, Miss Hamilton writing a most interesting pamphlet which was published.

3. "The Fort Frederick Protective Society" was incorporated by Act of the Legislature, approved 13 April, 1906, the Society being given the power of condemnation. Gov. Edwin Warfield's name again headed the list of incorporators, but no definite action was ever taken under the charter.

4. The final legislative move was inspired by the Society of Colonial Wars, and resulted in an Act appropriating \$8500, to be placed in the hands of the "State Board of Forestry for carrying out its plans for the Re-forestation of the State." This Act was approved 15 April, 1912.

Unfortunately the appropriation came about one year too late, for the trustee on behalf of Nathan Williams' heirs had sold at public auction the Fort and land, to Homer J. Cavanaugh for \$7,864.25, the deed being signed 3 January, 1911. Cavanaugh placed a value upon the property far above the appropriation given. A direct cash offer was made to the former owner in January, 1914 but it was declined, and the late Dr. Wm. Bullock Clark, executive officer of the Forest Board placed our appropriation at interest so that in time with this interest the fund had increased to approximately \$10,000. After years of correspondence and negotiation the price of \$12,000 was agreed upon, and the Board of Forestry took \$2,000 from the Reserve Fund and adding that to the appropriation, were able to acquire the Fort and some 190 acres of land surrounding it, the deed being executed 30 December, 1922. So after a lapse of 131 years, the old Fort once more came into the hands of the State, and the Maryland flag will fly over its walls.

PLANS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FORT FREDERICK RESERVATION.

Fort Frederick and the farm surrounding it is under the jurisdiction of the Forest Department, and will be administered with three ends in view.

First. The protection, preservation and as far as possible the restoration of the old Fort.

Second. To maintain it under proper regulation as a recreation ground for the public, for which it is admirably adopted by reason of its location at the edge of the Allegany Mountains and on the Potomac River.

Third. This will become an experiment station in forest planting where the various trees that seem suitable for western Maryland will be tried out and their value demonstrated.

NOTE.—The Fort Frederick Reservation is at Big Pool, Washington County, and is easily accessible either by the Western Maryland Railroad, or by automobile. There is a good macadam road to within a short distance of the Fort. It is 91 miles west of Baltimore, 17 miles west of Hagerstown, and 2 miles south of Indian Spring, the point on the Baltimore and Cumberland Pike at which to turn off for Big Pool.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON

EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE

PART TWELFTH

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CHAPTER XVIII

FIRST TERM AS GOVERNOR

“I have the pleasure to congratulate you on being appointed to fill the most honorable and distinguished station in the gift of a free people to bestow. And having the utmost confidence that the affairs of the State now entrusted to your care, will meet with all the attention they require or deserve, it is with the highest satisfaction I address you on this important occasion.”

*John Hancock, President of Congress,
to Governor Johnson, April 2, 1777.*

“The Campaign is therefore opening, and our present situation, weaker than when you left us, forces me to entreat your utmost attention to the raising and equipping the Continental Troops allotted to be raised in your

State. . . . Let me therefore, in the most earnest terms, beg that they may be forwarded to the Army without loss of time."

General Washington to Governor Johnson, April 11, 1777.

"You may be assured that I have done and shall continue with pleasure to do every thing in my power to strengthen you."

Governor Johnson to General Washington, April 19, 1777.

On February 5, 1777—the day Thomas Johnson set out from Philadelphia with General Horatio Gates toward American Headquarters in New Jersey—the first State Legislature of Maryland convened in Annapolis. Members of the House of Delegates had been elected by direct vote of the people; members of the State Senate by Senatorial Electors. Mr. Johnson, while at Frederick Town, had been chosen a member of the Senate; but, centralizing all his energy on the Flying Camp, he declined the honor and Charles Grahame was chosen to take his place. Among the fifteen members of the first Maryland Senate were William Paca, Thomas Stone and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, three of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The venerable Matthew Tilghman, a statesman with long experience in the Continental Congress, added lustre to the upper house. Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, of Charles County, was chosen President of the Senate; and Nicholas Thomas, of Talbot County, Speaker of the House of Delegates.

One of the important duties imposed by the Constitution of 1776 upon the Legislature was the selection of the Governor. Accordingly, at the time the battalions of Western Maryland Militia were tramping through New Jersey on the way to the camp of General Washington, Senators and Delegates at Annapolis were solemnly deciding to urge the Maryland commander to assume the duties of the highest office under the Constitution. For, indeed, Thomas Johnson was the only man—with the possible exception of Samuel Chase—who was seriously considered for the State's first Chief Executive.

The Governor was elected by joint ballot of the two Houses of the Legislature on February 13, 1777. One complimentary vote was cast for Senator Tilghman, one for Senator Paca, and

another for Senator George Plater. Nine votes were cast for Samuel Chase. All the remaining Assemblymen—a total of 40 out of 52 members—voted for Thomas Johnson. The overwhelming majority in favor of Johnson for Governor was an unquestioned tribute to his integrity, ability, and lofty patriotism.

The man had not sought the office: it had sought the man. “The yeomanry, in their own rude, rough-and-ready manner,” says an author describing Maryland at the Revolution,⁸⁴ “reflected the same sort of personal independence of character and proud sense of individuality as the social aristocracy. No other colony of the thirteen, perhaps, with such a wealthy and trusted leader as Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, in the van of its public men, would have passed him by to choose sturdy Thomas Johnson, the man of the people, for its ‘great war governor.’” Johnson was not elected Governor by direct vote of the people, but by the ballots of two score members of the Legislature; yet it is not to be denied that the selection of the sturdy “man of the people” for Revolutionary War Governor of Maryland was a preëminent satisfaction to the people of the State.

A joint letter of notification, prepared by President Jenifer, of the Senate, and Speaker Thomas, of the House, reached the Governor-elect on February 23, just ten days after the election. It can well be imagined that on the night of the arrival of the express and on the following day, Mr. Johnson—stationed then at Basking Ridge—deliberated over the new request and very probably discussed the subject with the Father of his Country.

Meanwhile, the loyal people in Maryland, anxious for a powerful leader at Annapolis, were concerned lest the Governor-elect might prefer to remain by the side of General Washington. They knew that Johnson was far-sighted, talented and courageous, and had developed executive ability of a high order. He had already rendered public service of inestimable value through a period of two decades, and they felt that his unflinch-

⁸⁴ Scharf, *History of Maryland*, Vol. II, 103.

ing courage and sound judgment were greatly needed during this most critical period.

Imagine, therefore, the rejoicing at the Maryland 'Capital on that March day in 1777, when the courier arrived from Basking Ridge! The Governor-elect's message of acceptance was as follows: ⁸⁵

JOHNSON'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE GOVERNORSHIP

" Basking Ridge, East Jersey,
25 Feb'y 1777.

Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer Esq^r
President of the Senate of Maryland.

Sir

The Evening before last I rec^d your and the Hon^{ble} Speaker of the House of Delegates joint letter. I have the highest sense of the Honor done me by the General Assembly. I regard it as the strongest Testimony of my Country's approbation yet if my own wishes could have taken place the Choice would have fallen on some other person whose abilities might promise more General good. I can only promise that my utmost Endeavours shall be faithfully executed to promote the public Happiness and that I shall take on myself the important office with a confidence that the uprightness of my Intentions will insure to me the support and assistance of the Legislature & every good man.

The weather was so bad yesterday that I detained the Express. I have yet some little matters to adjust and propose to begin my journey tomorrow or at farthest the next day.

We have not had anything of Consequence since I have been here; we have almost daily skirmishes on the one side or the other in which the little advantages gained are generally, I believe I may say, universally in our Favor but regular Troops are much wanted. The Enemy had a Reinforcement a few

⁸⁵ Original now in possession of the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md.

days ago from Rhode Island but I believe it is not very considerable.

I am Sir with the greatest Respect

Your most obed. Servant,

Th. Johnson, Jun^r ”

It was not long after the receipt of his message of acceptance that Johnson himself arrived in Annapolis. Preparations were then begun for the inauguration, which was set for Friday, March 21, 1777.

When the historic day arrived, the people for many miles around about journeyed to the Maryland Capital to behold the ceremonies. First on the program was the stately parade, which formed at the Assembly House and proceeded through the winding streets in the following order:

High Sheriff, President Jenifer of the Senate, Members of the Senate, Hon. Thomas Johnson, Members of the Governor's Council, Sergeant-at-Arms bearing the Mace, Speaker Thomas of the House of Delegates, Members of the House of Delegates, Mayor of Annapolis and Recorder, Aldermen, Common Council, Military Officers, Gentlemen Strangers, Citizens.

Between noon and one o'clock, the procession ended at the State House, where a great crowd of spectators had gathered. There is no record of an inaugural address by the first Maryland Executive. In giving an account of the event, the Annapolis newspaper simply says: "Silence being commanded, the high Sheriff then proclaimed the Governor."⁸⁶

Immediately after this brief and solemn pronouncement, three volleys from a firing squad served as a signal for the discharge of cannon as a salute to the first Governor of the State. Thirteen cannon were fired as a mark of honor for each of the thirteen States. Losing his way in the smoke in front of one of the cannon, just as it was fired, one of the soldiers was shot

⁸⁶ *Maryland Gazette*, March 27, 1777.

and mortally wounded—a sacrifice strangely ominous of the bloodshed that was to follow.

After the formal proclamation of Governor Johnson, State and City officials, military officers, visitors and local citizens again formed in line, and returned according to the same order in which they had come, except that immediately behind the High Sheriff were the Governor and members of his Council marching now in front of the members of the Senate.

At the conclusion of the parade, the marchers “repaired to the coffee-house, where an entertainment was provided, the field officers of the army and strangers then in town being all present.” During this repast, the assembled guests drank the following toasts:

- I. Perpetual Union and Friendship between the States of America.
- II. The Freedom and Independence of the American States.
- III. The Prosperity of Maryland.
- IV. The Congress.
- V. General Washington and the American Army.
- VI. The American Navy.
- VII. The Arts and Sciences.
- VIII. Agriculture.
- IX. Trade and Navigation.
- X. The Friends of Liberty throughout the World.
- XI. The Memory of the brave Patriots who have fallen in the Cause of America.
- XII. General Lee and our Friends in Captivity.
- XIII. Wisdom and Unanimity in the Councils of America, and undaunted Courage in Her Forces to execute Her Measures.

How happily chosen were these thirteen toasts! How deeply significant! How singularly prophetic!

That night the Capital presented a scene of unusual bril-

liance. "The festivities of the day," says James McSherry,⁸⁷ "were closed with a splendid ball; a renewal of the ancient and pleasant amusement, for which Annapolis, the Athens of the Colonies, had been so widely celebrated in the days of the Proprietary, but which had been solemnly discontinued in the dark hours of the opening struggle."

So, while the inauguration of the first republican Governor of Maryland during the gloomy period of the American Revolution was accompanied by impressive formalities, yet the deep significance of the occasion could not restrain the great rejoicing in the hearts of the people of the State. The joy of the Maryland freemen on the day of Governor Johnson's inauguration has been set forth in the following eloquent language:⁸⁸ "Although the perils of a great war then environed the infant State, whose position peculiarly exposed her to invasion, though she had already borne, and knew she would be called on still to bear her full share of the toils, the dangers and the sufferings of the conflict; though the outlook was dark and growing darker, the people of Maryland never wavered in the confidence with which they clung to the cause of liberty; and in this installation of a Governor, not appointed by the proprietary nor the Crown, but elected by the representatives of the people, marking as it did the opening of a new era, was the occasion of rejoicings springing from a deeper source than the mere triumph of a party or the gratification of a popular desire."

But it was all too brief a day of rejoicing! Hardly had the echoes of the inaugural celebration died away before the resounding reverberations from the British guns were heard in Maryland. Now came the days of hardship and suffering. From the very beginning of his Administration, Governor Johnson faced the problem of filling the State's quota of Revolutionary soldiers. When information was first brought to Con-

⁸⁷ McSherry, *History of Maryland*.

⁸⁸ Scharf, *History of Maryland*, Vol. II, 287.

gress by Major-General Greene from the Commander-in-Chief that the British were preparing to attack Philadelphia, Daniel Roberdeau, one of the members of the House, wrote as follows to Governor Johnson on the day following his inauguration:

“Your Excellency’s zeal and activity in the cause of these United States gives us confidence in addressing you upon a critical emergency. . . . We wish that the new Levies in your State may be forwarded with the utmost expedition possible, so that they may either join our troops already in the Jerseys, or at least be at hand to arrest the Enemy at the Delaware, in the supposed attempt to pass it.”⁸⁹

Soon after this, upon being warned by General Washington that Enemy troops had embarked from Staten Island, Congress notified the Governor of Maryland that General Howe was on his way South. President Hancock sent Governor Johnson a copy of General Washington’s letter and also the resolution urging removal of public stores to places of safety. In his letter to Governor Johnson, dated April 2, President Hancock said: “You will perceive from the inclosed copy of a letter from General Washington that the information it contains is of the most serious nature, and that our Enemies are meditating an invasion of the State of Maryland. In this situation of affairs, I am earnestly to request you will take such measures as will have a tendency to defeat their designs should any attempts be made in consequence of this intelligence. The inclosed Resolve of Congress respecting the removal of the public stores to the places therein mentioned, I am to request you will pay the utmost attention to and give orders for removing the same as soon as possible.”⁹⁰

Governor Johnson lost no time in placing the letter before his Council. Under the provisions of the Constitution, the Governor’s Council, or Cabinet, was to consist of five men, but some difficulty was met at first in securing five suitable men

⁸⁹ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 187.

⁹⁰ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 196.

who were willing to serve. The first three to accept positions in the Council—John Rogers, Edward Lloyd and Josiah Polk—qualified in the Senate chamber in the presence of both Houses of the Assembly on March 20th; and, selecting Richard Ridgely as clerk, took over the unfinished business of the old Council of Safety. Complying with the recommendation of Congress, the Governor and Council ordered most of the powder in the magazines at Annapolis and Baltimore to be removed to Frederick Town. In a letter dated April 12th, the Council asked Major Benjamin Johnson to deposit the ammunition in the Market House until a special magazine could be constructed, and to employ a dozen men to guard it.

At the same time Governor Johnson redoubled his energies to enlist recruits. Numerous obstacles lay in his path. One cause of delay was the exasperating scarcity of supplies. From Chester Town, for example, the Governor received the report of Thomas Smyth, Jr., that Kent County recruits were without the barest necessities—clothes, blankets and provisions—and nearly all the soldiers were suffering from exposure.

It was at this time, and under such circumstances, that Governor Johnson received one of the most earnest entreaties ever written by the Father of his Country. Washington realized that the British were scheming to advance upon the American capital. His Continental forces were gradually weakening and he implored the Maryland Governor “in the most earnest terms” to expedite reënforcements to the Army. The General’s letter is as follows: ⁹¹

GENERAL WASHINGTON TO GOVERNOR JOHNSON

“Headquarters, Morris Town,
11th April 1777

Gov^r Johnson

Sir:

The latest accounts received respecting the Enemy, (rendered

⁹¹ *Washington Manuscripts*, Library of Congress. XVI *Maryland Archives*, 207.

probable by a variety of circumstances) inform us, that they are very busily engaged in fitting up their Transports at Amboy for the accomodation of Troops, that they have completed their Bridge, and are determined to make their first push at Philadelphia.

The Campaign is therefore opening, and our present situation, weaker than when you left us, forces me to entreat your utmost attention to the raising & equipping the Continental Troops allotted to be raised in your State. I have waited in painfull Expectation of a Reinforcement; such an one as would probably have ensured an happy Issue to any Attack I might have determined upon, and such as I had a right to expect, had the officers faithfully discharged their duty. But that time is past, and I must content myself with improving on the future Chances of War. Even this can not be done, unless the officers can be perswaded to abandon their comfortable Quarters and take the Field. Let me therefore, in the most earnest terms, beg that they may be forwarded to the Army without loss of time.

I have also to ask the favour of you, to transmit to me, a List of the Field Officers of your Battalions, and their Rank with the number of their respective Battalions.

I have the honour to be, with great Respect,

Y^r most obed^t Serv^t
G^o Washington "

P. S. Since writing the above, I have the disagreeable information that Disputes still prevail in your State, about the rank of your officers, and that the recruiting service is exceedingly injured by them. Shall the general Cause be injured by such illtimed and ineffectual Jarrings among them? I have inclosed two Resolves of Congress,⁹² warmly hoping that the

⁹² One Resolution, adopted February 12, 1777, authorized General Washington to settle all disputes regarding rank of officers in the Army; the other, April 1, 1777, stipulated that rank should be determined by actual date of appointment, and not by antedated commission.

knowledge of them may tend to an honourable and necessary accommodation. No settlement which they can make or submit to among themselves, will affect the army at large. I have long since determined to refer the adjusting of Rank to a Board of General Officers, which will proceed upon the business so soon as the Army collects and Circumstances will admit.

The appeal of General Washington was rushed to Annapolis with all possible speed, and in his response Governor Johnson reassured that he would do everything in his power to strengthen the Commander-in-Chief. Governor Johnson said: ⁹³

GOVERNOR JOHNSON TO GENERAL WASHINGTON

“ Annapolis
19th April 1777.

His Excellency

General Washington.

Sir.

Many Circumstances have unluckily concurred to retard the recruiting Service in this State amongst them Rank has not been the most inconsiderable; that Matter is at last so far accomodated that I hope for the Service of nearly all those Officers who shared in the Fatigue of the last Campaign. Inclosed is a List of our Field Officers with the Numbers of their Regiments and I expect in a few Days to forward a Roll of all the Officers of the seven Battalions; several Commissions have been filled up and delivered and I did not know of the Resolution of Congress of the 12th of February.

From Information received some part, I believe, of every Regiment except the second, has moved a part of that waits for a fair Wind only to embark here.

I exceedingly regret the slowness of our preparations and the loss of past Opportunities. You may be assured that I have

⁹³ *Washington Manuscripts*, Library of Congress, Vol. 45, page 5771.

done and shall continue with pleasure to do every Thing in my Power to strengthen you.

I am Sir with the greatest Respect,

Your most obed. Serv^t

Th. Johnson."

Accurate, concise and prompt, George Washington on April 26, immediately upon receiving the Governor's letter, returned from Morristown a brief message of acknowledgment. He declared that, with the exception of Colonel Price's, he had received no "Returns from any of the Colonels of the state of their Regiments" and added: "If Gen^l Smallwood is at Annapolis, be kind enough to desire him to collect them and transmit them to me as soon as possible."⁹⁴

But the duties of the Governor and Council extended far beyond the work of raising the recruits. The Executive Power was really a State Council of Defense to enforce the acts of the Maryland Legislature and to coöperate with other States and the Congress. For example, Johnson and his Council assumed charge of all prisoners of war within the boundaries of Maryland, subject to the orders of the Continental Commissary General of Prisoners. And, during the recess of the Legislature, the Governor and Council exercised control over the supply of arms and ammunition. When, in April, 1777, it was represented that nearly all the arms belonging to private people had been sent to the Flying Camp, and none had been returned, the General Assembly adopted a resolution requesting Congress to allow Maryland two thousand muskets on account of her "naked and dangerous situation." A copy of the resolution was forwarded to Congress by the Council, and Governor Johnson also wrote a personal letter to Mr. Hancock on the subject.

The correspondence as well as the State papers of Thomas Johnson, show that he retained, like Washington, remarkable

⁹⁴ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 231.

composure during the stirring days of the Revolution, a calm determination to do his best amid scenes of great excitement. Frequently there arose occasions which, but for the steadfast courage and sound judgment of the Governor, might have resulted in disaster. The high feeling that prevailed during Johnson's first Administration was manifested by a vicious assault on William Goddard, editor of the *Maryland Journal*. Shortly before Governor Johnson's inauguration, there appeared in this journal a letter, signed *Tom Tell-Truth*, commending General Howe for his proposal to the United States and criticizing Congress for concealing the terms of peace. When Mr. Goddard refused to disclose who the author of the letter was, the *Whig Club*—a society organized in Baltimore by the most radical members of the old patriot Committees to oppose the Tories—ordered him to leave the State. The editor gave no sign of leaving, and on March 25 a band of armed men went to his residence, seized him, and dragged him out of his home into the street. Allowed to stay at home that night, Mr. Goddard immediately placed himself under the protection of the Baltimore guard and the next morning—five days after the Governor's inauguration—set out for Annapolis to register a complaint. The House of Delegates, realizing that the publisher had been subjected to high indignities, resolved:

“That every subject in this State is entitled to the benefit and protection of the laws and government thereof. That this House highly disapprove of any body of men assembling or exercising any of the powers of government without proper authority from the Constitution. That the proceedings of the persons in Baltimore Town, associated and styled the *Whig Club*, are a most daring infringement and manifest violation of the Constitution of this State, directly contrary to the Declaration of Rights, and tend in their consequences (unless timely checked) to the destruction of all regular government. That the Governor be requested to issue his Proclamation declaring all bodies of men associating together or meeting for the purpose of usurping any of the powers of government, and pre-

suming to exercise any power over the persons or property of any subject of this State, or to carry into execution any of the laws thereof, unlawful assemblies, and requiring all such assemblies and meetings instantly to disperse. That the Governor be requested to afford the said William Goddard the protection of the law of the land, and to direct the Justices of Baltimore County to give him every protection in their power against all violence or injury to his person or property."

The Speaker of the House notified Governor Johnson of the resolution and the Governor then issued his Proclamation against unlawful assemblies. It is the first Executive Proclamation in the history of the State. It follows:

"BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS JOHNSON, ESQ.,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, The honourable House of Delegates have unanimously requested me to issue my Proclamation, declaring all bodies of men associating together, or meeting for the purpose of usurping any of the powers of government, and presuming to exercise any power over the persons or property of any subject of this State, or to carry into execution any of the laws thereof, unlawful assemblies, and requiring all such assemblies and meetings instantly to disperse:

WHEREFORE, I have issued this, my Proclamation, hereby declaring all bodies of men associating together, or meeting for the purpose of usurping any of the powers of government, and presuming to exercise any power over the persons or property of any subject of this State, or to carry into execution any of the laws thereof on their own authority, unlawful assemblies. And I do hereby warn and strictly charge and command all such assemblies and meetings instantly to disperse, as they will answer the contrary at their peril: And that due notice may be had of this, my Proclamation, and that no person may pretend ignorance thereof, the several sheriffs within this State

are hereby commanded to cause the same to be made public in their respective counties.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this seventeenth day of April, seventeen hundred and seventy seven.

Tho. Johnson.

By his Excellency's command,

R. Ridgely, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE STATE."

The Proclamation, characteristic of Johnson's style, presented no rhetorical display; but simply gave in cold facts the situation as stated by the House of Delegates. But the unequivocal stand against unlawful assemblies in the State at the very outset of Governor Johnson's Administration was a clear warning against any activities contrary to the authority of the Government. The Proclamation has been referred to as "the first vindication of the liberty of the press in Maryland."⁹⁵

Following the Proclamation of Governor Johnson, little further trouble arose from the overzealous Whig. But now came the really alarming troubles with the Tory. In Somerset and Worcester Counties, and in Sussex County, Delaware, the anti-American feeling was especially strong. Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia since July, 1776, had already called the attention of the newly-chosen Governor of Maryland to the lack of military protection on the peninsulas of Maryland and Virginia. In the event of invasion, both Governors agreed that it would be extremely difficult—even if at all possible—to transport troops across the Chesapeake in time to repel an attack of the Enemy. It was becoming increasingly apparent to Governor Johnson that an insurrection of the Tories on the Eastern Shore would render the State open to British invasion. General Smallwood believed, and so told the Governor, that the upper part of Somerset County was the best place to station troops in order to prevent a congregation of the Tories.

In a letter to Congressman Robert Morris, Governor Johnson

⁹⁵ Scharf, *Chronicles of Baltimore*, 161.

urged that one of the Continental regiments be allowed to remain on the Eastern Shore. The letter was referred to Benjamin Rumsey, Congressman from Maryland, who moved on the floor of the House that General Smallwood be ordered to station a Continental battalion "under the direction of the executive power of the State of Maryland." A spirited discussion followed, in which many of the members expressed an opinion that a special battalion might be raised and supported by Continental funds, but that none of the regiments already raised could be spared for use in Maryland. However, it was finally decided to refer the question to a committee for investigation; and on this committee were named Rumsey, Colonel Duer, Colonel Wilson, and Samuel Adams.

On April 19, 1777, the General Assembly of Maryland adopted a resolution urging Congress to leave one of the Maryland battalions temporarily in the State; and the Governor, through a letter to President Hancock, gave notice to Congress of this desire. "The Regiment being left for a time in this State," Governor Johnson explained, "may probably be the occasion of its filling the sooner, for a good many of our people are possessed with the humour of serving within, rather than out of, their own State."⁹⁶ It is a coincidence that on the same day the General Assembly passed its resolution, appropriate action was taken in Philadelphia to allow one of the Continental regiments to remain in Maryland. On April 19, Congress provided: "That the Governor of the State of Maryland be authorized to detain the weakest Continental battalion raised in the State of Maryland, till a further order of Congress; and that it be recommended to the executive authority of the State of Maryland forthwith to embody 300 of the militia of the said State, and to the executive authority of the State of Delaware 100 of their militia, the said militia to co-operate with the battalion of Continental troops, to obey the officer commanding the same, and to continue in service so

⁹⁶ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 222.

long as the joint executive authority of the States of Delaware and Maryland shall think necessary."

On receiving a copy of the Congressional resolutions, Governor Johnson ordered Colonel William Richardson's battalion to be detained for the time being on the Eastern Shore; and at the same time wrote to John Hancock: "It must give the Gentlemen of the Congress pleasure to see that they have anticipated the request of the General Assembly and made a provision fully adequate, as we judge, for the occasion."

However, on account of the rigid precautionary measures adopted by the Legislature and strict enforcement thereof by the Governor, the soldiers did not, after all, encounter a great amount of trouble in preventing an insurrection of British sympathizers on the Eastern Shore. By a Tory bill passed by the General Assembly, magistrates were granted "pretty extensive powers"; while the Governor's Council was given power to transport and imprison persons suspected of being "inimically disposed" toward the State. About fifty or sixty captured Tories had already been sent to Annapolis; but, according to Governor Johnson, most of these were "ignorant miserable people, and some who seemed rather to have been spectators than concurring." All prisoners with the slightest apparent disloyalty to the patriotic cause were kept in confinement; but "the wretched," Johnson assured Congress, "we have discharged, on taking the Oath of Fidelity."

Throughout the State a careful vigil was maintained. Persons regarded as Royal adherents were deprived of their muskets. On one occasion, a party of Tories congregated near Pipe Creek in Frederick County; but they were promptly dispersed by the Militia. Thanks to prompt and courageous action of the Governor and the soldiers who supported him, bloodshed was avoided. But ample precaution was still maintained; and when on May 1, 1777, General Schuyler informed Congress that about one hundred of Colonel Richardson's men had arrived in Philadelphia on their way to the Headquarters of General Washington, Congress authorized Governor Johnson to replace

them on the Eastern Shore by detaining two of the weakest Maryland battalions remaining in the State.

As in this instance, Congress often communicated with the Governor and urged coöperation in the American cause. But, after all, the Congress at this day—prior to the federation of the States—was little more than a clearing house for information. Without a Federal Executive corresponding to the President under the Constitution of the United States, the Congress during the American Revolution had to rely upon the Governors to carry many recommendations into effect.

So, Thomas Johnson acted virtually as the Commander-in-Chief of all classes of military forces as long as they remained within the borders of the State. The first General Assembly, before adjourning, made provision for recruiting the “Maryland Line” — Continental Infantry, distinguished from the Militia—and authorized the Governor, with the advice of the Council, to purchase provisions for all military troops in Maryland. Governor Johnson issued a special appeal to officers of the Militia to train and discipline their corps, and Clerk Ridgely of the Council accepted sealed bids for contracts to supply rations.

The Governor was likewise the Commander-in-Chief of the Maryland Navy—such as it was. Governor Patrick Henry of Virginia, hearing that the British fleet was moving South, was keen for coöperation between Maryland and Virginia vessels in the Chesapeake and Potomac. “I join in sentiment with you,” Governor Johnson wrote to the Virginia Executive, “as to the utility of stationing Gallies on the Eastern Shore; some of ours are designed for that service, but our utmost efforts have not yet been effectual to get any one completely fitted. We have three in the water, partly manned, and three others ready, or very nearly ready, to launch, but have not been able, as yet, to get a sufficiency of Cordage or Hands for the first three. The fitting out of the Gallies is an object of the first attention with us, will be prosecuted as such, and as soon as any of them are fit, they will be ordered below, where we shall

be glad to hear some of yours are ready to act in concert with them.”⁹⁷

In trying to strengthen the “Navy,” Governor Johnson confronted many exasperating obstacles such as he had encountered in recruiting the infantry. Writing again to Governor Henry on April 29, he admitted that he had succeeded in making very little headway in this direction. One of the Gallies—“the forwardest of them”—said Governor Johnson, “is on the lower part of our Eastern Shore with intention to exercise the Hands she has and endeavour to get more.” The ship *Defence*, said the Governor, was still at anchor in the harbor of Annapolis on account of lack of hands. “She has now about 60 (hands),” Johnson added, “and wants at least as many more, we are using our utmost endeavours to get them, but the privateers and the high wages given by merchants, make it very difficult to get men of any sort.”

But Thomas Johnson reassured Patrick Henry of Maryland’s desire to coöperate with Virginia. “As soon as we can get any of our Row Gallies ready,” said Johnson, “they will be ordered down, in such a situation that they may be easily collected to take the advantage of a calm and with orders to act in concert with yours; it is our idea that, in a calm, an attack might be decisive against a Man of War, and that if the Row Gallies should be worsted, they might almost certainly retreat. . . . We look on this State equally interested with yours, in the defence of the Bay, are heartily disposed to contribute to it, and are indeed sorry that it is not in our power, jointly with your State to effect it.”

During May, June and July, while the people of Maryland were anxiously watching for the movements of the Enemy fleet, Governor Johnson was besieged with a multiplicity of duties. Food and supplies were becoming increasingly scarce. For a while Colonel Mordecai Gist made a diligent search for equipment in Baltimore and before leaving for camp notified Governor Johnson of the delay in receiving commissions. On a

⁹⁷ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 227.

number of occasions Congressman Rumsey wrote to the Governor that the lack of commissions had caused exceeding discontent among the Maryland officers as they passed through Philadelphia. The Governor did all he could to expedite the commissions.

Meanwhile, there arose disputes which cast upon Governor Johnson duties of a judicial nature. One of these disputes resulted from the practice of Captain James Nicholson of "impressing men into the Naval Service of the Continent." Most of the members of Congress objected to the practice, contending that it was pernicious to the commercial interests of the country and a violation of the principles of civil liberty. Captain Nicholson—a naval commander of ability, but an unyielding Whig—claimed that unless he had the right to impress seamen he could not man his frigate in the Philadelphia harbor. On April 25, Nicholson wrote a letter which was so caustic in its terms that Governor and Council and members of Congress were alike deeply offended. Congress, refraining from any decision, referred the controversy to Governor Johnson. In behalf of the Marine Committee, Representative Morris sent a letter on May 1 to the Maryland Executive,⁹⁸ declaring that Captain Nicholson was "inflamed by the violence of that species of Whiggism that savours more of passion than true patriotism." The Governor was told in plain words that Nicholson deserved to be dismissed, and unless he apologized ought to be dismissed. The Council realized that the controversy was an unfortunate one, because the Captain was an officer, whose discharge from the service would mean a heavy loss to the Continent. It was not long afterwards that Nicholson sent an apology, which the Council accepted. But, as a matter of fact, Nicholson's letter was not entirely satisfactory and Governor Johnson so told the Marine Committee. The Governor and Council later notified William Paca of their determination that all impressed sailors should be discharged.

Another dispute brought before Governor Johnson during

⁹⁸ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 236.

the summer of 1777 was based upon complaint filed against George Cook, another Captain in the Navy, by Major Nathaniel Smith. Captain Cook had been sent by the Council on a mission to Baltimore, and on his arrival there ordered a number of Major Smith's men to guard some vessels at the wharf. The Major contended that Cook, a naval officer, usurped authority in ordering the guards about. By way of explanation, two of Captain Cook's subordinate officers on the ship *Defence* testified before the Council that they had made a diligent search for Major Smith; but, unable to find him, asked the Sergeant to lend a few of his guards—a favor that was cheerfully granted. The Governor assured the Major that, unless further affidavits were presented, the inquiry would be ended, the Council feeling that Captain Cook executed his mission in all possible haste and had no intention of treating Major Smith with disrespect.

So Governor Johnson virtually became a "court of last resort." And it is safe to say that his decisions were received with universal respect.

But of all the duties which Thomas Johnson was called upon to assume as Governor, doubtless the most gigantic was that of raising and equipping the recruits. Believing that the members of the Legislature could assist him in solving the perplexing problems connected with the raising of Maryland's quota, Governor Johnson determined towards the close of May to convene the General Assembly. In the House of Delegates some difficulty was found in securing a quorum, but the members finally came to order on June 16, 1777. The Legislature, aware of slowness of the enlisted men, authorized the Governor to issue a Proclamation calling on all recruits in the Continental battalions to appear for duty. His Proclamation follows:

"BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS JOHNSON, ESQ.,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, Many of the soldiers who enlisted in the late⁹⁹ Colonel Smallwood's battalion, and the independent companies,

⁹⁹ Recent.

have not yet joined any of the regiments of Continental troops raising in this State, I have therefore thought fit, at the request of the General Assembly, to publish this my Proclamation, hereby requiring such of them as are on the Eastern Shore to appear on or before the last day of July next, at furthest, at any place where Col. Richardson's regiment shall be; and such of them as shall be on the Western Shore, to appear on or before the last day of July next, at the City of Annapolis, or Baltimore, or Frederick Town, under the penalty of being treated as deserters; and do promise, to such who shall so appear, that they shall be indulged to enter for three years in any of the battalions raised by this State, and shall thereupon receive the Continental bounty, and other allowances. And that all persons concerned may have due notice of this, my Proclamation, the several sheriffs within this State are hereby commanded to make the same public in their respective counties.

GIVEN at Annapolis this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven.

Tho. Johnson.

By his Excellency's command,

T. Johnson, jun., Sec.

GOD SAVE THE STATE."

Many of the Maryland soldiers, while ready at all times to defend their State from invasion, were none too eager to march away from their homes, leaving their families unprotected against the British, the Tories, and the Indians. Governor Johnson's ringing Proclamation showed dauntless courage and a grim determination to secure every possible recruit for the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.

It is true, there was a distinction between State Militia and Continental troops. Nevertheless, as long as the soldiers—State or Continental—camped within the borders of Maryland, they remained under the control of the Governor; whereas, after they left the State, they all fought for the same cause and all fought under the supreme direction of General Washington.

A story is told of one regiment that assembled in Annapolis under orders to march to American Headquarters. On the eve of departure, the Colonel told Governor Johnson that the soldiers would not march further than Baltimore. Hearing this, and having little faith in the Colonel himself, Johnson ordered the entire regiment to be drawn up in the form of a hollow square on the campus of St. John's College. The Executive then marched straightway into the square and cried out in a loud voice:

"I understand, Colonel, that your men will not march further than Baltimore. I give you positive orders: If any man deserts you before you reach the Army, you are to follow him up and hang him—and I will be responsible for the act!"

Then pointing to a large shade tree on the College green, the Governor shouted to the commanding officer:

"And, mark you, Colonel! If *you* do not obey the order, I will hang you on that poplar tree!"

According to this narrative, the recalcitrant battalion on the following morning marched away from Annapolis and proceeded toward the Head of Elk without stopping in Baltimore. It has also been said that it was the only Maryland regiment that reached the Headquarters of General Washington without the loss of a single man.

(To be continued.)

NORWOOD IN WORCESTER COUNTY IN 1650

LOUIS DOW SCISCO

In midwinter of 1650 a vessel bound from England to Virginia with passengers ran into a hurricane off the Carolina coast. Driven northward and buffeted by tempest the ship's officers lost all reckoning. The passing storm left the ship, in mild January weather, near an unrecognized coast where a

party of the passengers went ashore for recreation. Next day, January 5, the ship sailed away, leaving them behind. The abandoned immigrants quickly learned that they were upon a small coastal island. Their unrecognized coast was the ocean side of the Eastern Shore peninsula, but this they did not know. The weather changed to bitter winter cold. Several died from the exposure, and the rest, tormented by hunger, were driven to cannibalism. Near by, it happened, were the peaceable Kickotank tribesmen. Discovered by these, the sufferers were rescued from their island about January 16 and cared for while a message was sent to the nearest Virginia settlement. On January 24 a Virginian fur-trader arrived to take them in charge. By him and his Indian guide such of them as could travel far were led on a two days' journey southward to the settlement called Littleton's plantation. Some twenty years or more afterward Col. Henry Norwood of Virginia wrote the story of the party's trials. His work may be read in Volume Three of the *Force Tracts*. It is a vivid picture of personal experience and of Indian life in early Maryland.

Of the island on which his party was abandoned Norwood gives many descriptive particulars. It could be circumambulated in about an hour, indicating some three or four miles circumference. Its shape is not stated. The eastern side lay toward the open sea, from whence the landing was made. On the landward side a narrow tidal passage 100 yards wide separated it from wooded mainland. To the southward lay "broken land," by which term Norwood appears to mean insular ground largely occupied by tidal swamps and passages. There was a passage from the sea having depth sufficient to have allowed entrance of their vessel "when she was light." Apparently this passage lay between the island and the broken land, and the camp of the immigrants seems to have been on the south part of the island near this passage. Norwood says nothing of any northern outlook. The island was flat of surface but covered with well-grown pine timber. It had running fresh water. Wolves and wild fowl lived upon it and oysters bred along its edge.

For identification purposes the most significant feature of the island description is the narrow passage on the landward side. The modern map shows but one point north of Chincoteague Bay where such now exists, namely, near Fenwick Island Light, at the Maryland-Delaware line. To be sure the modern map may not be relied upon implicitly for interpretation, for the coast may perhaps have altered greatly since 1650. Norwood's island with its great pine trees may have been quite washed away, or it may instead have been united to the mainland by a silting up of the landward passage. Its history cannot be traced from maps, because the cartography of this part of the coast is almost worthless up to the 19th century. Nor, apparently, have coastal changes been traced by local research among deeds and land grants. So far as the modern map has interpretative value, however, it seems to identify Norwood's island with modern Fenwick's island.

When the immigrants were rescued from the island by Indians they were embarked in a great dugout some time after two o'clock in the afternoon. Before the early January dusk had come they reached the hut of an Indian fisherman at the head of a tidal creek. This short water trip indicates a distance of but a few miles southerly from the island. Stopping for the night at this hut, they were taken next day to the Kickotank town. Norwood's description of these movements, stripped to the geographical essentials, is as follows:

"In passing the creek that was to lead us to an honest fisherman's house we entered a branch of it to the southward that was the road-way to it. The tide was going out and the water very shoal. . . . At the head of that branch we were able in a short time to discover . . . where our most courteous host did, with a cheerful countenance, receive and entertain us. . . . Our bodies thus refreshed with meat and sleep . . . we put ourselves in a posture to proceed to the place where the king resided. In beginning our journey thro' the woods we had not advanced half a mile, till we heard a great noise of men's voices, directed to meet and stop our further passage. . . .

The good-natured king being informed of our bodily weakness and inability to walk thro' the woods to his house, on foot (which might be about four miles distant from our setting out) . . . sent canoes to carry us to the place nearest his house, by the favor of another branch of the same creek. . . . We had a pleasant passage in the shallow water, eat oysters all the way. . . . Having passed this new course for some three English miles in another branch of the creek, our landing place was contrived to be near the house of the queen. . . . We were now within half an hour's walk of the king's mansion, which we soon discovered by the smoke."

The reference in this relation to radiating creeks so situated that the overland walk between the creek heads was about the same as the distance from the principal creek mouth to its head is the significant part of it for identification purposes. Such description fits best the creeks debouching on Isle of Wight Bay, some four or five miles south of Fenwick Island Light. If this interpretation of the text be correct, the Kickotank town where the fur-trader found the party must have been somewhere in the country around modern Berlin, in Worcester County.

When the fur-trader arrived later at the Kickotank town to take the immigrants to his home at Littleton's plantation, he estimated the distance to be covered as fifty miles. The plantation was at or near modern Nandua, in Accomac County, Virginia. The trader was unfamiliar with the Kickotanks and evidently anxious to return. He essayed to make the return trip in two days, covering 25 miles a day.

The first day's effort Norwood describes as a tedious and fatiguing trip over a route that constantly meandered to avoid swamps and to cross creek heads, thereby extending the actual journey beyond all expectations. Evidently the Indian guide was hugging the shore of Chincoteague Bay as closely as possible. The modern map indicates that they covered some 25 or 30 miles that day in actuality. Toward night they found rest with the Chincoteague tribesmen somewhere near the present Maryland-Virginia boundary, and on the eastern side of the

peninsula. The second day's effort was equally fatiguing. The distance to be covered they estimated in advance to be 25 miles but they found it to be more. Apparently they turned inland and headed toward the Nandua settlement, passing to the west of Matomkin (Pomumkin). The actual distance from the modern state line to Nandua is about 30 miles. When they were near the Pomumkin tribesmen they were already so wearied that the Indian guide advised turning aside for a rest with the Indians, but the trader negatived the proposal and at "the close of the evening" they reached Nandua exhausted but glad.

Norwood's relation is usually held to be a source document of Virginia history alone. The foregoing analysis of his route shows that it belongs quite as much to Maryland history, more especially in its descriptions of Indian life.

JAMES ALFRED PEARCE

BERNARD C. STEINER

(*Continued from Vol. XVIII, p. 52*)

On July 22, 1854, Pearce defended an appropriation for the preservation by the Commissioner of Patents of the collections of the Exploring Expedition. Yearly, 120,000 persons visited the Patent Building and the appropriations were small to afford so much gratification to so many people.¹⁵⁵ On August 12, 1856, he defended an appropriation for printing the reports and promised that he would ask for no more money for that purpose, if this should be given.¹⁵⁶ On March 3, 1851, he advocated an appropriation for arranging the specimens brought for the expedition. In 1859, he asked an appro-

¹⁵⁵ On March 13, 1855 Commodore Charles Wilkes wrote Pearce a long letter concerning the publication of the records of the Expedition.

¹⁵⁶ On Aug. 14, he said that part of the appropriation was needed to replace losses by a recent fire in Philadelphia, where the work was being prepared.

priation ¹⁵⁷ for replacing copies of these reports destroyed by fire and said that "there is no work of science or art in Europe or America which equals it." ¹⁵⁸ "It's a great work; it is an honor to the science of the country." Pearce had paid most particular attention to this publication, since his restoration to health from an illness. It may have been indiscreet for Congress to enter upon this publication, but now it must be carried through. The value of the report may be seen from the fact that Agassiz stated that, through it, over 1500 new varieties of fish were described. Hale again attacked the publication and Pearce, tartly, answered that Hale's speeches on the subject were almost as voluminous as the reports and contained much less variety. Pearce, however, could obtain an appropriation of only \$5000 for the purpose.¹⁵⁹

¹⁵⁷ Jan. 29.

¹⁵⁸ It contained 24 volumes of texts and 14 of atlases and \$57,000 were asked to replace what had been lost through two fires in Philadelphia and one in Washington. Wilkes had not received one penny from the publication.

¹⁵⁹ A little before this Agassiz wrote Wilkes on these reports from Cambridge, upon January 13, 1859, a letter, which the latter sent Pearce.

"I am as much surprised as grieved by your letter. You know very well that I am not an employee of the government. I have told you again and again that I would not be considered as such, and never shall accept a position of dependance under this government any more than any other. I will remain what I have been all my life, an independent man of science. Could I have suspected that my connection with the Exploring Expedition would lead me into such difficulties nothing in the world could have induced me to touch any of its specimens.

"When I agreed to describe your fishes it was with the distinct understanding, that I should do it at my convenience, at the rate of \$2000, a year, and now after I have resumed the interrupted work and at your request that it should be finished as soon as possible and when, to comply with your request I have even postponed for six months the publication of my 3d. volume of *Americans Contributions*, the payment of my bill is denied me, without even assigning me a motive.

"This is a proceeding to which I will not submit. You know moreover, that to accelerate the work, I have had assistants at my own expense, aiding me, for whose labors I have not charged you a cent. I trust you will make proper representations in the quarters where this matter belongs and see that it is adjusted with propriety as well as justice."

"P. S. Excuse my writing by dictation, but the state of my eyes prevents me from using them more than is absolutely necessary."

Pearce took a deep interest in the Clayton Bulwer Treaty and in Central American affairs. In January, 1853, an attack was made in the Senate upon Pearce's friend, John M. Clayton, of Delaware, who had negotiated this treaty as Secretary of State.¹⁶⁰ Clayton wrote Pearce on January 7, from his country place, Buena Vista:

"I wish you as my friend to go to the office of the National Intelligence and read a telegraphic despatch sent by me this night to Messrs. Gales & Seaton. I further wish you to obtain a copy of the despatch, and on the authority of it to contradict the statements made by Messrs. Cass & Downs to the effect that the Senate did not at the time of confirming the treaty of the 19th of April 1850 understand distinctly that British Honduras was not embraced in it as a part of Central America. Mr. King's letter to me of the 4th of July 1850 completely sustains my statement on his authority that the Senate so understood the treaty at the time they confirmed it. No man of common sense who knows anything of the History of Central America ever supposed that the Balize commonly called British Honduras was a part of the state of Honduras proper.—I have fortunately preserved Mr. King's original letter to me, and a copy of my letter to him.—I had frequent conversations with him, and I wrote my letter of the 4th of July 1850 to Mr. Bulwer exactly according to the views of the Senate as he states them to me.—I did not admit the British title to British Honduras—I committed my Government to nothing in regard to it.—Mr. Polk's administration did commit it.—I negotiated the British Government out of all the Central American States, comprising a sea coast of more than a thousand miles in length, and the thanks I have received for it, have been nothing but the grossest defamation.—I do not believe that Mr. King intended to misrepresent anything. His conduct to me while I was Secretary of State was of the fairest and most honorable character.—Neither did I suppose Mr. Cass was my personal enemy.—I

¹⁶⁰ John M. Clayton was born in 1796 and died in 1856. He was a member of the Senate from 1851 until his death.

really believed he was my personal friend. There has been some strange mistake about the matter.—Common courtesy should have dictated to Mr. Cass however, to have given me notice of his intended attack.—I then might have saved him from the injustice he has done me.—Give my thanks to John Davis for what he said on the occasion, and do you stand up like a man and defend an absent friend, as you have nobly done before.—I think I shall be with you on the 4th. of March next, and perhaps sooner.

“The correspondence convicted Cass and Downs. The black-guardism of Weller is to be ascribed to his removal from an office which he disgraced.”

“P. S. Note that I had no means of knowing the views of the Senate officially except through Mr. King who was the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He wrote to me officially not confidentially—that the “Senate perfectly understood that the treaty did not embrace British Honduras”! If this was false how could I know it? It was true and being written at the time proves that what Mr. Cass and Downs stated was untrue.—The day before Mr. Cass’s attack on me, I wrote a letter to him thanking him for past kindness, and asking him to defer the discussion until I could see him and explain certain matters to him.”

Pearce thereupon, addressed the Senate, on Jan. 10, after consulting available books in the Library of Congress, stating that, he, for one, had voted for the treaty, with the understanding that there was a British Colony, named Belize in Central America. He showed his usual careful study of every subject upon which he spoke and displayed an extensive knowledge of the history of those parts. He maintained that the object of the treaty was not to expel Great Britain from the territory then occupied by her. The ordinary meaning of Central America was the country occupied by the five republics, and “when we speak of divisions of the earth, in all diplomatic controversies, we mean political divisions.” England was pushing claims to

the Mosquito Coast in Nicaragua and, by the ratification of the treaty, the progress of such encroachment was stopped. The fact that Belize remained in British possession did not effect the security of Nicaragua, nor the line of interoceanic communication. Clayton's ability was defended. He acted after consultation with the President and the cabinet. Pearce distinguished this dispute, from that as to our Northern boundaries, since we claimed no interest in Central America. It was true that Great Britain had gained title to Belize by means of violation of the "permissive and a special occupancy, authorized by Spain. Clayton had recalled the consul to Belize, whose appointment by President Polk had expressly recognized the *de facto* authority of the British there.

On the very next day, Clayton wrote Pearce from Delaware.

"I am deeply grateful for the noble defense you made for me yesterday, which I have this moment read.

"If the debate is continued you are authorized to say for me that the statement made by Mr. Downs or his insinuation if he does not mean it to be a statement that I ever told him that British Honduras was included in the Treaty, is utterly and absolutely untrue, and if he persists in his statement tell him that I take the personal responsibility of saying it is false. I showed all the Senators who did me the honor of hearing me personally explain the Treaty in the Secretary's office, that it included the five states of the Guatemala St. Salvador Honduras (proper) Nicaragua & Costa Rica, and I showed them all, that it did not embrace British Honduras in which there was no mosquito claim my attack was on the Mosquito and British claim, and I had not a shadow of apology for meddling with British Honduras which was at such a distance from the proposed Canal from which it was my policy to exclude the British, that I might as well have attempted to drive them out of Jamaica as to exclude them from their ancient dominion of Belize."

"P. S. Please quote in the debate the passage from the Union of April 24th. 1850 published in yesterday's Nat. Intel-

ligencer to prove that the organ of the Democratic Party which these Democratic Senators all read, held two months before the Treaty, that British Honduras was no part of the Central American States or of the old Republic of Central America, but had been British two hundred years.

"Refer also to the fact that the Executive documents sent by me to the House Reps. on the 18. July 1850 which fully explained the Treaty at the time, was laid on the table of every Senator who was thereby officially notified of the meaning of the Treaty and yet never complained of it till this time."

Accordingly, on the 12th. Pearce spoke again. He thought the object of the treaty was to "limit the encroachments of Great Britain, which we knew were going on, to check the extension of her possessions in that quarter, but to leave the possessions which she was then actually then enjoying, precisely as they were, without impeachment and without sanction." No Democrat had remonstrated against the continued occupancy. As a climax, Pearce presented a statement from Col. William R. King, the Vice-President elect, who had formerly been a member of the Senate, to the effect that there was no basis for any reflection on Clayton.¹⁶¹

The troubles about Central America again became acute in 1856; when, on Feb. 29, Pearce spoke in reply to William H. Seward, and in criticism of Lord Clarendon's letter upon Central America, the language of which amounted to "a reproach and a taunt," in Pearce's opinion. He felt that Great Britain had not made such atonement as became her. "I am not an advocate of war," he continued, "I most sincerely hope that we shall maintain peace with Great Britain." "I look upon all wars as a great crime and enormous follies always unnecessary

¹⁶¹ At the previous Session, on July 23, 1852, Pearce defended Clayton and Fillmore, when there was some question as to whether American naval vessels had been sent to Nova Scotia to watch a British fleet said to be lying there. He was a regular advocate of Whig cabinet officials in regard to external matters and, on March 17, 1853, he defended the purchase of coal by Graham, the Secretary of the Navy, for the Japan expedition.

and unjust on one side, and sometimes on both." Yet he believed in fairness and considered the British action as unfair.

On the 15th. of that month, Pearce's cousin, George A. Brown, of the firm of Brown Brothers, had written him from Liverpool.

"I have to thank you for the 3 very valuable Books relating to South America which came safely by the Baltic, I have through your kindness now got a respectable Library. I sometime astonish the natives here by their exhibition. In this Country they have no idea of the vast expense you go to in these researches, adding such a valuable stock of information and opening Trade and knowledge to the civilized world.

"I wish some of the leading Statesmen here would take the trouble to look into such Books and compare them with the trivial matters they are fighting about to maintain what they call the "Balance of Power," many perhaps ignorant on which side of Cape Horn is situated Central America and misunderstanding the objects of our Government entirely.

"I have sent you some Papers lately marking salient articles to show the opinions entertained here. The whole correspondence in the Clayton Bulwer treaty is now published up to the last despatch and people begin to think there are two sides to the question.

"Mr. Marcy's letter to Wheeler upon the Walker invasion has turned very much the current of public opinion in favor of the U. S. so far from encouraging the 'Filbustering' he appears to be doing all he can to follow the course of rectitude and honour.

"Public opinion will compel the Ministers here if they have made mistakes, which seems pretty certain, to acknowledge their error and put an end to the Hubbub about War.

"My idea is G. B. will withdraw her "Protectorate" from the mosquito and having already acknowledged her error about the enlistment, the affair will be settled.

"Peace with Russia seems now pretty certain Louis Napoleon 'tis thought will have it and England alone is not disposed

to carry on. People here seem disappointed after all the grand preparations and immense expense that they can't show what they could do and some fear that may be an inducement to hold strong language towards America seeing you are not prepared for War.

"At bottom however, there is good sense on both sides and though the two nations abuse each other, there is no real heart for fight, it is sort of a family jar. The unanimous feeling in the Senate on the subject has had a great effect here as all look upon that body as the conservative power. That nothing may interrupt our present harmony is the sincere wish of us all.

"Don't trouble yourself to reply to my letters, on such subjects. As a public man I could not expect you to express an opinion tho I should make no use of it. I must confess individual that the language held by Ld. Palmerton makes me feel that the Rubicon may be passed when the public least anticipate it."

Curious enough, before the letter could have reached Pearce, he had written Brown a long and confidential letter upon the subject, on February 26, three days before his speech in the Senate.¹⁶²

"I have recd from you a copy of Mr. Cobden's pamphlet and sundry papers for which I thank you and I have sent to Stewart for you two volumes of a work (which our Govt. is now publishing) prepared by a naval officer who was sent to Chile some years ago to make certain astronomical observations.

"Perhaps our Govt. might better spend its money in casting cannon and making other military preparations. I look upon all unjust and unnecessary wars as great crimes and enormous follies and I know that a nation is more likely to be tempted to aggression when it is in possession of all the means of war offensive and defensive. But there can be no question of the interest and duty of a nation to place its frontier in security by adequate

¹⁶² George A. Brown was a grandson of Alexander Brown who came from Ireland to Baltimore and whose sons established four banking houses in four cities in England and America.

fortifications and to be ready to protect its ocean commerce by naval forces competent to the task. Our relations with England have become delicate if not critical and if the feelings of the new government are indicated by the tone of her press the danger of war is imminent. It is the interest of both nations to remain at peace and on our side of the water this is universally felt. We are not so sure that such is the feeling of the English ministry. It is certain that Great Britain can derive no advantage from her Mosquito protectorate or the colony of Bay Islands which could compensate her for the loss of our commerce or even for the altered feeling of the U. S. Her protectorate was originally assumed as a means of territorial acquisition or illicit commerce and is at best an absurd affair. I do not consider it abolished by the treaty of 1850 but it is so limited as no longer to answer its original purpose and if England seeks to govern under color of Mosquito authority it is a palpable invitation of her treaty engagement as motiveless, as it is unfair to us, in view of these stipulations.

“The seizure of Ruatan from a feeble power in actual possession and rightfully entitled to it was an act of mere rapine, indefensible in morals or even by the usually looser code of political ethics. No plea of necessity palliates it and the colonizing of this and the other Bay Islands in 1852 was as *every American* believes a clear violation of the treaty of 1850. England admitted in 1830 to the Govt. of Honduras that this island was a part of that State and her forcible and unauthorized seizure of it in 1841 could confer *no right*. Of that act we did not complain because it was not our matter. But since the treaty we have a right to require the discontinuance of that illegal possession. I do not hold the Monroe doctrine as it is understood and explained by some. That is an arrogant doctrine which would better suit the haughty character of the English people’s power. Properly understood the Monroe doctrine is nothing more than a nation’s right of self defence. In this view we might resist European attempts at colonization in portions of America when our safety required that European gov-

ernments should not hold dominion. For example, the importance and necessity of a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific possessions by the way of San Juan would justify us in resisting the attempt of England to seize the Country on that route or any points commanding it. We do not wish to annex that region. We could have done so about the time of making the treaty of 1850 but we preferred the guarantees of the treaty. Nor do we desire any advantage over Great Britain in respect to it. I wish I could believe that she is equally fair and honest towards us in the matter. But Great Britain holds that she may notwithstanding the treaty continue to hold all territories in Spanish America which she had in possession at its date.

“Such is not the literal meaning of the treaty nor was such our understanding at the time. I think it was not the understanding of England. At the time of exchanging ratifications Sir H. Bulwer, by direction of her Govt delivered to our Secy. of State a note or declaration to the effect that England did not understand the engagements of that convention to apply to her Majesty's settlement at Honduras or to its dependencies. To which Mr. Clayton replied by a counter declaration in writing that while the treaty was not understood to apply to British Honduras (or Belize) nor to the small islands in the neighborhood of that settlement which may be known as its dependencies, the treaty was understood to apply and does include all the Central American States (naming them), with their just limits and proper dependencies. Now if the treaty were only prospective as the British Govt now contends why was it necessary to guard the declaration of that Govt. against the application of the treaty to Belize? If the construction which England now contends for were the true one, Belize, would have been beyond the operation of the treaty without the declaration and under any construction Sir H. Bulwer's acceptance of Mr. Clayton's counter declaration certainly makes the treaty apply to Ruatan which England herself in 1830 had admitted to be the possession of the state of Honduras which

was one of her proper dependencies and within her just limits. We have restrained our Govt from acquiring the Bay Islands—Shall England then, in the face of her treaty, of our counter declaration which her minister accepted occupy and exercise dominion over a portion of that Country, to which both apply so obviously?

“I do not like the project of an arbitration of these treaty disputes. No man arbitrates his right to the coat on his back. And besides what European power is there that could decide impartially between us? France is her ally. With Austria our relations are not exactly such as to insure confidence on her. Prussia might do if she were not upon ticklish terms with England and France. With Russia, England is at war and the smaller states of Europe are so terribly apprehensive of British power that they would not do justice. I would prefer the abrogation of the treaty by mutual consent in the hope that G. Britain would take no hostile step, and with the quiet but firm resolve if she did to resist her with the ultima ratio.

“We have had few treaties with England which have not given us trouble by her failure to execute them as we expected. Several have been greatly to her advantage and in none have we been gainers at her expense.

“The benefits of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty were hers in vast disproportion. If she maintains her construction of that of 1850 I for one will never vote for another treaty with her. You must not think me a filibustering statesman. I voted against Texan annexation for the Oregon compromise—against the annexation of California and New Mexico and am opposed to all further continental acquisitions whether by force or purchase.

“I think our possessions already too vast for our form of Govt, and desire to build up improve and adorn the Country we have rather than burden ourselves with more Country. All our Southern senators sincerely desire peace and most of them from the North.

“Our resources are not gathered together it is true but they

are immense. We are without debt contain within our limits all the materials of war and need but little training to develop the highest military energies. If war were to come at once British fleets w'd ravage some of our coasts and we know by former experience how ruthless and cruel would be the predatory forays which she would make at undefended points. But the war would soon assume another character and England would find that she had thrown away her only real friend and best customer and created a powerful and inveterate enemy. May heaven prevent this issue, keep us at peace, and assure relations mutually beneficial to us and to free institutions wherever they exist.

“Since the above was written I have recd yrs. of the 13 Feby. and the correspondence on the enlistment questions has been published. You will see that Mr. Crampton recd in Nov. last a despatch from his Govt, dated early in that month wh. he was instructed to show Mr. Marcy and yet kept from him till the night of 27 Feby having always overlooked the directions to show it to Mr. M. and having in the meantime led his Govt to think that he had done so. You will see that in spite of his instructions to have no concealments from our Govt he did after taking our Secretary in confidence by showing him the letter to the Br[itish] Consul at N. York he did at Halifax in May 1848 organize a plan for violating our neutrality in a concealed manner—This was declared on the trial of Wertz(?) and L'd Clarendon insults the Govt of the U. S. by saying that we had resulted to means sometimes employed by despotic Govts. but which all free and enlightened governments disdained. These means I suppose are just such as all gov'ts including Gr. Br. frequently use in criminal prosecutions and must use in many cases to prevent impunity of the offenders of the law. If Mr. C. can clear his skirts I shall be glad but I fear he has destroyed all confidence and esteem here—Mr. Dallas goes out with the best intentions.”

On June 19, 1856, after recovery from a long indisposition, Pearce again addressed the Senate on the Clayton Bulwer

treaty and the island of Ruatan near Belize, to which he believed the British claim was untenable. In his scholarly speech, he said, "I am unwilling to say anything, which may seem to be prompted by a spirit of hostility and ill will to a country, with which there are on both sides so many reasons for preserving not merely a formal unity, but cordial and sincere goodwill."

Pearce took great interest in William Walker's filibustering expeditions to Nicaragua. On January 7 and 28, 1858, he delivered two speeches upon the subject, which then came up in connection with the proposal to present a medal to Commodore Hiram Paulding, who had interrupted Walker's expedition which set out from the port of Mobile in 1857.¹⁶³ Pearce held that this expedition was a "flagrant and outrageous violation of the laws of nations. I believe it to have been just as flagrant a violation of the laws of neutrality. I believe that the President did nothing but his duty, in authorizing the naval force of the United States to prevent the carrying on of that hostile and illegal expedition against a people and State with which we are at peace. I believe it is due to the character of the nation that such steps shall be taken as will put down these marauding expeditions. The nation which sanctions the unauthorized acts of its citizens in waging war against another, with which it is at peace, as much violates its duties, as if it had authorized that expedition. . . . Every nation, at peace with another, has the right to enjoy the undisturbed possession of its territory, and unimpeded exercise of its jurisdiction. . . . This is no new doctrine. It is exactly the doctrine which was understood, when we passed the neutrality act of 1818. That act created no new offences. It defined the offenses, provided the penalty for them, and furnished the means to the executive of preventing them." With such clear and ringing words, did he lay down the law. If the expedition were begun in the United States, it was unlawful, and to carry it on was also unlawful. Walker's "rights were those of a conqueror, of a

¹⁶³ On Feb. 25, 1858, J. C. LeGrand wrote Pearce from Annapolis, congratulating him on the speech of Jan. 28.

successful military adventurer and nothing else." Pearce did not deny the disputed right of expatriation, and asked, "how can we compare the idle and vapid gasconading of Kossuth, the rhodomontade which he preached whenever he went over this country, and his idle and unsuccessful attempts to gather the material aid he wanted for the reconquest of Hungary, with a case like this. There was no military expedition sent on foot here by him. If one had been set on foot by him, my word for it, he would have been nabbed and subjected to the penalties of the law of 1818." Andrew Jackson had issued proclamations against Texan expeditions in good faith.

Pearce called attention to the "different position of an individual, who aided a belligerent in a war, for example, a physician who went to Russia during the Crimean War." During that war, a controversy with England arose and the British Minister was dismissed, as were several consuls, for seeking to induce men to enlist from the United States. Pearce asked whether "poor weak Nicaragua" should not be granted the "same measure of justice" which had been exacted from "haughty England," and said that if the "President has transcended his powers, I will be to that fault a little blind."¹⁶⁴

In his second speech, Pearce destroyed, with painstaking care, the pertinacious attempt to prove that Walker's expedition was not military, as evidencing as much "hardened incredulity as Archbishop Whately's Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon Bonaparte" exhibited. A Grand Jury, it is true, had ignored a bill against Walker, but it may be that, "in writing the word *ignoramus* on the back of the indictment, they were only subscribing a *nomen generalissimum*, which would describe themselves."

A judge had squashed some sort of a proceeding against Walker, but his decision is only entitled to "so much authority" as, "springs from the source of the reasoning, or the

¹⁶⁴ Pearce carefully distinguished the conduct of Paulding from that of Commodore Porter, who engaged in a direct act of war in 1823 to redress "an insult offered to one of his lieutenants at the town of Foxardo."

weight of the cases cited" and it cannot "affect" the Senate "in the consideration of this question." Pearce was surprised that sympathy was expressed for Walker, since he was "a military adventurer, of a stout and courageous spirit," who had given no evidence of "skillful conduct," such as to entitle him to the sympathy of "any man who loves freedom, regulated by law and accompanied by order, who regards national obligation and what is due to municipal regulation and statute." The failure of his expedition to Sonora was "as complete as it was ridiculous." His Nicaraguan downfall "was the result of his folly in usurping power and his subsequent abuse of power," through "his reckless ambition, and his disregard of the true principles of Republican Government." "He used his powers to oppress and to injure the people over whom he exercised it," so that, "the larger part of our countrymen regarded him as an offender against our laws, a violator of the law of nations, and a cold, relentless oppressor of the people whom he ruled with military rigor! His designs, as shown by his letters, which Pearce read, were "no more friendly to the United States than they are friendly to liberty. His object has been one of conquest and of despotism. He has sought, not a free government like ours, based upon the people's choice, and regulated by sound, popular sentiment; but he has sought the establishment of a military despotism, antagonistic to this country and its institutions." "This ambitious dreamer" and his expedition belong to a period, when the "Northmen went wherever they could, disregarding the obligations of national justice, making might right, and carrying rapacity and rapine wherever they went."

Then followed a careful historic statement of the history of the law as to neutrality and expatriation in the United States. If a civil war existed in Nicaragua, both parties should have been "treated as if they were independent nations." Neutrality demanded that we take sides with neither party. To take sides, "if not an act of war, . . . always leads to it." Both history and the testimony of writers on the Law of

Nations prove this fact. The neutrality act directed the President to prevent such expeditions as Walker's and his power under the law, was not limited to the jurisdictional limits of the United States Territory." Nicaragua, through its "accredited agent," asked the "interference" of our naval forces in the harbor of San Juan, so that by acting at Punta Arenas, where Commodore Paulding made his descent upon Walker's expedition, we merely fulfilled our "pledge of friendship and amity to Nicaragua." The "territorial sovereignty" of Nicaragua had been waived and Paulding in landing, "although he went farther than any order of his government authorized him to do, . . . was only carrying out the purpose of the government; he was only executing its just and lawful objects; he was only doing that which a high regard for national law required us to authorize him to do." In his message, Buchanan had characterized Paulding's conduct as a "grave error," but Pearce maintained that the expression was "the result of the President's great caution—a somewhat distinctive feature in his character."¹⁶⁵ Pearce called attention to the analogy of the pursuit of hostile Indians into Mexico, as showing that troops had been previously "sent into the jurisdictional limits of another State, for the purpose of repressing incursions by American citizens."¹⁶⁶ Pearce then praised Paulding and Capt. Chatard, who was with him, and closed with the most eloquent peroration to be found in any of his speeches: "While I desire to see the people of this country, individually and collectively, free and happy, and prosperous: loyal to the Constitution, and obedient to the law; watching the government with a sober vigilance—not with a partisan spite, not with an illiberal suspicion, but with a sober vigilance—and correcting them, if they go astray, with the moderation of wisdom, I desire to see the government also sensitive to our national honor,

¹⁶⁵ Forsyth, when Secretary of State under Jackson, had given such orders and the act was a more pronounced one than that of Paulding.

¹⁶⁶ He favored an appropriation on Aug. 24, for a commissioner to China a position "not in ordinary diplomatic intercourse."

and vigilant and firm in the protection of our national rights. I desire to see them just and firm, but courteous towards the great Powers; and, at the same time, not only just but forbearing and generous toward the weaker Powers, helping them in their ability, assisting them in their tottering steps in the progress of freedom and civilization. While they are doing all this, I want to see them crushing, with broad and mighty hand, the turbulent spirits in our midst, who regard no law, who set at naught the Constitution, who deride the obligations of international rules, who defy the enactments passed by you to enforce your national obligations, and, who, looking only to personal victory, and to personal triumph and to personal aggrandizement, are willing to violate your law, the laws of the nations, and the peace of another country; to trample down its independence, and to establish a government, 'based on military principles,' by no constitutional responsibility, but which shall be a usurped despotism, directed for the benefit of one man or a few men."

(To be continued.)

"NEWS" FROM THE "MARYLAND GAZETTE"

(Continued from Vol. XVIII, p. 37.)

August 26. The beginning of this week died the Rev. Mr. Richard Claggett, Rector of a Parish in Charles Co.

September 9. Sunday evening last [Sept. 5] Dr. Upton Scott was married to Miss Elizabeth Ross (Youngest Daughter of John Ross, Esq.).

September 16. Yesterday Morning died, in the prime of life, at Charles Town, in Cecil Co. Mr. Matthias Bordley (formerly of this Town) Clerk of that County.

October 7. Talbot Co. Sept. 27, 1756. Yesterday died here, after a lingering indisposition of two or three years,

Mr. Peter Harwood, in his 94th year. He was born and lived all his time in this County.

November 4. On Monday last [Nov. 1] died at Upper Marlborough, Capt. Julius Caesar Parke, a noted master of the sword.

November 11. On Wednesday, Oct. 20th., at Joppa, in Balto. Co., died of a fever in the 25th year of his age, James Macgill, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. James Macgill. He was educated in the profession of physic, wh: he practiced for some time with diligence and good success.

November 18. Thursday last [Nov. 11] died, at his mother's in P. G. Co., in the prime of life, Mr. Isaac Brooke, Surveyor of Frederick Co.

December 2. On the 6th Nov^r., died in Somerset Co., of a nervous fever, Capt. John Handy, one of the representatives and Magistrates of that County.

A fortnight ago, died Dr. Francis Parnham, in Charles County.

A few days since died of a pleurisy at Chester Town, on his journey home from the Northward, Mr. Philip Barton Key, a young gentleman, late Sheriff of St. Mary's Co.,

December 23. Last week died in Child bed, at West River, Mrs. Anne Galloway, consort of Mr. Samuel Galloway, Merch^t.

1757. *January 6.* On Saturday last [Jan. 1] William Murdock, Esq., of P. G. Co. was married to Mrs. Hamilton of this City.

January 20. Lately died in Talbot Co., Mr. James Edge, one of their worthy representatives.

January 27. We are informed that at the beginning of this Month, died, in Balto. Co., Mr. Jonathan Tipton, aged 118 years. He was born at Kingston on Jamaica, wh: place he left while young, and lived almost ever since in this province, and had his perfect senses to the last, espec-

ally a remarkable strength of memory. His youngest sons are reckoned among the oldest men in Baltimore County.

February 24. Sunday morning last [Feb. 20] died in P. G. Co., after a few hours illness, aged 44 years, Mr. John Hawkins, Jun^r, one of the worthy representatives of that County.

March 10. Thursday last [March 3] died here of the Small pox, aged 22 years, Mr. William Sligh, Clerk of this City and of the Prov^l Court. Leaves a widow and one infant.

March 24. Last Thursday [March 17] died in Balto Co., in the prime of life, after a few days illness, Charles Christie, Esq., Sheriff of that County.

April 14. Thursday last [April 7] Mr. Joseph Ensor of Baltimore Town, Merch^t, was married in Cecil Co., to Miss Mary Bouchell.

June 30. A Ship from Liverpool brings the news of the death there last winter of Mr. John Lomas, for many years an inhabitant of this city.

July 7. Last Tuesday evening [July 5] died here, at an advanced age, Mr. Charles Cole, Merch^t, who had resided for upwards of 40 years in this City, and was a very considerable trader. He was never married.

July 14. A few days ago, Mr. Lloyd Buchanan, was married in Balt^o Town to Miss Rachel Lawson.

August 4. Thursday last [July 28] Mr. Joseph Nicholson, Jun^r, Atty at Law, of Kent Co., was married to Miss Elizabeth Hopper (a daughter of Maj^r Hopper's) of Qu. Anne Co.

August 18. On Tuesday last week [Aug. 9] Mr. Stead Lowe was married to Miss Laetitia Young, daughter of the late Hon. Benj. Young, Esq., and the next day Col. Benj. Young (Mrs. Lowe's brother) was married to Miss Mary Dulany, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Daniel Dulany of this City.

Last Sunday died suddenly, Mrs. Digges, consort of Mr. William Digges, of Potomac.

August 25. Last Friday [Aug. 20] died in Qu. Anne Co., Capt George Davis of the Ship Frisby, lately from Bristol.

September 15. On the 2d inst., died, at his seat on Potomac in Fairfax Co., Virginia, the Hon. Col. Wm. Fairfax, President of his Majesty's Council of that Colony &c &c.

October 20. Sunday last died in P. G. Co., Mr. Peter Dent, who had been Deputy Commissary of that County upwards of twenty years, and for many years and at the time of his death Chief Justice of that County.

A few days since died, in Balto. Co., Capt. Tobias Stansbury.

December 25. Some few days since, died in Charles Co., after a short illness, in the prime of life, Mr. Richard Chase of Baltimore Town, practitioner of law.

On Sunday, Nov. 27, died of a pleuritic fever, Mrs. Elizabeth Jenifer, wife of Mr. Daniel Jenifer and eldest daughter of Mr. Walter Hanson, aged 25 years.

1758. *April 6.* By letters from London we learn of the death of Capt. Jehosaphat Rawlings of this place, who died of the Small Pox.

April 20. On Saturday Rich^d Nicholson of this County was tried for the murder of John Hopper his brother-in-law last fall. He was found guilty of Manslaughter and burnt in the hand.

May 11. On the 28th of April, died in P. G. Co., aet. 67 years, the Rev. Mr. John Orme, many years pastor of a Dissenting Congregation at Upper Marlborough.

Sunday last [May 7] died at Baltimore Town after a long and lingering illness Mr. Nicholas Rogers.

June 1. Last Friday morning [May 26] Mr. John

Flint of P. G. Co., was found dead—supposed to have fallen from his horse.

Thursday last [May 25] at Balt^o Town, Mr. John Moale was married to Miss Helen North.

July 6. On Thursday last [June 30] died here and on Friday was buried Mr. John Raitt, Merch^t, and late Sheriff of A. A. Co.

August 10. On Friday last [Aug. 6] Mr. David Bisset who kept a store at the head of Bush River in Balt^o Co, accidentally drowned in a mill pond while bathing.

October 12. Last week died the Rev. Mr. Samuel Hunter, Rector of All Saints Parish in Frederick County.

1759. *January 4.* Tuesday Evening last [Jan. 2] Died, after Five Hours Illness, aged 58, Mrs. Elizabeth McLeod, widow; who for many Years kept a respectable and well frequented Tavern in this city. . . .

January 18. Last Week Died at his House at Elk Ridge, Dr. James Walker, a very worthy honest Gentleman, whose Death is much regretted by all who knew him.

February 15. Friday last [Feb. 9] Died at his Plantation near Town, on the North Side of Severn, of Old Age, Mr. Robert Boone, an honest and industrious Planter, who died on the same Plantation where he was Born in 1680, from which he never went 30 miles in his Life, and has left a Widow, to whom he was married 57 Years.

We hear of an unhappy Affair, which happened on the 6th instant, in the Upper Part of Worcester County, near the Confines of Sussex County, in Pennsylvania Government. Mr. William Outten, one of the Sub Sheriffs of Worcester, was shot through the Body by one John Willie, who, it is said, refused to pay his Taxes in Maryland . . . Mr. Outten was shot Dead on the Spot. Willie surrendered himself. . . .

February 22. Sunday Evening last [Feb. 18] Mr. Alexander Symmer, Merchant, of Upper Marlborough, was

married to Miss Margaret Lee (youngest Daughter of the late Honourable Philip Lee, Esq.) a young Lady endow'd with every Qualification to render the conjugal state happy.

April 26. On Sunday the 22d Instant in the 49th Year of her Age, after a short Illness, died Mrs. Eleanor Fendall, Wife to Benjamin Fendall, Esq. of Charles County. . . .

May 10. Last Week Colonel Edward Tilghman, of Queen Anne's County, was married to Miss Julianna Carroll, a most agreeable and well-accomplished young Lady, of great Sense and Merit.

May 24. We hear from Frederick Town, That little Wort the Pedler, well known by the Name of Captain Wort, (who kept a Store at Fort Frederick) and three of his Associate, were lately all killed by the Enemy, near Loyalhannon.

July 5. Yesterday was Married at London Town, by the Rev. Mr. Deanes, Mr. David McCulloch, Merchant, to Miss Mary Dick, (eldest Daughter to Mr. James Dick, Merchant,) a young Lady endow'd with every amiable Quality, and a handsome Fortune.

July 12. On Thursday, 5th Instant, near Patuxent Bridge, Mr. William Hamilton, Merchant, of Prince George's County, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun, leaving a Young Widow “ now near her time.”

August 30. Sunday last [Aug. 26] died here, Mr. Thomas Jennings, Chief Clerk of the Land Office, and for a great many Years in the Commission of the Peace for this County. . . .

September 13. Last Thursday [Sept. 6] died, at the House of Mr. Maxwell on Patuxent, aged 30 Years, after a very tedious Indisposition, Mr. James Johnson, Merchant, of this City. . . .

October 4. On Sunday last [Sept. 30] Mr. Philip Richard Fendall, Clerk of Charles County, was married

to Miss Sarah Lettice Lee, eldest Daughter to the Honourable Richard Lee, Esq. Naval Officer of North Patowmack. A very valuable young Couple!

November 1. Thursday last [Oct. 25] Mr. James Heath, of Caecil County, was married to Miss Susanna Hall, Daughter of Mr. John Hall, of Swan Town, in Baltimore County; a young Lady bless'd with a large Fortune, good Sense and amiable Person.

November 15. On Sunday the 4th Instant, died at Upper Marlborough, after a tedious Illness, much regretted by all who knew him, Mr. Hancock Lee, Merchant of Nottingham; a Gentleman of a very fair Character.

November 22. On Saturday last [Nov. 17] Died on the Northern side of Severn, of an Apoplectic Fit, as he was walking in his Corn Field, aged 59, Mr. Simon Duff, Carpenter, who was formerly, for many Years, a Common Council-Man, and useful Inhabitant of this City.

December 20. On Wednesday, 12th Inst. Mr. Samuel Plummer of Prince George's County, was found dead in the road near his plantation, and is supposed to have died of a fit of Apoplexy. He was sober, industrious, and above 60 Years of age.

December 27. Lately died at his Seat in St. Mary's County, William Deacon, Esq. Collector of his Majesty's Customs on Potowmack.

1760. *January 3.* Thursday last [Dec. 27] died, after a short Illness on the North Side of Severn, the Reverend Mr. Walter Chalmers, Rector of St. Margaret's Westminster Parish. . . .

January 10. On Christmas Eve one James McDonald, going home intoxicated, fell from his horse, and was frozen to death, about two miles from Frederick.

January 17. Sunday Evening last [13 Jan.] Died here, Aged 62, the Reverend Archibald Spencer, M. D. and Rector of Allhallows Parish in this County, a Gentleman much

Esteem'd by his acquaintance, and well known in many Parts of this Continent for his Lectures in Experimental Philosophy. . . .

February 7. On Monday, 4th inst. a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Brogden, aged 11 or 12 years, was accidentally killed. She was rolling a large hollow log down a declivity, when she fell into a Clay pit and the log fell on her and killed her.

February 28. Last Thursday [Feb. 21] died in Dorchester County, the Reverend Mr. John Myers, Rector of a Parish in that County.

March 13. On the 29th of February, Died at New York, after a long and lingering Indisposition, Mr. James Wardrop, Merchant, of Upper Marlborough, in this Province. . . .

March 20. Last week Died at Chester-Town, in Kent County, in a good old Age, Mr. James Smith, who had been for a great number of Years Clerk of that County. He is succeeded in his office by Mr. Dennis Dulany late of this City.

We hear from Queen Anne's County That Mr. Thomas Harris, one of the Representatives for that County, Died there on Tuesday last of the Small Pox.

April 17. Last week Died here of extreme old Age (a Distemper which few die of) Bristol, a Negro Man, who had lived here an old man a great many Years. By his own Account he must have lived at least 125 Years. He said he was a Man-Boy, waiting at Dinner, behind his master's Chair in Barbados, when they receiv'd the News of King Charles's being Beheaded; for he remember'd it by a particular Circumstance, that on their hearing the News, they all flung down their Knives and Forks and arose from Table.

April 24. “ The Beginning of this Month ” one Michael Hodgson was suffocated to death at a fire in Kent County.

May 8. Saturday last [May 3], Died, at the Head of Severn, Philip Hammond, Esq., one of the Representatives for this County, and who, for many Years past, was successively chosen to serve in that Station; and in Eleven Sessions appointed Speaker. He was a Gentleman endow'd with great Natural Abilities, well acquainted with Public Business, and possessed a large Fortune.

June 5. Yesterday the Schooner Chester River, arrived here from Antigua. Captain John Heager, her late Master, Died, after two Days Illness, in Antigua....

July 17. We hear from Caecil County, that Capt. Henry Ward, one of the Representatives for that County, lately died there of the Small Pox. And last Sunday Evening [July 13], in Charles County, died Capt. Arthur Lee, one of the Representatives for that County.

July 24. Sunday Evening last [July 20] Mr. Andrew Buchanan, of Baltimore Town, Merchant, was married to Miss Susanne Lawson (Daughter of Mr. Alexander Lawson) and amiable and well accomplish'd young Lady, with a very pretty Fortune.

The Reverend Mr. William Barroll, is inducted into the Living of St. Stephens Parish, in Caecil County, Vacant by the Resignation of his Venerable and Reverend Uncle Mr. Hugh Jones.

A few days ago, in Calvert County, a little Girl, Daughter of Joseph Strickland, who could but just go alone, got by itself some Distance from the House, where the oven was, and fell down on a heap of Coals just drawn, and lay there till it was burnt so much that it died soon after.

August 21. On the Sixth Instant Died in Kent County, Aged 48 Years, Alexander Williamson, Esq., one of the Representatives for that County, and once Speaker for the Lower House of Assembly . . . His son Mr. Alexander Williamson, Jr., died about a week before his death, which so greatly affected him that he died of Grief.

On Saturday, 16th inst. near Magothy River, one Jonas Dawson, after a boxing match with one William Rodwell, dropped suddenly dead. He left a wife and five small children.

August 28th. About ten days ago, one John Scott accidentally shot and killed while deer hunting in Queen Anne's County.

September 4. Tuesday Evening last [Sept. 2] Mr. Rezin Hammond of this Place, (son of Major Nathan Hammond) was Married to Miss Rebecca Hawkins, of the North Side of Severn, a well accomplish'd young Gentlewoman, with a pretty Fortune.

September 11. Early on Tuesday Morning last [Sept. 2], died at his Plantation near Town, of the Gout in his Stomach, Head and Bowels, Mr. Richard Dorsey, aged 47 Years, Clerk of the Paper Currency Office, and for about 20 Years past, a very worthy Magistrate of this County, &c. . . .

September 18. On the 8th of this Instant, Died in Caecil County, the Venerable and Reverend Mr. Hugh Jones, for a great number of Years Rector of St. Stephen's Parish there, which he last July resigned to his Nephew, the Reverend Mr. William Barroll.

Last week one George Lashly somewhat weak-minded was drowned as the result of a practical joke in Caecil Co., leaving a wife and seven Children, the eldest not eleven Years old.

September 25. Sunday last [Sept. 21] Died, at his Seat near Talbot Court House, after a very long and lingering Indisposition, the Honourable William Goldsborough, Esq. one of his Lordship's Council, and Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, in this Province. A Gentleman of a very fair Character.

October 9. By the last Post from the Northward, we had Advice of the Death of Mr. Edward Dorsey, an Emi-

nent Attorney of this City, one of our Common Council, and a Representative for Frederick County. This Gentleman went from Home in Maryland, for the Recovery of his Health, had been as far as Boston, and on his Return, Died at New-Port in Rhode Island, the 20th of last March.

October 16. Friday last [Oct. 10] Came on the Election of a Representative for this County, in the Room of Philip Hammond, Esq., Deceased, when John Hammond, Esq., was unanimously chosen to succeed his Father.

October 23. On Friday Evening last [Oct. 17], died here in the 40th Year of his Age, the Honourable Benjamin Tasker, junior, Esq., Secretary of the Province and one of his Lordship's Council of State . . . [long obituary].

Last week died at his House in Baltimore Town, after a long and tedious Indisposition of the Gout, Mr. Alexander Lawson, a very worthy Gentleman, justly esteem'd and respected, and who, in a long Course of Business, acquired a very handsome Fortune, with a fair and honest Character.

December 11. We hear from Somerset, that lately died there, Major Henry Waggaman, who was for Many Years, and at the Time of his Death one of the Representatives for that County.

We have an account, that Tobias Lisle, Esq., Governor of Gambia, who went from this Province, for London, last Summer, in the Princess of Gambia, had the Misfortune to fall overboard, and altho' he was presently got on board again, yet he expired soon after.

December 18. On Tuesday last Week [Dec. 9], Died at Mr. Hawkins's on Patuxent, Capt. Josiah Wilson, late Commander of the Ship Planter of Liverpool.

December 24. Monday Night last [Dec. 22] Died here, after a few Days Illness, Mr. Patrick Creagh, Merchant, who had long been a very useful, industrious, and honest Inhabitant of this City.

1761. *January 1.* Sunday last [Dec. 28] Died, after a tedious Illness, regretted by his Acquaintance, Mr. Edward Neale, of Queen’s Town, in Queen Anne’s County. And next Day Mrs. Neale was suddenly seized with some violent Disorder, and Died also.

January 8. Sunday Morning last [Jan. 4] Samuel Tyler, an overseer, was found Dead, in the Snow near the Head of Severn.

Williamsburg, *December 5.* On Saturday last [Dec. 3] died the Honourable and Reverend Thomas Dawson, one of his Majesty’s Honourable Council, Commissary for the Lord Bishop of London, President of the College of William and Mary and Minister of the Parish of Bruton . . . [long notice]

January 15. Last Sunday Evening [Jan. 11], departed this Life, after a Week’s Illness of a Pleurisy, Mrs. Sarah Hill, one of the People called Quakers, wife of Mr. Joseph Hill, near this Town. . . .

One Day last Week, a young Man whose Name was John Sanders, in attempting to Cross West-River on the Ice, fell in and was drowned.

January 22. On Thursday last the 8th Instant, after a short Illness, Died, Mrs. Sarah Lettice Fendall, wife of Mr. Philip Richard Fendall, Clerk of Charles County. . . .

February 5. We hear from Dorchester County, of the Death of Hall Caille, Esq., Sheriff of that County. He was in the Prime of Life, well esteemed, and is regretted by all his Acquaintance.

On Monday the 19th of January, Died at her House at Oxen-Hill, on Patowmack River, in the 72d Year of her Age, Mrs. Eleanor Addison, Relict of the late Honourable Thomas Addison, Esq. . . .

February 12. On the 22d of January, Died in child-birth, in the 33d Year of her Age, Mrs. Sarah Carlyle, Wife of Col. John Carlyle, Merchant, in Alexandria, and

Daughter of the late Honourable William Fairfax, Esq., President of Virginia. . . .

February 19. Last Tuesday Evening [Feb. 17] Died at his Father's House on Elk Ridge, of a confirmed Consumption, in the 23d Year of his Age, Mr. Basil Dorsey, junior, of this City, Attorney at Law; a young Gentleman of Great Hopes. . . .

March 5. Saturday last [Feb. 28] Died here, after a long Indisposition, Aged 61 Years, and on Tuesday was decently Interr'd, Mr. William Wilkins, who was for a great Number of Years Prosecutor in our Mayor's Court, and a very useful Clerk to many Committees in the Lower House of Assembly.

We hear from Dorchester County, that at the Proclaiming of his present Majesty, one Roger Addams, having Drank too much, laid a Wager that he could drink all the Wine there left in a Decanter, at one Draught. He won the wager, but died a few Minutes after.

March 12. On Tuesday last Week [March 3] Mr. Henry Dorsey, junr. of Elk Ridge, a young Man about 21 Years of Age, in seeming good Health, as he was going to mount his Horse, was suddenly seiz'd by some violent Disorder, and fell down Speechless, and Died in a few Minutes.

March 19. Last Saturday Morning [March 14] about 3 o'clock, one Edward Harris, Blockmaker, of this Town, was seized with an Apoplexy, and died in a few Minutes.

And on Sunday [March 15], the Wife of William Butterfield, as she was Eating her Breakfast, was seiz'd with some violent Disorder, and Died before Noon.

March 26. Sunday last [March 22] Died here in an advanced Age, Mrs. Mary Callahan, who was many Years an eminent Midwife.

April 16. On Tuesday the 7th Instant, Mrs. Booth wife of Mr. John Booth of St. Mary's County, and his

son, about 3 years old, were murdered by one of his negroes.

May 7. Last Week Died, in Queen Anne’s County, after a tedious Indisposition, much regretted by all who had the Pleasure of her Acquaintance, Miss Sally Hopper, Eldest Daughter of Colonel William Hopper, A well accomplish’d and most amiable young Lady.

June 11. On Wednesday Evening last Week [May 6] Died, at his House near Upper Marlborough, aged a little above 40 Years, after a long Indisposition, Mr. Joseph Belt, junior, a Gentleman who was deservedly esteem’d by a numerous Acquaintance. . . . [left wife and children]. . . .

June 18. Last Week Died at Baltimore Town, aged about 60, Mr. William Rogers, one of the first Settlers of that flourishing Town, one of the County Magistrates and an eminent Planter.

July 2. Friday Night last [June 26] Died, at his Plantation in Prince George’s County, aged 86 Years, Colonel Joseph Belt, whose Death is supposed to be occasioned by Grief for the Death of his Son a few Weeks before.

July 16. “One Day last week” a Mrs. Heam of Worcester County, killed by lightning.

September 3. Williamsburg, August 21. On Wednesday Sennight [Aug. 12] Died at his House in this City, William Hunter, Esq., one of his Majesty’s Deputy Post Masters General of the Continent of North America, and Printer to the General Assembly of this Colony. . . .

September 24. Saturday Night last [Sept. 16], Died at his Plantation near Town, after a short Illness, in the 28th Year of his Age, Mr. Henry Woodward, a few Years since one of the Representatives for this City. He has left an inconsolable Widow, and four young Children, to lament an affectionate Husband and tender Father. . . .

October 29. Sunday last [Oct. 25] Died, at his Plantation, near Town, Mr. Joseph Hill, an eminent Planter, and one of the People called Quakers, who by an honest Industry accumulated a very good Estate.

November 26. Thursday last [Nov. 19] Mr. Richard Henderson, Merchant, of Bladensburg, was married to Miss Sarah Brice, second Daughter of John Brice, Esq., of this City; And the same Day, Normand Bruce Esq., Sheriff of St. Mary's County, was Married there to Miss Susannah Gardner Key, only Daughter of Philip Key, Esq. Two very amiable young Ladies, of distinguished Merit, and pretty Fortunes.

December 3. Tuesday last [Dec. 1] Died in Baltimore Town, in the prime of Life, Mr. John Carnan, Merchant, whose Deportment in every Stage and Character in Life, justly gained him the Love and Esteem of all who knew him, and his Death is much regretted.

December 10. On Sunday the 29th ult., after ten Days Illness, Died at Peach Blossom in Talbot County, greatly regretted by all his Acquaintance, Mr. Thomas Robins, in the 22d Year of his Age, a young Gentleman who was but very lately returned from Great Britain to his Native Country, and enter'd into Possession of a very affluent Fortune.

1762. *January 7.* Last Month Died here, Mr. Henry Crouch, Carver, who was deemed by good Judges to be as ingenious an Artist at his Business, as any in the King's Dominions. . . . And altho' Mr. Crouch had very little Notice taken of him, and lived somewhat obscurely, yet it must be allowed that he *cut a good figure in Life.*

January 28. The Honourable Philip Grymes, Esq., one of the Council for the Colony of Virginia, Died there the latter end of December.

February 11. In the last Pennsylvania Gazette, we have an Account, that on the 29th of last Month, Died

there Doctor Richard Hill, formerly of this Province, and latterly of Madeira. . . .

February 18. Lately Died in Caecil County, Mr. Francis Mauldin, one of the Representatives of that County.

February 25. On the 13th Instant, Died at George Town in Kent County, Mr. William Rasin, formerly one of the Representatives for that County.

On the 11th at Night, Died at his Plantation in Caecil County, Mr. William Bordley, formerly of this Town. Mr. Bordley went to Bed well, but was seiz'd suddenly with some violent Disorder, and died before Morning.

March 4. Late on Tuesday Night last week [Feb. 23], or rather on Wednesday Morning, it being very Dark, as Daniel Wheeler, Overseer of Mrs. Wootton's Plantation was going from a Tavern in Queen Anne's Town, in Prince George's County, he miss'd his Way, and fell down Head foremost into a dreadful Gully there, where it is about 25 feet, almost perpendicular, and never stirr'd after. He was a Widower and has left Ten Children.

March 11. There are now living in Prince George's County, hearty and well, Two venerable Matrons, Mrs. Talbot and Mrs. Charter, who have lived to see their Fifth Generation. . . .

April 8. On the 30th of last Month, Mr. Alexander Elder, who lived in this County, near Patuxent, was most barbarously murdered by his Negro Man Pompey. . . .

April 22. On Tuesday last Week [April 13], just after Sunset, as Uriah Wirt, an elderly Man of 65 Years of Age, and his Son, were travelling from Virginia, to Frederick Town in Frederick County, they were attacked by a highwayman who mortally wounded the Elder Wirt with a pistol.

April 29. One Nathaniel Tomlinson killed lately by Indians in “ the back country.”

May 6. Lately Died at his Plantation on Elk Ridge, in the 54th Year of his Age, greatly regretted by his Acquaintance, Major Nathan Hammond, formerly High Sheriff of this County.

Last Tuesday afternoon [May 4] as Robert Harsnip, a Cabinet Maker, was Standing under the Gallows, and giving Directions for fixing the Cross-Piece, it fell, and struck him upon the Head, by which he was hurt so much that he died the Next Morning.

May 13. About a Fortnight ago, died in Philadelphia of a Consumption, the Rev. Mr. Theophilus Swift, Rector of Port Tobacco Parish in Charles County.

About three weeks ago John Allen, who lived on the North Side of Severn, was barbarously murdered by one Aggleton, near Patapsco Ferry, in Baltimore County. . . .

May 20. On Monday last [May 17] died here, in the 32d Year of her Age, Mrs. Henrietta Maria Dorsey, Relict of Edward Dorsey, Esq. . . .

June 10. On Tuesday last Week [June 1] one William Wright aged 75, was drowned attempting to swim across Magothy River after a Canoe.

June 17. Last Thursday [June 10] Died, at his Plantation near South River, after a long and tedious Indisposition, in the 55th Year of his Age, Captain John Gassaway, a Gentleman who was a number of Years in the Commission of the Peace, three Years Sheriff and eight Years one of the Representatives for this County; in all which Public Trusts he gain'd Applause. . . .

June 24. On Tuesday last [June 22] Died of the Small Pox, in Queen Anne's County, on his return Home from Philadelphia, where he had been on a Party of Pleasure, Mr. Richard Llewellyn eldest son of Mr. John Llewellyn of St. Mary's County. . .

August 5. On the 26th of last Month, about eight miles from Frederick Town in Frederick County, Mr. George

Jacob Poe, was shot at his own House, by a Dutch Servant Man of his, with 2 Bullets and 5 Swan shot, thro' the Body just below his Navel, of which he instantly Died, and has left a Widow and several children to lament him. . . .

August 19. Yesterday Morning one Samuel Fuller, a Servant to a saddler in this Town, being disordered in his Senses by Fever, and Alone, bled himself near the Jugular Vein, and bled to Death in a short Time.

October 7. On Wednesday last Week [Sept. 29], Died, at Patapsco, in the 38th Year of her Age, Mrs. Sarah Walters, Consort of Capt. Jacob Walters. . . .

October 14. Thursday last [Oct. 7] Mr. Jonathan Plowman Merchant of Baltimore Town, was married in Calvert County, to Miss Rebecca Arnold, (eldest Daughter of Mr. David Arnold) an amiable and accomplish'd Young Lady, with a pretty Fortune.

October 28. Sunday Evening last [Oct. 24], Died of a Consumption, at his Father's House in Prince George's County, Mr. Columbus Beanes, Merchant, late Sheriff of that County. . . .

November 18. On the 6th inst. Mr. Matthew Travers, a young Man of Dorchester County, Skipper of a Bay Schooner, fell off the Bowsprit and was drowned, in Nanticoke River.

November 25. Just at Publishing this Paper, we have received the Melancholy Account of the Death of the Honourable Philip Thomas, Esq., one of the Members of his Lordship's Council of State, on Tuesday last, [Nov. 23], at his Seat, at West River, after a long and lingering Indisposition, in the 70th Year of his Age.

December 16. On Sunday the 5th Instant, was Married in Charles County, George Plater of St. Mary's County, Esq., to Miss Hannah Lee, (Daughter of the Hon. Richard Lee Esq.,) an amiable young Lady, endow'd with every Accomplishment to render the Connubial State happy.

December 23. On Saturday the 13th Day of November, Died at her House in Stafford County, in the Colony of Virginia, Mrs. Anne Mason, widow and Relict of Col. George Mason . . . in her Sixty-third Year. . . .

1763. *January 20.* A few Days ago, Mr. Alexander Lawson, a young Gentleman of Baltimore, was Married to Miss Elisabeth Brown (only Daughter of Mr. Charles Brown) of Queen Anne's County.

And Mr. Bennett Chew, a young Gentleman of this City, to Miss Anne Tilghman (eldest Daughter of Col. Edward Tilghman) of the same County. Two amiable young Ladies of distinguish'd Merit, and handsome Fortunes.

On Saturday Evening last [Jan. 15], departed this Life, at his House in St. Luke's Parish, in Queen Anne's County, the Reverend Mr. Richard Harrison, for Twenty Years past Rector of the Parish. . . .

January 27. Yesterday Morning Died, at his Seat on Patuxent River, near his Iron Works, in the 76th Year of his Age, the Venerable Mr. Richard Snowden, a Gentleman universally and deservedly Esteem'd, who has left a sorrowful Widow, numerous Offspring, Family Friends and Acquaintance to lament a most tender Husband, indulgent Parent, kind Master, and chearful and agreeable Companion. . . .

February 10. Last Monday Evening [Feb. 7], Mr. Caleb Dorsey, junior, (son of Capt. Basil Dorsey of Elk Ridge,) one of the Magistrates of this County, was taken with a Fit, and died in a few Minutes.

February 17. Sunday last [Feb. 13] Charles Carroll, junior, Esq., of Prince George's County, was Married to Miss Mary Hill (Daughter of Mr. Henry Hill of the same County) a most agreeable and well-accomplish'd young Lady.

On Thursday the 3d instant, was Married in Calvert

County, Mr. Samuel Chew, of Wells, to Miss Sarah Weems, (2d Daughter to James Weems, Esq.) an amiable young Lady with a pretty Fortune.

On the last Day of January, died in Calvert County, Captain Charles Claggett, Aged 72 Years. . . .

March 10. Tuesday last [March 8] Died here, in the Prime of his Age, after a tedious Indisposition, Mr. Beale Nicholson, a very worthy young Gentleman. . . .

We are inform'd from Caecil County, that on the 24th of February past, Died there, Mr. James Baxter, late Sheriff of that County, and formerly one of their Magistrates and Representatives. . . .

March 17. Last Saturday [March 12] Died at his Seat near South River, Mr. James Monat, aged 83 Years, formerly for a long Time, Chief Justice of this County. He was pretty hearty a few hours before he expir'd and Died Suddenly without a Groan.

Monday Morning last [March 14], Died here, aged 42 Years, Mr. John Inch, Goldsmith of this City; And Yesterday his Funeral was solemnized in a very decent Manner being attended by a procession of the Brethren of the Lodge, properly Cloath'd, and a great Number of Others.

April 7. Last Week Died very Suddenly in Baltimore County, Mr. Daniel Stansbury, a Native of that Place, in the 85th Year of his Age. He had Eat a hearty Supper the Evening before he Died; and has left a Twin-Brother.

April 28. Upper Marlborough, April 16. On Tuesday last [April 12] Died here, universally regretted, Mrs. Eleanor Carroll, Consort of Mr. Daniel Carroll of this Place after a long Illness. . . .

May 12. On Wednesday the 27th of last Month died very suddenly, in Charles County, universally regretted, Mrs. Mary Bradford, Consort of Mr. Henry Bradford of that County. . . .

May 26. On Tuesday last, at a Horse-Race, at Talbot

County Court House, one of the Horses fell, and killed his Rider, Francis McKenny, a Lad, who never spoke after the Fall.

June 2. On Thursday last [May 26] Died at his House at West-River, Kensey Johns, Esq., High Sheriff of this County . . . aged no more than 42 Years.

Last Thursday [May 26] Mr. William Paca, a young Gentleman of the Law, from Baltimore County, was married here to Miss Mary Chew, an amiable and most agreeable young Lady, of this City, with a very considerable Fortune.

June 30. Thursday last [June 23] Charles Carroll, Esq., (Barrister of this City, was Married in Talbot County to Miss Margaret Tilghman, (Daughter of Matthew Tilghman, Esq.,) a young Lady of great Merit, Beauty, and Fortune.

A few Days ago Died, in an advanced Age, in Queen Anne's County, the Reverend Alexander Malcolm, A. M., Rector of St. Paul's Parish in that County, a Gentleman who has obliged the World with several learned Performances in the Mathematics, Music, and Grammar.

July 21. On Monday last [July 18] towards Evening, Mr. Edward Brown, of Kent Island, was found Dead on the Road near his House, with his Skull Fractured. Supposed to have been thrown by his horse.

August 11. On Monday last week [Aug. 1] as Thomas Mulliken was riding the Road in Prince George's County, near the Western Branch, he got a fall from his Horse, which kill'd him.

August 25. Saturday last [Aug. 20] Died, at his Plantation at Elk-Ridge, after a long and tedious Indisposition, Capt. Basil Dorsey, a Gentleman of a fair, honest, and upright Character much esteem'd by his neighbours and Acquaintance. His Funeral is to be attended this Day.

September 8. On Tuesday the 30th of last Month,

Died, to the great Grief of her numerous Relations and Acquaintances, Mrs. Anna Maria Lloyd, the virtuous and amiable Consort of Robert Lloyd, Esq., and one of the Daughters of the late Honourable Richard Tilghman, Esq. . . .

September 15. Last Week in Baltimore Town Mr. James Sollers, a young Man, broke his arm in a wrestling bout, so that the bone protruded. Mortification ensued, and he died soon after.

Piscattaway, Sept. 1. On the 25th of August last, Mrs. Priscilla Fendall, (Wife of Benjamin Fendall, Esq., of Charles County), departed this Life, aged 49 Years. . . .

September 29. Thursday last [Sept. 22] was very decently Interr'd here the Remains of Mrs. Helen Tootell, Widow, aged 73 Years, one of the oldest Inhabitants of this Town.

On Tuesday Morning the 20th of this Instant, Died, Mrs. Hannah Plater, the amiable and virtuous Consort of George Plater, Esq., of St. Mary's County, and Daughter of Richard Lee, Esq.; She was in the full bloom of Life, and had not been Ten Months Married.

October 27. New London, October 7. Monday Morning last [Oct. 3] departed this Life, after a short Illness with a violent Fever, in the Sixtieth Year of his Age, Mr. Timothy Green, Printer, who formerly carried on that Business in Boston, with Mr. Samuel Kneeland; but upon the decease of his Father, in 1757, he removed to this Town, where he follow'd the Business 'till his Decease. . . .

Annapolis, Oct. 27. On the 4th Instant, Mr. John Johnson, Inspector at St. Leonard's Creek warehouse, in Calvert County, having cross'd the Creek in a Canoe, in order to Breakfast at his own Dwelling, seemingly in perfect Health on his return was seiz'd with an Apoplectic Fit, as is supposed, just as he was going into the Canoe, being found Dead, with his Head at the Edge of the

Water. He was a Batchelor of 34 Years of Age, of a fair, honest Character.

November 10. On the 30th of last Month, Died in Calvert County, in the full Bloom of Life, Mrs. Sarah Chew, the agreeable and virtuous Consort of Mr. Samuel Chew, and Second Daughter of Mr. James Weems. . . .

A few Days ago near West-River, Benjamin Phipps, a Lad of about Fifteen Years of Age, unfortunately lost his Life by a Fall off a Tree. . . .

November 17. On Saturday the 5th Instant, one Charles Randell was found Dead in the Road near Mr. Solomon Wooden's in Baltimore County, who is suppos'd to have been instantly killed by a Fall from his Horse the Night before.

Thursday last [Nov. 10] Died in Kent County, after long enduring with the utmost Patience and Resignation, the Excruciating Pain of the Stone in the Bladder, the Learned and Reverend Mr. James Sterling, Rector of St. Paul's Parish in that County . . . [laudatory notice of over a column.]

December 1. On the 8th of Nov^r Christopher Fidler, Charles Stewart, and Thomas Query were killed by Indians in "the Great Cove" Frederick County.

December 8. Last Week as one John Paul, was removing from Prince George's County in this, and Crossing Patuxent, about 15 Miles from Town, with a Cart load of Goods, he by some Accident fell off the Cart into the River, and was Drowned.

December 22. Last Week Died at George Town, on Patowmack, in the 21st Year of his Age, Master Francis Magruder, a very hopeful and promising young Man. It is imagined that his Death was occasioned by too violent Exercise at Fives. This ought to be a Caution to Others.

1764. *January 19.* Lately Died at Frederick Town, in Frederick County, after a long Illness, Capt. Peter Butler, a

very useful Man in Many Public Affairs of that County, and well esteem'd by all his Neighbours and Acquaintance.

Thursday last [Jan. 12] and elderly Servant Man in this Town, whose name was George Clarke, dropp'd down Dead, as he was sawing of Wood.

February 16. Philadelphia, February 2. We hear from East Jersey, that last Friday Evening [Jan. 27] Robert Hunter Morris, Esq., Chief Justice of that Province, and formerly Governor of Pennsylvania, died suddenly there. . . .

Annapolis, February 16. Some few Days ago, at Oxford, as two little Girls of Mr. Pompillon's were sitting by a Fire Side by themselves, the Fire flew and catch'd the Cloathes of one of them, and burnt her to that Degree that she Died in a few Hours after.

Last Monday [Feb. 13] Died in Kent Island, aged 52 Years, Mrs. Mary Hutchings, wife of Mr. James Hutchings, who was a good Wife, Mother, Mistress and Neighbour.

Friday Evening last [Feb. 10], as one ——— Salter was going over a Ferry at Fredericksburg with his Horse, they were both Drowned.

February 23. On Sunday the 29th ultimo, Died in St. Mary's County, in his Grand Climacterick Year, after a tedious Illness, Mr. James Mills, Merchant, who was several Years a Representative and Magistrate of the said County, and discharged the several Duties of Life, with the Integrity of a sincere Christian.

About Ten Days ago, Died in Prince George's County, in her 105th Year, Mrs. Grace Cannon, Widow, who was Born in this County and within the last Year was able to walk 10 or 12 Miles in a Day.

1764. *March 1.* On the 19th ultimo, departed this Life, in the 58th Year of his Age, Mr. Samuel Richardson, of Frederick County. . . .

March 15. Monday last [March 12], Died, of a Complication of Disorders, in an advanced Age, John Bullen, Esq., one of the Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office, an Alderman of this City, and formerly for many Years in the Commission of the Peace for this County, and Captain of the City Independent Company.

A few Days ago, the Dwelling House of Col. William Hopper, near Chester-Mill, in Queen Anne's County, was burnt down. . . .

March 22. Last Thursday [March 15] Mr. Anthony Stewart, of this City, Merchant, was Married to Miss Jane Dick, (Youngest Daughter of Mr. James Dick, Merchant, of London Town). . . .

April 5. On Monday, March 26, George Dobson was shot and Scalped in sight of Fort Bedford.

April 26. Lately Died at his Seat on Patowmack, in Charles County, Benjamin Fendall, Esq., formerly Clerk of that County.

May 3. Last Monday [April 30] Died here, of a Consumption, Mr. John Davidge, D. Commissary of the County, and Register of the Prerogative Office . . . and Yesterday his Remains were decently Interr'd.

May 10. Friday last [May 4] Died here, in the 44th Year of his Age, Mr. Robert Swan, Merchant, one of the Common Council of this City; And on Sunday his Remains were very decently Interr'd.

May 17. Monday last [May 14] arrived here from St. Kitt's, the Sloop Somerset, Capt. Earickson; with whom was coming Passenger, Mr. Thomas Dick, formerly of this Town, late of Baltimore Town, Merchant; but he Died on his Passage on the First Instant. . . .

Sunday Morning last [May 13], Departed this Life, after a long and lingering Indisposition, at his Fathers' Seat, near Oxford, in Talbot County, Col. Thomas Chamberlaine, eldest Son of the Hon. Samuel Chamberlaine,

Esq. . . . He has left a sorrowful Widow, and Young Son; And was Yesterday decently Interr'd.

Calvert County, May 15, 1764. On Monday the 1st of this Instant, Died, Mr. William Hamilton Smith, in the 22d Year of his Age [Supposed to have been poisoned by his own Negroes.].

May 24. Lately Died in Dorchester County, Capt. Joseph Cox Gray, for Many Years, and at the Time of his Death, one of the Representatives for that County.

May 31. On Friday Night the 18th Instant, expired in the midst of inexpressible Tortures, in St. Mary's County, Mr. John Hoskins, a Man about 45 or 50 Years of Age, who about 10 Weeks before was Bit in the Leg by a Mad Dog. . . .

June 14. "Last Thursday [June 7] Noon, one Balsar Wall, a German Butcher of this Place," accidentally drowned.

June 28. On Tuesday last week [June 19], one Robert King, a Man who had a Wife and Six Children, was accidentally drowned at George Town in Frederick County.

July 5. Last Tuesday [July 3] one George Husford, a Servant Man, dropped suddenly dead near Town, from drinking Cold Water, while overheated.

On Monday, 2d inst. Lawrence Prim, a Sailor drowned by the Capsizing of a Canoe near Town.

July 12. On the 3d Instant, Capt. Archibald Johnson, formerly of this Town, was unfortunately drowned in Nanticoke River. . . .

July 19. Last Thursday [July 12] Died in Virginia, Thomas Fahee, last Post-Rider between This and Alexandria . . . [from the effects of a rattle snake bite.]. . .

August 2. On Monday Night the 23d Ultimo, after a short Illness, Died at his Home in Anne Arundel County, in the 48th Year of his Age, Yate Plummer . . . [left a widow and nine children]

August 9. On Thursday the 26th ult^o, at a schoolhouse, near Capt. Potter's, in Conococheague, Robert Brown and nine Children were scalped ; two of the latter are yet living.

The Ship Eagle, from London is arrived in Choptank, after a Passage of Thirteen Weeks ; But Capt. John Lewis, late Commander, Died on his Passage.

August 16. On the last Day of July, Died at Wye River, in an advanced Age, the Rev^d Mr. Charles Lake, Rector of St. James's Parish, and formerly Rector of This.

August 30. On Monday the 20th of this Instant, Died, at his Seat in St. Mary's County, in the 68th Year of his Age, the Hon^{ble} Philip Key, Esq. . . .

September 27. Jacob Brinks and family lately killed by Indians. . . .

November 15. On Saturday, 27th ult^o, died at Perth Amboy, the Hon. Samuel Nevill, Esq., second Judge of the Supreme Curt of New Jersey, aged 66 Years [long account]. . . .

On Tuesday 6th inst. Thomas Soper, an overseer of Mr. Cook's, in Prince George's County, was murdered by a negro belonging to Mr. Gault.

Last Week, Mr. Darby Lux, of Barbadoes, Merchant, was Married in Baltimore County to Miss Rachel Ridgely, a very amiable young Lady, with a Fortune of £2,000, Sterling.

December 13. Last Thursday Evening [Dec. 6], Departed this Life at his House in Town, after a tedious Indisposition with Complicated Disorders, in the 55th Year of his Age, the Hon^{ble} Stephen Bordley, Esq., one of his Lordship's Council of State, Commissary General of the Province and one of the Alderman of this City. He was a Gentleman Eminent for his Knowledge in, and Profession of the Law, and many young Gentlemen who studied under him, do Honor to his Memory. Mr. Bordley formerly Represented this City, and County, in the

General Assembly, was Naval Officer of this District, and Attorney-General of the Province; And his Remains were, with great Decency, Entomb'd on Tuesday last, in his Family Vault.

December 20. Lately Died, at his Seat in Prince George's County, on Potowmack, nearly opposite to Alexandria, Mr. George Fraser, heretofore for a number of Years, one of the Representatives for that County, a Worthy honest Man.

1765. *February 7.* About a fortnight ago died in Charles Co., Mr. Trueman Stoddert, one of the representatives for that County.

February 14. Tuesday last [Feb. 12] arrived at his father's house in town Charles Carroll, Jun^r, Esq; (lately from London by way of Virginia) after about sixteen years absence from his native country at his studies and on his travels.

March 7. Last week died at his plantation in P. G. Co., Mr. William Beanes, in his 82d year; he was born in this Province and leaves a widow of nearly his own age to whom he had been married 57 years.

April 11. Last Saturday [April 6] died about two miles from town, in consequence of inoculation for Small pox, Mr. George Newman.

April 18. Wednesday last [April 10] died in St. Mary's Co., after a long illness, Capt. Richard Ward Key, Clerk of that County.

Last Saturday one Hubbard a convict Serv^t man from Elkridge, committed to our jail for the murder of his Master Mr. James Hood, a young, honest and industrious man.

July 4. On the 13th of last month, died at Boston, of a lingering illness Capt. Edmund Rutland of this City.

July 18. Sunday last [July 14] died here of the Small pox (at the house of her brother Mr. Chief Justice Brice) Mrs Anne Denton, widow.

August 8. On Thursday last [Aug. 1] Mr. Richard Sprigg of West River was married in Dorchester County to Miss Margaret Caille, only daughter of Mr. John Caille.

September 12. Col. John Baylis killed in a duel at Dumfries, Va., Wednesday 4th September.

October 31. Friday last [Oct. 25] died in Dorchester Co., the Rev. Mr. Thomas Airy, Rector of a Parish there.

1766. *February 20.* Sunday evening last [Feb. 16] Thomas Johnson, Esq., one of the representatives for this county, was married by the Rev. Mr. Read, to Miss Anne Jennings (daughter of the late Mr. Justice Jennings).

May 8. On Sunday last [May 4] between 3 and 4 a. m. died, at Upper Marlborough, P. G. Co., Edmund Key, Esq., of this place Attorney General of this Province and one of the representatives of St. Mary's County.

June 26. We hear from St. Mary's Co., that Mr. Thomas Key is elected a representative of that County, in the room of his brother Edmund Key, Esq.

July 3. Lately died at his plantation on the N. side of Severn, Capt. Humphrey Boone, formerly for many years one of the Magistrates for this County.

July 31. Friday last [July 25] Mr. Alexander McFarlane of St. Mary's Co., found drowned in Potomac River.

September 4. Friday last [Aug. 31] died at Alexandria, George Johnston, Esq., an eminent practitioner of the law in Virginia and in this Province.

September 11. Last Tuesday [Sept. 9] died at his plantation in Queen Anne's County, Col. Richard Tilghman, the eldest brother of a very respectable family; for many years Clerk of that County, and one of the Judges of the Provincial Court.

The same day died at his plantation in Talbot Co., Mr. Jacob Hindman formerly representative of his County and in other public stations.

September 25. Thursday evening last [Sept. 18] died at his house in town John Ross, Esq., one of the Aldermen of this City and Lord Baltimore's Deputy Agent, in his 71st year. Had been a widower above 20 years.

We have just received news of the death of John Brice, Esq. of this City at the house of Mr. Samuel Hanson, in Charles County, yesterday forenoon. He was Chief Justice of the Province, an Alderman of the City, and one of the Judges of Assize for the Western Shore, and died on the circuit.

October 2. Last week died in Talbot County, in a very advanced age, Mr. Nicholas Goldsborough, formerly and for many years a magistrate and representative of his County.

October 16. Sunday last [Oct. 12] died in her 10th year, and on Tuesday morning was very decently interred, Miss Henrietta Maria Dorsey, only child of the late Edward Dorsey, Esq. deceased. By her death, her fortune, supposed to be at least £30,000, falls to her father's relatives.

October 23. Some few days ago died at his brother's in Dorchester County, Col. Robert Jenkins Henry, of Somerset County, one of his Lordship's Council of State, a Provincial Magistrate, and one of the Judges of Assize for the Eastern Shore.

October 30. Lately died at Clish, near Alexandria, in Virginia, that worthy good man Col. Thomas Colvill, æt 78. He formerly lived in Cecil County, in this Province, and was one of the representatives of that County for many years.

Mr. John Coombes found drowned in Charles County. He had been insane for some time.

November 6. Thursday last [Oct. 30] one William Oldfield and his son about 4 years old, accidentally drowned in Little Choptank River.

November 20. On Thursday 13th inst. died Charles Browne of Queen Anne's County, Esq.

December 4. Thursday last [Nov. 27] died at his plantation in Balt^o County, in the prime of life, Mr. James Heath, one of the representatives for that County.

1767. *April 16.* On Saturday Evening last [April 11] died, at his late Dwelling House, Mr. Jonas Green, for Twenty-eight Years Printer to this Province, and Twenty-one Years Publisher of the Maryland Gazette; He was one of the Aldermen of this city. . . .

Last week died, Mr. William Thomas, formerly a Representative, and at the Time of his Death, a Magistrate for Talbot County. . . .

April 23. On Monday Evening [April 20] aged upwards of Eighty Years, the Hon^{ble} Henry Hooper, Esq., Chief Justice of the Provincial Court, and one of his Lordship's Council of State. He was formerly a Representative for Dorchester County, and for many Years Speaker of the Lower House of Assembly. . . .

April 30. On Sunday Evening [April 26] died John Caile, Esq., Clerk of Dorchester County. This Gentleman by a diligent Application to business, for many Years carried on a very extensive Trade, and, as a Merchant always supported the Character of a punctual and strictly upright Man. . . .

May 14. On the 20th or 21st of last Month, a Brick Dwelling-House, wherein Mrs. Hicks, Daughter of the late Col. Hooper lived, near Cambridge, in Dorchester County, by some Accident took Fire and burnt to the Ground. Col. Hooper's Corps being then in the House, was with much Difficulty saved from the flames. . . .

June 4. On Tuesday last [June 2] was Married at West River Meeting-House, Mr. Joseph Pemberton, son of Israel Pemberton, of Philadelphia, to Miss Anne Galloway. . . .

July 2. On Thursday Evening last [June 25] one Jasper Hall accidentally drowned in the dock.

July 16. Tuesday Morning last [July 14] died at his House in Cambridge, after a lingering Indisposition, the Hon. Charles Goldsborough, Esq., one of his Lordship's Council of State, and Commissary General of this Province. He was a Gentleman eminent for many Years, in the Knowledge and Practice of the Law, and was formerly one of the Representatives of Dorchester County.

August 27. On Sunday last [Aug. 23] John Hall, Esq., one of the Representatives for this City, was married to Miss Eleanor Dorsey. . . .

October 1. We hear from New York, that Dr. Adam Thomson, of this Province, a gentleman eminent for his Medical Abilities, lately died there of the Flux.

On Friday last [Sept. 25] died John Bozman, Esq., Sheriff of Talbot County.

November 5. Yesterday died, after a lingering Indisposition, Michael Macnemara, Esq., who has been for many Years Clerk of the Lower House of Assembly, and one of the Aldermen of this City.

On the 13th of last Month, died in Baltimore County, in the 52d Year of her Age, Alesanna Bond, Wife of John Bond, at Fell's Point, one of the People called Quakers, to whom she was Married 33 Years; and on the 18th, was interred in the Quaker's Burying-Ground, on Bond's Forest. She was the Youngest Daughter of John Webster, senior, deceased; endowed with many good Qualities, skill'd in Medicine and Midwifry, which she administered with Freedom and Benevolence. She left Ten children.

. . . .

November 12. By advice from home, we are informed of the Death of William Sharpe, Esq. Brother to his Excellency our Governor. He was first Clerk of his Majesty's Council in Ordinary.

December 3. On Monday Evening last [Nov. 30] Mr. Thomas Addison, Jun^r of Potowmack, was married to Miss Rebecca Dulany, eldest Daughter of the Hon^{ble} Walter Dulany, Esq. of this Place. . . .

December 10. On Thursday the 12th Ult. Edward Lloyd, Esq. of this Province was married to Miss Elisabeth Tayloe, eldest Daughter of the Hon. John Tayloe, Esq. of Virginia. . . .

1768. *February 4.* Last Friday Night [Jan. 29] died, at his House in Frederick County, John Darnall, Esq.; one of the Judges of the Provincial Court. A gentleman universally esteemed for his Benevolence and probity.

March 17. On Sunday Morning last [March 13] died, in the Jail of this City, William Dufriest, who was under Confinement for having been Concerned in Counterfeiting the Eight Dollar Bills of Credit of this Province.

March 31. On Monday Morning [March 28] about 3 o'clock, died Dr. John Hamilton, of this Province, in the 72d Year of his Age. . . .

June 9. On Tuesday, the 24th Ult. died, at Frederick-Town in Frederick County, the Rev^d Thomas Bacon, Rector of All Saints Parish in that County, Author of laborious and judicious Performance, entitled, A Complete System of the Revenue of Ireland, published in 1737, by Order of the Chief Commissioners and Governors of the Revenue, in that Kingdom. He also published several other valuable Pieces; and, in the Decline of Life, by several Years intense Labour, compiled a Compleat Body of the Laws of this Province, as lately published. . . .

On Sunday Evening [June 5], was Married, at his Father's House, in this City, Charles Carroll, Jun. Esq., to Miss Mary Darnall. . . .

June 23. Last Sunday [June 19] departed this Life, in the 79th Year of his Age, the Hon^{ble} Benjamin Tasker, Esq., President of the Council. . . .

On the Evening of Friday last [June 17], Mr. Thomas Richardson, late of this City, Merchant, was instantly killed by lightning at the house of Mr. Adair in Baltimore Town [circumstantial account]. . . .

July 21. On Thursday Evening last [July 14], was married the Reverend Mr. Edmiston, Rector of St. Anne's Parish, to Miss Maria Woodward, only Daughter of Mr. William Woodward of this City. . . .

July 28. Lately died, in Caecil County, Mr. Henry Baker, one of the Representatives for that County.

October 6. Lately died at Newport, in Rhode Island, after a tedious and lingering Indisposition, which he bore with singular Fortitude and Resignation, James McLachlan, Esq., late of Kent County, in this Province. . . . [long notice].

October 13. Since our last, we have been informed of the Marriage of Mr. John Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, Merchant, to Miss Betsy Lloyd, only Daughter of the Honourable Edward Lloyd Esq., of this Province. . . .

October 27. On Saturday last [Oct. 22] died, at his House in Baltimore Town, Mr. Robert Adair, one of the Representatives for Baltimore County. . . .

November 10. Lately died, at his Father's House, in Baltimore County, deservedly lamented by all who had the Pleasure of his Acquaintance, Mr. James Tolley, a Student-at-Law in this City.

(To be continued.)

MARYLAND ITEMS FROM DELAWARE RECORDS

Contributed by REV. C. H. B. TURNER

SUSSEX COUNTY DEED BOOK

1722. 11. 6. George Bishop and William Greer.

K, page 251

I, Greer Bishop, New Hanover County, Province of North Carolina, give power of attorney to James Hammond, County of Dorset, Province of Maryland. Land in Sussex County. Deposition.

K 252

1763. 3. 9. Sarah Bishop, County of New Hanover, widow, above 43 years of age married Henry Bishop, Somerset County, Province of Maryland, by Samuel Hopkins, Justice of the Peace, son was born 11 months after marriage. Baptized Greer.

They lived 6 years in Somerset County, Maryland, removed to Sussex County, Delaware, lived there 10 years then removed to North Carolina.

After 5 years Henry died leaving 5 sons, and 3 daughters, namely, Greer, Henry, William, Charles, Littleton, Temperance, Neomi, and Mary.

K 274

1767. 9. —. John Gum, Augusta Counta, Colony of Virginia, and Jacob Gum, Sussex County, Delaware, tanner.

Deed 1686. 2. 8. to Roger Gum, grandfather of John Gum, and great-grandfather of Jacob Gum.

John, son of Roger Gum, died intestate, leaving several children, John being one of them.

K 287

1767. 11. 4. Joseph Feddeman, Accomack County, Colony of Virginia, cooper, William Russell, carpenter.

K 297

1768. 2. 2. Thomas West, Jr., son of Thomas West, senior and Bridget, his wife.

William Ottwell, wife Naomi, George Thompson, wife Bridget, Thomas Ingram, wife Ann.

Isaac Jones, wife Mary, all of Worcester County, Province of Maryland, a son and daughter of Thomas West, senior and Bridget his wife.

K 303

1767. 11. 10. John Jones, wife Mary, Worcester County, Province of Maryland and William Brown, Gloster County, New Jersey.

K 323

1768. 4. 30. John Wingate, wife Ann, Worcester County, Province of Maryland to Thomas and Peter Robinson.

Ann Wingate's right in land of Joshua Burton, who died intestate.

William Burton by will to Joshua Burton.

Joshua left issue Jacob, Ann Wingate, and Sarah Burton.

K 327

1768. 8. 3. Catharine Godwen, widow of Michael Godwin, Worcester County, Province of Maryland.

William Burton, Worcester County, willed to six children, viz. John, Richard, Joshua, Catharine, wife of John Morris, deceased, Elizabeth, wife of Woolsey Burton, and Sarah, wife of Job Ingram.

K 344

1768. 11. 2. James Reynolds, Worcester County, Province of Maryland, and Robert Watson McCalle, Sussex County, Delaware.

Thomas Massey to William Reynolds, and William Reynolds to his brother James Reynolds, Sussex County, Delaware.

L 37

1769. 11. 9. Abraham Mitchell, Philadelphia, hatter, Thomas Lightfoot, William Lightfoot, merchants, late of Phila-

delphia, now living in Worcester County, Province of Maryland 1st part, and Walter Frankland, Samul Frankland, and Samuel Frankland, City of New York, merchants.

Land partly in Worcester, Dorset, and Somerset Counties, Province of Maryland.

L 38

1769. 8. 3. George Hearne, wife Comfort, Worcester County, Province of Maryland, to Robert Burton, Sussex County, Delaware.

John Hill by will to his son Abraham, and Abraham Hill to George Parker of Summersett County, and Parker to Comfort, wife of George Hill.

HYNSON AND SMITH FAMILIES

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON

1. THOMAS HYNSON was born in 1620. In two depositions both made in 1655, he gives his age as 35 years (*Old Kent*, pp. 108, 211). He arrived in Maryland in the year 1651, bringing his family with him. 23 June 1651 he demands 800 acres of land for transplanting in the Province himself, his wife, John, Grace, and Ann Hynson his children, and three servants "this present year. A warrant issued accordingly to lay out for him 600 acres on the Eastern Shore opposite Love Point" (Land Office, Lib. A B H, fol. 164). In this entry the name of his wife is not given, but 21 December 1662, he made a further claim for the transportation of "his wife Grace in 1651," and a number of other persons whose rights he had probably acquired by purchase (*ibid.*, Lib. 5, fol. 488). Thomas Hynson was clerk of Kent County 1652-53 (*Old Kent*, pp. 22, 69, *Md. Arch.*, x, 291), was one of the Justices of the County 1652, 1654, 1656 (*Old Kent*, pp. 28, 78, 214) and was High Sheriff 1655-56 (*ibid.*, pp. 107, 108, 202, 212). He was a member of the General Assembly of Maryland in 1654 (*Md. Arch.*, i, 339) and represented Kent County in the House of Burgesses in 1659-60 (*ibid.*, i, 382). He died in the year 1667, intestate. 20 January 1667, administration on the estate of Thomas Hynson late of Talbot County deceased was

committed to his sons Thomas and John Hynson (*Testamentary Proc.*, Lib. 2, fol. 289). He is here styled "of Talbot County" since that county, erected in 1661 at the expense of Kent County, included the lands he had acquired and upon which he resided.

Thomas Hynson and Grace his wife had issue:

1. THOMAS HYNSON of Talbot County, d. 1679; m. 1663 Ann Gaine who m. secondly in 1680 Robert Smith of Talbot County.
2. ii. Col. JOHN HYNSON of Kent County, d. 1705; of whom further.
 - iii. Charles Hynson of Kent Co., d. 1711; m. Margaret dau. of Wm. Harris Esq.
 - iv. Grace Hynson, m. Thomas South of Talbot Co.
 - v. Ann Hynson m. 1^o Maj. Joseph Wickes, 2^o Col. St. Leger Codd.

2. COL. JOHN HYNSON of Kent Co., son of Thomas, came to Maryland with his parents in 1651 at which time he was doubtless under age. In addition to the evidence of his parentage given elsewhere, the two following deeds may be cited: 20 June 1665, Mr Thomas Hynson Senr conveys to John Singleton and Richard Jones 200 acres part of a grant of 400 acres whereof 200 acres were formerly given by the said Thomas Hynson to his two sons Thomas and John Hynson (*Talbot Co.*, Lib. A, No. 1, fol. 5). 21 June 1670 John Hynson of Chester River, Talbot County, conveys to his brother Thomas Hynson of the same county, tracts called Hynson Town Creek, and Next Addition (*ibid.*, fol. 109). Subsequently John Hynson was identified with Kent County, and took a prominent part in public affairs. He was commissioned one of the Justices of Kent Co. 2 July 1674 (*Md. Arch.*, xv, 42) and was successively commissioned until 1689 (*ibid.*, xv, 67, 93, 136, 328; xvii, 379; viii, 23; xiii, 241). He was commissioned one of the Quorum 10 April 1688 (*ibid.*, viii, 23) and again 4 September 1689 under the provisional government (*ibid.*, xiii, 241). He was also commissioned Justice of the County 16 October 1694 (*ibid.*, xx, 138), was of the Quorum in 1696 (*ibid.*, xx, 466), and attests a document as Justice in 1701 (*Kent Co. Rec.*, Lib. N, fol. 14). He was High Sheriff of Kent County in 1683 (*Lib. C D*, fol. 369). He represented Kent Co. in the House of Burgesses 1681-1683 (*Md. Arch.*, vii, 166, 288, 299), 1694-1697 (*ibid.*, xix, 30, 127, 242, 350, 376, 555) and 1701-1702 (*Ms. House Journals*). He also served in a military

capacity. 28 February 1681 he was commissioned Lieutenant in the Kent County Militia (*Md. Arch.*, xvii, 78) and was commissioned Captain 4 Sept. 1689 (*ibid.*, xviii, 241) and Colonel 9 October 1694 (*ibid.*, xx, 152). In the rearrangement of the militia of the province, 17 August 1695, he was continued as Colonel Commanding the military forces of Kent County (*ibid.*, xx, 281). Although he held both a civil and military commission in the provisional government, he signed the address of the Protestant inhabitants of Kent in 1689 (*Md. Arch.*, viii, 129) and the petition against Cood in 1690 (*ibid.*, 213). Col. Nicholas Greenberry in a letter dated 25 July 1692, calls him one of "the grand leaders of the Jacobite Party" (*ibid.*, 343). He signed the address of congratulation to King William 12 December 1696, as a civil and military officer of Kent County (*ibid.*, xx, 540-541).

Col. John Hynson was twice married. His first wife Rachel joins him in a deed executed in 1670 (see above) and in another dated 14 February 1677 (*Kent Co. Rec.*, Lib. A, fol. 393). About 1693 he married his second wife Ann widow of Jonathan Grafton of Kent County (see appended notes) by whom he appears to have had no issue. Col. John Hynson was buried 10 May 1705 (*Register of St. Paul's Par. Kent Co.*).

By Rachel, his first wife, he had issue:

- i. John Hynson of Cecil Co., m. 1 June 1693, Mary, dau. of John Stoops and left issue; his will, dated 20 Oct., 1705, was proved in Cecil Co., 9 Oct., 1708.
- ii. Col. Nathaniel Hynson of Kent Co., m. 1^o Hannah . . . (d. 24 Nov. 1713), 2^o 6 Aug. 1714 Mary Kelly; had issue by both marriages; his will dated 4 May 1721, was proved in Kent Co. 26 Jan'y 1721/2.
- iii. Mary Hynson, m. William Glanville.
- iv. Elizabeth Hynson, m. . . . Rogers.
- v. Anne Hynson, m. 14 Oct. 1702 Rev. Stephen Bordley, Rector of St. Paul's Parish.
- vi. Jane Hynson, m. Philip Holeger.

3. vii. SARAH HYNSON, m. 21 Jan'y 1705/6 James Smith.

3. SARAH HYNSON, daughter of Col. John and Rachel his wife, was married, 21 January 1705/6, to James Smith Esq. of Kent County. In her father's will she is mentioned as "my daughter Sarah Hynson" being at that time unmarried. The register of St. Paul's Parish records the marriage of James Smith and Sarah Hynson on the date given above, and the will of her brother Col. Nathaniel Hynson mentions

her daughter Hannah as "my niece Hannah Smith" (see appended notes). Her husband, James Smith was born in 1683 and died in March 1750. His age is given in depositions about land boundaries as 48 years in 1731 (*Chancery*, Lib. I R, No. 2, fol. 606), and 60 years in 1743 (*Kent Co. Rec.*, J. S. no. 25, fol. 33.) In the latter deposition he states that he was formerly Deputy Surveyor for Kent County. He represented Kent County in the House of Burgesses from 1719 to 1721 (*Ms. House Jour.*) and was Clerk of the County for fifty-two years. He first appears as clerk in 1708 (*Kent Co. Rec.*, Lib. G. L., No. 1, fol. 151) and the county records bear his official signature from that date until his death.

The *Maryland Gazette* of 20 March 1760 has the following obituary notice: "Last week Died at Chester-Town, in Kent County in a good old Age, Mr James Smith, who had been for a great number of years Clerk of that County. He is succeeded in his office by Mr. Dennis Dulany late of this City" (Annapolis).

James Smith and Sarah (Hynson) his wife had issue:

- i. John Smith, bapt. 15 Oct. 1706; d. Nov. 1732.
- ii. Hannah Smith, b. 14 March 1708; m. 1° 7 Oct. 1725 Edward Scott, d. 1729; 2° Joseph Nicholson (b. 1709, d. 1787).
- iii. Sarah Smith, b. 23 Sept. 1711, m. 11 Aug. 1730, Josias Ringgold.
- iv. James Smith, b. 2 April 1714.
- v. Mary Smith, m. 1° 29 Oct. 1735 her cousin Nathaniel Hynson, Jr. (d. 1752); 2° Samuel Wickes (d. 1767).
- vi. Ann Smith, b. 7 Dec. 1720, d. 18 Aug. 1807; m. 22 Jan'y 1740 Dr. William Murray of Chester Town (see Murray Family).
- vii. William Smith.

NOTE.—The above dates of birth, etc. are derived from the register of St. Paul's Parish, Kent County.

NOTES AND EVIDENCES.

20 January 1667/8. Administration on the estate of Thomas Hynson late of Talbot Co. deceased committed to his sons Thomas and John Hynson (*Test. Proc.*, Lib. 2, fol. 289).

24 July 1673. Estate of Thomas Hynson late of Kent Co. dec'd settled and allowed by the two brothers-in-law of the administrators as follows:

To Joseph Wickes for his wife's portion	10,446 lb tobacco
To Thos Smith for his wife's portion	10,705 " "

To Charles Hynson (minor) one of the brothers, his portion	11,000 lb. tobacco
To Thomas & John Hynson the adminis- trators	20,800 " "
(Inv. & Accts., 1673, fol. 524.)	

THOMAS HYNSON "son & heir" of Thomas Hynson senr, deceased, had a warrant, 15 June 1669, for 300 acres due to the said Thomas Hynson Senr (*Land Office*, Lib. 12, fol. 393). He was High Sheriff of Talbot Co. in 1666 (*Md. Arch.*, III, 541) and was Justice of the County in 1662, 1670, '76, '74, '75, &c. (*Md. Arch.*, III, 448; II, 251; xv, 71). He married in 1663 Anne Gainé (*Talbot Co. Rec.*, Lib. 2, fol. 16 back) who married secondly in 1680 Robert Smith (*Inv. & Accts.*, Lib. 7 A, fol. 327). The will of Thomas Hynson of Talbot dated 14 Dec. 1678, proved 29 July 1679 (*Annapolis*, Lib. 9, fol. 107) mentions his wife Anne, his brother Charles, his sons Thomas, William, and Richard, and other children (not named).

CHARLES HYNSON, son of Thomas Senr, was born in 1662, being, according to a deposition 45 years of age in 1708 (*Kent Co.*, Lib. N, fol. 84). He was Clerk of Kent Co. 1692, 1694 (*Md. Arch.*, VIII, 371; xx, 107) and Justice in 1694 (*Md. Arch.*, xx, 138), 1701-1702 &c. (*Kent. Co.*, Lib. N, fol. 48). He married 25 March 1687 (*St. Paul's Regr*) Margaret daughter of Wm. Harris Esq. He was buried 24 May 1711 (*St. Paul's*). His will, dated 10 Jan'y 1703, proved 6 Nov. 1711 (*Kent Co.*, Lib. 1, fol. 144) mentions his children, Thomas, Charles, Dorcas, Margaret, and Joan, and his "honored father" Wm. Harris. Another son, William, born after the date of the will, is named in the will of his grandfather Harris.

ANNE HYNSON, daughter of Thomas Senr, married 1^o Maj. Joseph Wickes (d. 1692); 2^o Col. St. Leger Codd (*Test. Proc.* Lib. 14b, fol. 6, 11, 12; *Inventories & Accounts*, Lib. 15, fol. 218).

GRACE HYNSON, daughter of Thomas Hynson Senr, married Thomas Smith of Talbot Co. before 10 Feby 1663, on which date "Mr Thomas Smith & Grace his wife" deed 400 acres called Trumpington to John Hynson and Anthony Piers (*Talbot Co. Rec.*, Lib. 1, fol. 3). Her husband in his will, dated 13 Oct. 1673, proved 26 Oct. 1674, mentions his

wife Grace and his sisters Sarah and Anne, but no children (*Annapolis*, Lib. 2, fol. 19).

2 Oct. 1693. Inventory of Jonathan Grafton late of Kent Co. deceased, and bond by John Hynson.

(*Test. Proc.*, Lib. 15 C, fol. 2.)

8 May 1694 Came John Hynson of Kent Co. who intermarried with Anne the relict & administratrix of Jonathan Grafton late of said County deceased, & exhibited Acct &c. (*ibid.*, fol. 63½.)

26 March 1695 John Hynson of Kent County & Anne his wife to "our son & daughter" William Glanville & Mary his wife, gift of Lords Gift, 300 acres, for life with remainder in general tail to the issue of said Mary, failing which to the issue of the said William.

(*Kent Co. Rec.*, Lib. M, fol. 13.)

7 July 1702 Col. John Hynson records gift of a heifer apiece to his grandchildren, John, Elizabeth, Edward, Rachel, Mary and Nathaniel Rogers.

(*Ibid.*, Lib. G L, No. 1, fol. 9.)

8 March 1702/3 John Hynson of Kent Co. Gent. to his "well beloved sons & daughters" Stephen Bordley of said county, Clerk, and Ann his wife, and William Glanville of said County, Gent, and Mary his wife: gift of Bounty, 200 acres.

(*Ibid.*, Lib. N, fol. 64.)

JOHN HYNISON of Kent County, will dated 29 Dec. 1704, proved 5 June 1705 (*Kent Co.*, Lib. 1, fol. 16) To my son John Hynson, for life, the plantation whereon I now dwell and all the land I have in Eastern Neck; after his death to my grandson John Hynson, and to the male line of my said son John.—My just debts to be paid out of my crop of corn and tobacco, and the remainder of said crop to be equally divided between my wife and my daughter Sarah.—To my loving wife Ann Hynson all the estate that was hers at our marriage, and also a horse, household effects, &c.—Bequest of personalty to wife, to daughter Sarah Hynson, to grandson John Hynson, to daughter Elizabeth Rogers, to Mr Stephen Bordley, to daughter Jane Holeger, & to daughter Mary Glanville, and to son Nathaniel Hynson.

Hannah wife of Nathaniel Hynson died 24 Nov. 1713.

Nathaniel Hynson & Mary Kelly married 6 August 1714.

(*Reg. St. Paul's Parish.*)

NATHANIEL HYNSON of Kent Co.—will dated 4 May 1721, proved 26 Jan'y 1721/2 (*Kent Co.*, Lib. 1, fol. 213) mentions son Nathaniel—daughter Hannah Hynson (minor)—nephew Thomas Bordley—nephew Thomas Hynson and his sisters Hannah & Elizabeth Hynson—To my wife Mary (who is pregnant) 1000 acres in Kent Co. near head of Chester River called Partnership—Rev. Alex^r Williamson and Mr James Smith guardians to my children and executors, & my daughter co-executor but not to act till she is 17 years old. Bequest to my niece Hannah Smith.

JAMES SMITH of Kent Co.—will dated 2 Feb'y 1760, codicil 5 March 1760 (*Kent Co.*, Lib. 4, fol. 90) mentions granddaughter Mary Sterling wife of Rev. James Sterling—son James Smith—son William Smith—my children Hannah Nicholson, Sarah Ringgold, James Smith, Mary Wickes, Ann Murray, and William Smith—my daughter Hannah and her husband—my son in law William Murray, executor.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

(*Abstracted*)

February 12, 1923.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

Donations recorded: Catalogue of autographs, Robert Gilmore collection, dated 1832. Boston Library Bulletin, April 1892, containing Robert Gilmore's journal of a visit to New England, gift of Mr. Herbert T. Tiffany.

The President presented the following:

On behalf of the Old Kent Chapter of the D. A. R.'s through Miss Catherine Ford Walker, a copy of the Warrant to John and Andrew Read, issued 1798. On behalf of Mrs. Charles Joseph Bonaparte, he presented the original account of the journey to and of the events at White Sulphur Springs, written by Colonel Jerome Bonaparte in 1846. Also two copies of the "Life of Charles Joseph Bonaparte" by Joseph Bucklin Bishop.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to active membership in the Society:

Mr. George W. Albaugh	Judge Eli Frank
Miss Amy Prescott Allison	Mr. D. C. Gilbert
Miss Mary Coles Carter	Mr. Robert S. Hart
Miss Sally Randolph Carter	Mr. William Nicholas Willis
Mr. Henry L. Duer	Dr. J. Carlton Wolf
Miss Louisa M. Fowler	

The Corresponding Secretary read a report from Mrs. Roberta B. Henry of the Special Committee in regard to the State Treasure Chest.

The following deaths were reported among our members: Mr. Alfred J. Carr, Mr. James L. McLane, Mr. Samuel P. Ryland, Jr., Dr. George T. Shower.

Judge Dawkins spoke of the gift from the late J. Wilson Leakin of a large sum of money and a number of articles. He moved that the thanks of the Society be placed on record in appreciation of the valuable gift and that a copy of such resolution be sent to his sister. The motion was carried.

The President then read a letter from Mrs. Parks Fisher suggesting that the Society write to the Secretary of the Navy and ask him for the flag of the ship "Brooklyn" that is to be scrapped. It was decided that the Society should take no definite action but in the event of said flag being obtained by Mrs. Fisher, it would be accepted.

March 12, 1923.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair, 49 members being present.

The following donations to the Library and Cabinet were recorded:

A photograph of the laying of the cornerstone of the Baltimore City Hall from Mr. Thomas Foley Hisky.

Two Hochschild, Kohn medals by Berge from Mr. Benno Kohn.

A bronze replica of a gold medal conferred by Congress, July 16, 1866, on Captains Stouffer, Low and Creighton for

their heroic rescue of about six hundred persons from the wreck of the "San Francisco," December 1853. The medal was made by Paquet and presented to the Society by Mr. Louis H. Dielman.

The following persons, previously nominated were elected to active membership in the Society:

Mrs. Joseph Walls	Mrs. Chester M. Smith
Mrs. Louis N. Wilson	Miss M. Grace Carroll
Mrs. Carl R. McKenzie	Mrs. W. Calvin Chestnut
Henry H. Wiegand	Mrs. Wallace P. Harvey
Mrs. Samuel E. D. Stuart	Rev. Wm. S. Hammond
Oliver B. Wight	Mrs. James Russell
Samuel H. Shriver	Frederick Lee Cobourn
Mrs. Louis Hamman	Mrs. Joseph G. Reynolds
John Mifflin Coulter	Joseph G. Reynolds
Almus Reed Coulter	Mrs. J. Edward Duker
Dr. Lloyd B. Whitham	Miss Susan Dobbin Leakin
Mrs. Elizabeth Hite	

The President then announced the death of Mrs. Edwin Warfield, the widow of the former president of this Society, on March 2, 1923.

Dr. Henry J. Berkley read a paper entitled, "Colonial Ruins, Architecture and Brick Work."

General discussion then followed when Dr. Berkley asked for information about Londontown. Dr. Steiner, Mr. Bond and others spoke on the subject.

April 9, 1923.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

There were 47 members present.

Mr. Dielman was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

Donations recorded:

Presented by Mrs. Harold Walsh, a rare map of the United States, 1804, by Abraham Bradley. Mrs. Falkinberg of Atlanta presented a collection of materials, consisting of castings

of animals, drawings, photographic plates and sketch books, belonging to and made by Dr. A. J. Volck.

The following persons, previously nominated were elected to active membership in the Society:

Miss Cassandra Lee	Mrs. J. Hughes Murphy
Mrs. Thomas Smyth Wallis	Mrs. T. Steptoe Boswell
Mrs. Oscar E. Webb	M. Brooke Meanly
Dr. Cecil W. Vest	Rev. W. K. Demuth
Charles W. L. Johnson	J. Allan Massey
Ruxton M. Ridgely, Jr.	Bessie D. Massey
John S. Tapscott	Miss Evelyn D. Purdum

The following deaths were reported among our members: Julian LeRoy White, James L. McLane, Isaac F. Nicholsen, Alonzo L. Thomsen, William Winchester.

The President reported that there had been extended to the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore, an invitation to attend a meeting of the Historical Society, for the purpose of enabling the Eastern Shore Society an opportunity to award the prizes in an "Essay Contest" conducted by that Society for the High Schools of the Eastern Shore. The members of this Society will receive notices and a cordial invitation to attend this meeting.

The President then called on the speaker of the evening, Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, who read a paper, entitled, "Maryland's Religious History."

NOTES

A Short Account of the First Settlement of the Provinces of Virginia, Maryland, New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, by the English. To which is annexed A Map of Maryland, according to the Bounds mentioned in the Charter, and also of the adjacent Country, Anno 1630.

"The booklet gives a brief and incisive narrative of the progress of sixteenth and seventeenth century settlement along our Atlantic Seaboard. Its main purpose was to set forth the

claims of Pennsylvania in the protracted boundary dispute with Maryland from 1681 to 1760, to be definitely settled by the delineation of Mason and Dixon's line. The anonymous author attempts an interpretation not only of Lord Baltimore's charter of 1632 but also of Penn's charter of 1681, both of which he quotes, together with the Duke of York's grant of 1682."

The American Geographical Society has reprinted this rare pamphlet (only six copies are known) on handmade paper in original Caslon type, the edition being limited to 790 copies. The typography and press work was done by the Condé Nast Press, in Greenwich, Connecticut, and the booklet is as beautiful as it is interesting. Every collector of *Marylandica* will wish to own a copy.

A monument was dedicated April 20, 1923, on the "Georgetown Pike," between Washington and Frederick, about two miles east of the Monocacy bridge and about the same distance from Urbana, bearing the following inscriptions:

"This Boulder erected to the Memory of Colonel George R. Dennis, who more than forty years ago pointed out and looked with longing eyes for a road to be built over this route to lessen the distance, the grade, the curves and the danger. Colonel Dennis' wish has been realized through the efforts of Frank H. Zouck, Chairman; and John N. Mackall, Chief Engineer, of the State Roads Commission; William J. Grove, President, and Chas. T. Brosius, Jr., Superintendent of Construction of the M. J. Grove Lime Company."

"On the Thirtieth Day of June 1791, George Washington ascended this hill and looked over the beautiful Monocacy Valley. This farm was then owned by John Schell. The Mansion House is on the property of Mrs. Fanny McPherson Dennis.

"George Washington was met here by a Cavalcade of Horsemen from Frederick, Major Mountjoy Bayley, Chief Marshal; Colonel John McPherson was one of the committee.

"In 1824 Lafayette was accompanied from Frederick this far by Dr. John Tyler and others on his way to Washington, D. C. General Lafayette bid adieu and took his last look on South Mountain and the Frederick Valley."

MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XVIII.

SEPTEMBER, 1923.

No. 3.

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS

"1755, October 2. Monday Evening last [Sept. 29] died here, at his House in Town, after a lingering Indisposition, aged 64, Dr. Charles Carroll, who had been about 40 Years a Resident in this Town. For some Years, after his Coming hither, he followed the Practice of Physic, with good Success; but laying that aside, he applied himself to more extensive Schemes of Trade and Merchandize, by which he amassed a very considerable Fortune. He was educated in his Mother Country, in the Principles of the Church of Rome; but, long since, renounced the errors of that Church, and became a loyal Subject, and True Protestant; and in the Year 1737, was chosen to represent the People in the Lower House of Assembly, in which Station he spared no Pains or Application to be serviceable to the Country and his Constituents, and Continued to his Death. He was a Gentleman of good Sense and Breeding, courteous and affable; and his Name will be handed down to Posterity, with a Respectful Remembrance."—*Maryland Gazette*.

No more signal service has ever been rendered in answer to the request of the Maryland Historical Society for original documents, than the publication in its issues of the Day Books and Letters of Charles Carroll, "Chyrurgeon" as he writes himself, and of his distinguished son, the barrister. The publication of this special series has been made possible through the courtesy and generosity of Alexander Preston, Esq., the present possessor of the books.

They extend from 1716 to 1760 and afford an insight into matters economic, political and social; rarely, if ever before, presented for this period.

So far, we are left in doubt as to whether some complication, such as occurred "when the boys went out in the /15" sent him to our shores—he gives no clue, and even the exact date of the arrival of Dr. Charles Carroll in the Province and his settlement in the brilliant little Capital at Annapolis is only approximately reached

as somewhere about 1715 from the epitaph given in the *Maryland Gazette*. It is, however, difficult to conceive that at the earliest date given in his first Day Book of the practice of his profession (1716) he could have gathered up such a large clientele as the accounts show, since by that time his acquaintance seemed to embrace patients in nearly every county in the Colony.

We have no data to account for the distresses in his native land which separated him from his patrimony of Clonlisk, Leap-Castle Town and Ely O'Carroll. His cousin, Sir Daniel O'Carroll, who sojourned in London at the time of his writing to the Chyrurgeon, apparently also an exile from Erin, shared in a similar loss of fortune with Dr. Carroll. Certain it is that whatever the occasion of his change of residence, or incidentally of his change of faith, the appreciation of his new home is shown in the first pages of his earliest Day Book, since at the head of each leaf of accounts stands the pious and patriotic sentiment "Laus Deo in Maryland."

While in some degree a man of mystery to us, he undoubtedly possessed a fine education, cultivation of a high order, and from his allusions to the downfall of Monarchies and Empires—in the statement that "Assyrian, Grecian and Roman no more are," "That the Macedonian and others have been overturned"—he deduces a philosophic comfort as to their own family reverses. These allusions with others prove him to have been familiar with the classics and apt in quotation.

His grasp of conditions in his new home is very remarkable, and his vision for the future keen and far reaching. His "Considerations" written to Governor Ogle on "the Settlement of the Back Lands in the Province" have been justified by results, and his comments to his son while in Clare College, Cambridge, on Trade and Commerce in the Colonies, were exceedingly valuable for that day and generation.

There were two general avenues of wealth open to the Colonial: one, the presentation by the Lords Proprietary of the enormous grants of lands and offices with which we are so familiar, the other, the taking up of Escheat property—i. e., estates of persons dying without heirs, when their estates reverted to Lord Baltimore—and so vigilant was the Chyrurgeon that he succeeded in running down such an amazing acreage of valuable real estate that before long his wealth was quite the equivalent of many of the grantees.

His two marriages seem to have been very happy. "Dorothy Blake," as he tells an enquirer on the other side, "was descended from an ancient family of that name in Hampshire." At her demise, she was succeeded by Anne ———, nearly related to the Tayloes and Armisteads of Virginia.

His death, as given in the epitaph, occurred shortly after Charles Carroll, his son and heir, returned from his Chambers at the Mid-

dle Temple, Garden Court, Library Stair Case, No. 2, London, to Annapolis, where he found "so many of the name in this Towne," that in order to preserve his identity he chose the title of Barrister by which he was always known. His first care was that from London there should be sent "a good made Tombstone with the enclosed epitaph for my Father with his Coat of Arms, and a like memorial for his brother, as both are buried in one vault."

The Barrister had a long and useful life, his laurels being chiefly won in the American Revolution. His career is recorded at large in the Archives of our State.—A. L. S.

Liber B. W. N^o 1

for accounts Debet and Cr^r

Dr Charles Carroll, Physician &
Merchant, Annapolis, Md.

Laus deo In Maryland

W^m Fitz Redmond

Dr

	Tobacco
To my for you v. Murray B: County	100
To d ^o you v. Smith in D ^o County	100
To D ^o you v. Merrikin D ^o County	100
To D ^o you v. Hynton D ^o County	100
To D ^o you v. Sweeting D ^o County	100
To D ^o you v. Greenill D ^o County	100
To D ^o you v. Spurlin ads Smith in Ann: A: Co.	100
To you as Sp: Bail for Bond ads Robinsons adm ^{rs}	200
1717] To my order on Sherr Ba: County to Mr Patrick Sympson on your account & request	2,000
To your note on me payable to W ^m Masters	720
To your levy paid Sherr Ann Arr: Co.	141 $\frac{1}{4}$
1718] To your order on me payable to Symon Nichols	700
To your order on me to pay W ^m Beal	100
To D ^o on me to pay Francis King	911 $\frac{1}{4}$
1719] To fee on presentment your Serv ^t woman	100
To fee v. Chew in Calvert County	100
To fee ads Paul Bradford	100
To your order on me to pay Samuel Maccubbin	1200

Anno 1716		Money	Tobacco
1719]	Per Contra	Cr	
By Tob. I recd of Eliza Hutchins			4
By D ^o from Henry Hart			4
By D ^o from Adderton Skinner			
By Tob. I pay you for John Stoake			600
Doctor John Rottenbury Ba: County		Dr	
To fee you v. Jones Ba: County			200
To D ^o v. Dobson A: A: County			200
To D ^o v. Andrew A: A: County			200
To D ^o v. Israell B. County			200
To D ^o in D ^o			100
To D ^o on pet. for Rich ^d Jones relief A: A: Co.			100
To D ^o you Sp: Ba: Taylor v. Cavanagh			200
To M ^r Beals clks fee A. A. I pay			410
To paid the Jury Writt of enquiry v. Andrew			120
To Clks fees more paid M ^r Beall			64

Anno 1717

	Per Contra	Cr	
By tob. paid Cap: Arthur Neal			500
Charles Carroll Esq ^r		Dr	
1716]	To my for you v. Freeman A: A:		200
To D ^o you v. Nichols P. G. C			100
To prov ^{ll} fee you v. Rivers A: A: Co.			400
To prov ^{ll} fee you v. Beard D ^o Co.			400
1718]	To my fee you as Garnishee Lady Baltermore at the Suite of James Carroll A: A:		200
Mr Joseph Hill A. A. Co ^{ty}		Dr	
To my for you v. Sedgwick Cal. Co.			200
To ditto v. Rudyard A: A:			200
To D ^o y. v. Carter A: A:			100
1718]	To costs p ^d Buller's Ex ^s late Clark Ca: Co ^{ty}		133

	Money	Tobacco
Anno 1716	Cr	
Per Contra		
By a cow per agreement	£2..10.—	
By 10 Bushells Apples @ 1/6	—..15.—	
Edward Smith of Annapolis	Dr	
To my fee you v. Frant A. A.		100
March To ½ fee you and Ryly v. Smith ats Spurlin		50
1717] To D ^o you v. Lawler A: A: Co.		200
To 3 moneths hire of my Servant woman @	£1..10..	
To my order on Tho: Cook to you you	4.—	
Roger Boyce of Calvert County	Dr	
1719] To drawing a conveyance from Hyat to y ^w	1.—..—	
To raising bond from D ^o to make over the Land conveyed	—..10.—	
Daniel Murrian Ca: County	Dr	
To my fee you ads Norris P: G: Co:		200
To you v. Austin Dr County		100
To your note for costs in Provincial ads Norris		497
Richard Evans Annapolis	Dr	
1717] To fee you v. Stone A: A:		100
To D ^o you'r retainer ag ^t Mitchell		100
John Brannock Dor. County	Dr	
1716] To fee you v. Fiddeman in Prov ^l		400
To d ^o you ads Macnemara prov ^l		400
Thomas Edmundson Talbott County	Dr	
1716] To my fee you ads Sherwood Prov ^l		400
To D ^o you ads Lawrence in D ^o		400
To D ^o ads Dod in D ^o		400
To D ^o you ads Hall Esq ^r Scirefa		400

	Money	Tobacco
1717] To D ^o you a ^d s D ^o on D ^o		400
To D ^o you v. Cooly Tennant in Ejectm ^t		400
To D ^o you v. Sherwood on Audita Querela		400
To Drawing pet ^o to the prov ^l Court praying Mr Macnemara might be retain'd by you		100
Robert Fellow of Talbott Co ^{ty}	Dr	
To my fee in Ejectment a ^d s Bush		400
Anno 1716		
Per Contra		
By order to Robert Ungle Esq ^r when paid		400
1717] Cap: Richard Smith	Dr	
To fee in Ejectment Blackburn Ten ^t		400
1718] To D ^o Tobacco paid Phil Loyd Esq ^r Scrys fees		400
To Tob. paid Sherr. A. A. County		70
To Clks fees		
To paid the Sherriffe of Calvert County for Serving two copy's declaracons on Ten ^{ts} in Ejectment		400
Per Contra	Cr	
By one horse & Agreement		£10..0..0
Thos. Cook Bricklayer	Dr	
1719] Your note under hand payable to me	£7..—	
Per Contra	Cr	
By my order on you to pay Ed ^d Smith	£4..—..—	
1718] Doctor Alexander Frazer	Dr	
To one new Beaveret cost prime 1£ Ster.	£1..10..—	
1719] My for you versus Donaldson St. M: Co:		100
D ^o you versus Buckly in D ^o		100
Mr John Dodd	Dr	
To my fee you a ^d s Richardson		200
1717] To Ditto versus Hale Baltimore County		200

	Money	Tobacco
To Ditto v. Middleton in D ^o		200
To D ^o versus Sam. Smith A. A. County		100
To D ^o versus Richard Rudyard		100
To Ditto on Judgement confes'd ads Trent as per war		200
9 ber] To fee on Judgement confess'd ads C. Carroll p ^r D ^o		200
To Ditto on Ditto ads Ditto as per D ^o		200
To 2000 £ Tob. Sold you in Sherr of Calvert Countys hands at 14s $\frac{7}{8}$ Centum	£14:0:0	
To your order on me to pay M ^r Pat Sympson	5..0..0	
Mr John Beal A: A: County	Dr	
1716] To your order on me to pay Edward Mobberly		1242
1717] To D ^o on me payd to M ^r Lovett		145
1718] Doctor Phillip Jones	Dr	
To my fee you ads Boyce Ca: County		200
To D ^o you v. Bond D ^o County		100
To D ^o on Indictment against you		200
1718 Mr Vachel Denton	Dr	
To Doctor Hale's note End ^d to you	£6..17..	
To Tob. you rec ^d of James Monat adm ^r Sampson		1000
Per Contra	Cr	
By your order on M ^r Tho: Claggate for		1000
Mr Daniel Dulany	Dr	
To 12 Turkeys bought by my wife & Sent at 2/ £1:4:		
Cash Sent Mrs. Beckwiths to witt y ^r comission	—..9..—	
26] To cash paid M ^r Stoddart for allowing certioary Carroll & alia	—..5..—	
Anno 1719 Per Contra	Cr	
9 ber] By cash 20 pistoles to be paid in bills Ster	£20..0..0	
2 ber 5] By cash at Marlbro Currant 8/6 Ster	—..7..6	
ffeb 6] By my note under hand for Ster	7..—..—	

10-24 th]	Capt Bernard Townsend	Dr	Money
To a horse then deliver'd you which cost me			
£20—I charge but			£13..6..—
1721]	Robert Coult	Dr	
Ap ^l 10 th]	To one Gall of Rum		£ .. 6.. —
To one bottle of D ^o			.. 1.. 6
To one bottle of D ^o			.. 1.. 6
To D ^o by you			— .. 1.. 6
To 2 bottles of D ^o by you			.. 3.. 0
To sixteen quarts D ^o			..10.. 6
To one ———?			9.. 0
July 30 th]	To 3 bottles of Rum		4.. 6
To 6 bottles D ^o			9.. 0
			<hr/> £ 2.. 6.. 6
1722-3]	⌘ Contra Cred ^r		
Feb ^{ry} 3 rd]	By Elisabeth Emersons obligation for	£ 3.. 10.. —	
By Cash rec ^d		5.. 17.. 9	
By Ralph Smith and John Pitts bond for		1.. 15.. —	
By Cash rec ^d		1.. 11.. 2	
By the trunks Returned		0.. 6.. —	
By Charged to M ^r Overards acc ^{tt}		0.. 7.. 6	
By Cash rec ^d by boy Johney		0.. 9.. 0	
By The paper returned		2.. 0.. 0	
1723 Aug 25 th]	By commission to M ^{rs} Overard		
upon 13.. 10.. 5 w ^{ch} shee sold		1.. 7.. 0	
Ball Due to me this Day		2.. 9.. 1	
By 2 Aprons Returned		1.. 0.. 0	
	M ^{rs} William Fitz Redmond	Dr	
To your Ball on Barnards Whites Estate			
To your Negro womans Board, & Chyrurgicall			
Aplycations			£ 6.. 0.. 0
	Mrs. Christopher Williams	Dr	
To Sugar you Rec ^d of M ^{rs} Maddock in Philadel-			
phia by my Order			20.. 0.. 0

To Cash you Rec ^d of M ^r Parris on my order for	Money
Tonny's hire	3.. 7.. 0
To cure of a Virrulent Gonnorhea att Philad	5.. 0.. 0
To Physick & attendance on your wife att D ^o	3.. 0.. 0
To 9 weeks Board to your wife	4.. 10.. 0
To medicines & cure of an Intermiting fever	1.. 10.. 0
To cure & medicines for her	5.. 0.. 0
To yours & your mans board 5 weeks & a day	2.. 10.. 0
To six weeks ditto your wife	3.. 0.. 0
To 34 ^{lb} of wool att 1/ p ^r C ^t	1.. 14.. 0
To a bobb wigg	2.. 8.. 0
To old pewter & brass by computation	0.. 7.. 0
To a silver watch	7.. 0.. 0

£ 59.. 6.. 0

Contra Cred^r

By one & half Doz Glasses att 12s	£ 0.. 18.. 0
By 12 ^{lb} Chocholate att 2/6	1.. 10.. 0
By 10 yards coarse Linnen	0.. 15.. 0
By two Decanters	0.. 5.. 0
By 30 ^{lb} Sugar	0.. 15.. 0
By 40 ^{lb} Ditto	1.. 0.. 0
By 25 ^{lb} fish	0.. 6.. 8
By my note past you for	7.. 10.. 0
By ^{lb} Butter	0.. 3.. 0

13.. 2.. 8

By Ball Due	46.. 3.. 4
-------------	------------

59.. 6.. 0

1731 Mar 25] Tho Taylors Mortgage on Patapsco D ^r Curr	
To 13½ ^{lb} rope for Traces at 7s ¾ ct	£ 0.. 7.. 10½
To 2 grubing hoes	0.. 7.. 0
To a plow & plow Irons	1.. 9.. 0
To 2 Large plow Horses at 6 ^s Ster ¾	16..

	Money
To paid Samuel Maccubin for going to the Sher.	
to get Tayler to Execute the release	1..
Ap ^l 9 th] To 2 Collars of Tootte	— .. 10.. 0
To 1 buckett & 1 paile	0.. 5.. 6
To one Stock Lock	— .. 3.. 6
To 1 Hilling & 1 weeding hoe	— .. 7.. 0
To 1 Small Hatchet	— .. 3.. 6
To a second sett plow Irons the first stole	— .. 15.. 0
To 6 fathom Small rope for rains to plow with-	
out Leader	— .. 2.. 6
25 th] To 1 pr Blanketts for woman sent there	1.. 3.. 0
May 25 th] To a Sett fluke plow Irons 17 ^{lb}	
weight 9 ^d	0.. 12.. 9
To one bagg sent 6 Sw Locks weight .. 3 ^d	0.. 9.. 0
To Smiths work for that place as ^{ph} Acc ^t	0.. 16.. 6
9 ^{br} 10 th] To plow Horses and Woman's work	
there	11.. 0.. 0
Mess ^{rs} Cha. & Dan ^{ll} Carroll Benj. Tasker & Dan	
Dulany Esq ^s & Self, at Balt. Co	Drs
To my first agreement to Convey 1800 Acres Land	
on the West Side Gwins falls, Ster	£ 540
7 ^{br} 29 th] To my Second to release the Tenements	
for 125 ^{lb} Cur. & five years Rent at 26 ^{lb} ^{ph}	
Ann. Ster	93.. 13.. 4
To 3 Negros, vid. Coffee, Tom & Jemmy Ster.	90.. 0.. 0

Maryland June 20th 1722

Sr

You have inclosed the following Bills of Exch. & bill Loading for eight Hogsheads Tob. w^{ch} being good & quallified according to our Law I hope will sell well w^{ch} with all other my small affairs refer to your kind care. I hope the Produce with those bills & what before in your hands will answer to pay for the contents of a small Invoice of necessarys herein inclosed & Please to send in the first ship I sent in my last by Cap^t

Lampson two bills of w^{ch} had no acc^t I now send the seconds & desire the favour that if any w^{ch} I send you are not paid att the sight you imediately return them by first Opertunity I am with kind respects

Y^r very humble
Serv^t
C: C:

Mr Tho. Colmore

Sam ^l White on W ^m Lovell	£ 7.. 5.. 1
Jo ^s Pyburn on P Truitt	3.. 0.. 0
Jn ^o Covell on Self	18.. 1.. 4
D ^o on W ^m Fervor	7.. 19.. 8

Ambrose Neilson on Smith	4.. 18.. 9	
	<hr/>	39.. 6.. 10
Tho. Cromwell on Smith or ^d bills	4.. 11	
Hez Linthycom on D ^o	5..	
	<hr/>	9.. 11

Maryland Ap^l 18th 1723

Sir

This Serves to Cover the following bills of Exchange of w^{ch} desire your care and if protested the speediest return, with due thanks for all favours I am . . .

To John Winson Jn ^o Hyde	£ 6.. 0.. 0
To John Clark on Self	3.. 0.. 0
To Jo ⁿ Joyce on Jn ^o Hartt	8.. 0.. 0
To Gerard Slye on Jn ^o Deret	27.. 10.. 10
	<hr/> £44.. 10.. 6

Maryland June 7th 1723

Mr Tho. Colmore

Sir: this serves to Cover the following bills of Exchange a letter of advice of one on M^{rs} Ann Berkly and bill of Loading

for six hogshheads of Tobb. in the Merry Xmass, w^{ch} comeing out as good as it apeared here, I doubt not will bring a good price I have taken pticular care in the qualefieing thereof and excluding Bad of w^{ch} the Countrey affords plenty this year I return you thanks for your favour by 'Capt Cork and am with Best respects your Sr . . .

Geo. Buchanan on Ann Berkly	£20.. —.. —
Ditto on Self	5.. 10.. —
Jonathan Covell on Jo ⁿ Falkner	15..
John Townsend on Phill Smith	55.. 5.. 7
	<hr/>
	£95.. 15.. 7
	<hr/>

Maryland July 5th 1723 .

M^r Tho. Colmore
Sr

This serves to advise you of fouer Hogsheads of my Tobbacoe and under my mark on board of Cap^t Reed for w^{ch} he left no bills Loading, as allso three more under the same mark on board Capt. Wilkison from Patuxent under the like Circumstance, of w^{ch} I hope you'l take the necessary care, I'm sory Effects did not answer to pay mine on you to Mess^{rs} Tasker & Levett: I have drawn on you payable to Mrs. Anne Levett for £11.. 14.. 6 dated the 21st June 1723 w^{ch} I hope will meet with due hon^r you have inclosed the following second bills of Ex. I am with respects to you Sr . . .

vide the firsts mentioned in the two former Letters.

Sir

I had y^{rs} of the 22^d July and 16th Aug^t last am sory for the General loss of the Merry Xmass in w^{ch} I had a share.

You charge me Debts to my bills drawn on you payable to Mess^{rs} Tasker & Levett for £10 Each alltho before protested

by you ; and that on the 21st June last I received that of Levetts, to Mrs Ann Levett with Charges being £11.. 14.. 6: w^{ch} you will find by myne of the 5th July last, wherein I sent the seconds, of bills sent in the Merry Xmass, the thirds of w^{ch} I now send as underneath however the above mistake came, I hope you'l adjust it

I am with best Respects . . .

Geo. Buchanan on Self	£ 5.. 10.. —
D ^o on Ann Berkly	20.. 0.. —
Jn ^o Townsend on P. S.	55.. 5.. 7
Jn ^o Covell on J. F.	15.. 0.. 0

Mr John Falkner

I have your Letter of 25th June 1723 to Elliner White of Prince Geo^s County in w^{ch} you acknowledge a Ball. due from you of 5. 18. 1 to s^d White shee being Dead & I haveing the admⁿ of her Estate the s^d Ball. becomes payable to me, therefore I desire the favour you will pay the same to Mr Tho. Colmore & his Rec^t shall be sufficient for the same I am with due Respect . . .

Maryland 24th febr 1723/4

24th febr. 1723/4

Mr Tho. Colmore

This covers the following Bills of Excha. and a Letter to Jn^o Falkner the Contents whereof you'l here & if Rec^d Credit me therewith being £5.. 18.. 1.. I am with kind Respects . . .

Said Order on Jn ^o Falkner	£ 5.. 18.. 1
Jn ^o Joyce on Jn ^o Scarth	10.. 0.. 0
D ^o on Wharton & Comp ^y	3.. 0.. 1
	<hr/>
	£18.. 18.. 1

Maryland 10th June 1724

Sir

this serves to cover Bill Loading for four hogshead, Tob. in Cap^t Friend, in the sales of w^{ch} hope you'l do the needfull, & Encourage a further correspondence they are weighty & well handled w^{ch} I doubt not will contribute to a good market. When sold please to Creditt with the nett proceeds . . .

To Capt. Edward Hankin
merchantt in London

10th June 1724

Sir

this covers John Townsends Bill of Exch^a on your Self for 63.. 15.. 8 & if he hapens not to have Effects in your hands to Answer we^d have you wait the arival of Cap^t Elliot from Patapsco but if not then accepted to be paid I desire you will return it protested by the first Ship after. I am with due Respect . . .

To Mr Philip Smith Merch^{tt}
in London.

by Cap^t Beesley

June 10th 1724Mess^{rs}

This covers bill Loading for five hogsheads Tob. & the following Bills of Excha. in w^{ch} I hope you will Act the needfull the Tob. I take to be well quallified & weighty w^{ch} hope will contribute to a good Sale.

To Capt. John Hyde & Comp^y

Coll^l John Bradfords on Sales £17.. 1.. 3

Elizabeth Drane on Ja^s Bradly 4 —

Joⁿ Covell on W^m Lovell 13.. 14.. 0

34.. 15.. 3

July 14th 1724S^r

I request the favour of you to Order the indorsed Letters for Ireland into the Post office & excuse the trouble I give you.

I rec^d yours of the 28th X^{br} last by w^{ch} I find a mistake of One hogshead Tob in Cap^t Wilkison last year he haveing had three as by y^r own Letter of the 16th Aug^t 1723.

I have drawn two small bills on you this year one payable to Phill Lee Esq^r £4: 2: 3 & an other to Dr Henry Wetham for £10 w^{ch} I hope you'l discharge I hope you'l not conclud from y^r not haveing had Tob from me this year that I forget you . . .

To M^r Tho. Colmore.

Maryland July 30th 1724S^r

This serves to cover the following first bills of Excha. in w^{ch} I hope you'l do the needfull as also John Townsend's second on Self for 63: 15: 8 the first of w^{ch} you had in mine of the 10th June last by Beezly. I hope he'l have Effects to answer . . .

Humphry Gadman on Self	£ 6: 7: 8
Thomas Howard on Self	6.. 0.. 0
Edw ^d Holms on Richard	3.. 0.. 0
<hr/>	
Burbydge	15.. 7.. 6

To M^r Phillip Smith Mer^{tt} in London by Capt. Elliot

7^{br} 24th 1724S^r

this Covers bill Exch^a on self for 10^{lb} w^{ch} if pay please to Credit me therewith if not please to do therein the needful for S^r . . .

Robert Marshall on Self 10^{lb}

To M^r Phil^p Smith
 @ the Chester River Mer^t
 Mess^{rs}

this incloses the following bills of Excha. & letter to Mrs. Ann Barclay which are refered to your kind care I hope Effects will be timely in your hands to Answer Myne to Capt. John Hyde for Seventy five pounds to his Satisfaction . . .

To George Buchanan on Anna Barclay	£20.. —
To George Brown on Tho Bond	6.. —..—
To Robert North on Joseph Adams	6..
To Tho. Sprigg on Tho. Gray & Comp ⁿ	16.. —
	<hr/>
	48.. 10
	<hr/>

To Capt^t John Hyde & Company Merchants in London by the Chester River merchant.

7^{br} 4th 1724

Mess^{rs}

This covers bill Loading for three Hogsheads Tob by Capt. James & the following Second bills Exch^a the first sent by the Chester River Mer^{ct} The Tob. is both good & weighty & am sure can't faile of a price if it comes out as it apeard here. vide the 1^{lb} bills in the former Letter

To Capt. John Hyde & Comp^a Mer^{tts} in London by the Speedwell Capt. John James

Maryland June 28th 1725

Sr

this leaves two bills of Exch^a for £23.. 19.. w^{ch} if rec^d please to Credit me with.

I had your favours both by Dunkin & Lister for w^{ch} & others am much obliged & if in due time I make not suitable return pray blame not my Good inclinations since they shall allways be ready.

the goods you order'd to be left are delivered except the Clock w^{ch} still remains with me.

I hope I shall be able to make you further remittances in litle time mean while pray accept of this with the hearty thanks & sincere wishes . . .

To John Hanbury Merc^t
in London
¶ Capt. Brooks in the Charles.

28th June 1725

S^r

You have by Capt. Wilkinson in the Judith four Choice Hogsheads Tob. w^{ch} hope will come safe & desire you'l receive as an instance of my good inclinations, and when Sold Credit me with the nett proceeds.

however tob. may answer att home I'm sure it bears Extravagant rates here.

I shall att all times Endeavour a Suitable return to y^r kind treatment . . .

To Capt^t Rich^d Burbydge mer^{tt}
in London This

Eodem die

S^r

You have inclosed three bills Excha. for £28.. 13.. 3 I hope you'l receive nine Hh^{ds} Tob. by Capt. Hoxton & four by Capt. Wilkison in the Judith w^{ch} are Recomend to y^r care . . .

To Capt. John Hyde & Co.
merchants in London

Annapolis 28th June 1725

S^r

I shall with gratefull Acknowledgment discharge your Obligations to me as fast as possible, and return you hearty thanks

for your favours, servants & other things I disposed of since my return, has been for next years pay, and Tob. has bore such an Extravagant rate thereto 'twere a haz^d to purchase Any w^{ch} prevents my making returns this year to Satisfaction . . .

To Capt. John Hyde

8th Aug^t 1725

S^r

inclosed is bill Loading for 4 H^{ds} Tob. w^{ch} I am informed is what this year would bring 25 shill. sterl ³/₄ Cent here.

I desire the favour that for the nett proceeds thereof you will send me brown Oznbriggs, in the purchase of w^{ch} & sale of the other doubt not your kind care . . .

To M^r W^m Hunt mer^{ct} in London

by Capt. John Carpenter

Maryland X^{br} 2^d 1725

Sir

I had some odd things w^{ch} I believe were not putt to Acc^t att my comeing away w^{ch} I desire you will Let me know by a line & send me the following pticulars in some Ship bound hither the next Spring.

I had much Loss by brakedge in the Chest of Medicines from you both in the Chyrucal preparations & Cordial waters beside other things Whatever the following Amount to shall be remited with due thanks by next return of the Ships . . .

lb 1 best Rhubarb

lb 1 Calamelan p p

lb iv Sp^r Sal Ammoniac

lb ii Potest Succini

lb 10 Sal vol. oleos

lb vi Sy^r violets

lb ii ol Succin Preit^t, your former so feetid, scarce useing it

lb i precip Rub.

ii Cong aq Thenealis

lb 10 sach Cand albi

lb vi Ara^d Vie

lb iv Sp^r C. C.

lb ii Jallap

lb 1 Opium

To Silvanus Bevan

Maryland X^{br} 4th 1725

Sir

I have inclosed Sent you Capt John Lesters Exchange on Mr Joⁿ ffalkner for fifteen pounds & desire the favour of you to send by some Ship the next Spring the following things in which you will add to favours done
 I hope by next Return of the Shipping
 shall remit sufficient to adjust
 what's us

100 yards welsh Cotton

300 foot green glass cutt into Squares 6 Inches by 4:

4 Doz. pair men's yarn hose, Coarse

100 Ells white Oznbriggs

To Mr Phillip Smith merc^{tt}
 in London

28th March 1726Mess^{rs}

Inclosed is Dr George Buchanan's Exchange on Andrew Buchanan in Edinburgh for £113 Sterl. with letters of advice, of w^{ch} request the needfull care.

You may please to direct your corespondent there to Enquire of Mr Andrew Barclay (for whom out of the inclosed is) for said Buchanan, by reason his Brother tells me he is not sure whether he resides in the Town or att his Estate in the Country.
 To Capt. Hyde & Co.

Maryland Ap^{ll} 11th 1726S^r

Inclosed is bill Loading for one Case cont^a 1 Hundred weight Myrtle & bees wax of w^{ch} I desire you will dispose to best advantage & the nett proceeds thereof, Return me by Capt. Robins in Chacholate to be delivered att Anapolis

To Mr Archibald Mitchell Mer^{tt}
 in Barbadoes to him here D. D.

Maryland Ap^l 24th 1726Mess^{rs}

This Covers Geo. Buchanans Second bill Exch^a for 113^{lb} on Andrew Buchanan & Copy two Letters first of w^{ch} sent you 28th March last.

he has since informed me that his Bro^r on whom the bill is drawn resides att his Seat called Silver Banks near Glascow, it may not be improper to send these thither, but if the former have been sent to Eddinburgh it may do well w^{ch} refer to you I'm favoured with yours of 8th January last by w^{ch} I find the state of our Staple very Low.

I am of opinion if the merchants held out they would in a litle time have good reason to raise it, for the Country seem determined to Shorten their Crops in order to w^{ch} the whole province are Petitioning the Govern^r to Call an Assembly to Enact a Law for that purpose the Effects of w^{ch} there's no reason to doubt.

To Cap^t. John Hyde & Co.

Merchants in London.

June 14th 1726

S^r

Inclosed is bill Loading for four Hogsheads Tob. in the sales of w^{ch} request your care. I desire the favour you will by the first Ship in the fall send the contents of the Inclosed Invoice & you will Oblige S^r

To M^r W^m Black Merc^{tt}

in London by the Alexander Painter

56^{lb} Glew

12 Barells Lamp Black

20 Gall^s Lineseed oile

2 Hundred w^{tt} white Lead

1 barell Whiteing glass

20 tables Crown glass cutt into

Ranges 7 inches High

1^{lb} Window Lead

200 foot Green glass

Cutt into squares 16

by 4 inches

June 28th 1726S^r

Inclosed you have the two following bills of Exch^a am^g to £23 in w^{ch} request the Needfull Godmans bill on Taylor I negotiated with M^r Snowden before yours 31st January came to hand, among the rest of y^r favours am obliged for y^r care therein the Man as you observed was Run away, but again Returned under the Terms of Our Laudable Law of serving himself out of Debt—however, secured it by M^r Snowden to be paid in Twelve months. I am with kind Respects

James Sweney on Jon ^a Smith	£27
Rich ^d Humphrys on D ^o	6

 33
To M^r Joⁿ Hanbury This ☞ the Charles

 Maryland June 29th
S^r

I rec^d yours of the 25 March Last, and have accordingly sent you the second of Godmans on Taylor in w^{ch} you may act the needfull since you have Cr my Acc^{tt} therewith

You have also the second bills following the first sent you by the Charles. I am with respects.

To M^r Joⁿ Hanburry
by Capt. Reynolds.

 July 8th 1726
S^r

inclosed is John Earnshaw on self for £5.. 11.^s Sterl. w^{ch} if p^d Cr me with, otherwise return ☞ next Opertunety I am with Respects to you & y^r Spouse.

To M^r W^m Black Merc^{tt}
in London

Maryland 8^{br} 15th 1726Mess^{rs}

You have in the Chester River Capt. John Dunkin Ten H^{ds} Tob. in partnership Containing nine thousand Six Hundred pounds nett Tob. w^{ch} I'm asured is Good in it's kind and being weighty I hope will cleere money.

Please to Creditt my Ac^{tt} with one half the nett proceeds thereof.

I likewise Expect you will Cr me by Eight pound for medicines w^{ch} I expended on your Servants in the Chester River, as for my Own troubles I ball^{ce} that with your Kind Tender of my passige.

What Ballance may be due to me after the Sales of the Tob. I desire the favour you will send me the value in Brown Osnabriggs being in your own way, hope 'twll be good & cheap. . . .

To Rob^t Myre J^r & Compⁿ

Merchants in London

℥ Capt. Brooke.

Maryland 8^{br} 15th 1726

Messrs

Inclosed is bill Loading for five H^{ds} Tob. in the Regard Capt. Brooke & for nineteen Hogsheads in the Baltemore Capt. Rivett all w^{ch} hope will come Safe to hand. I'm well satisfied in the Goodness of the Tob. & that there is not one H^d under six hundred nett & the most considerably more haveing taken notice of your advice to Ship none but what was good & weighty.

You have allso George Buchanans Exchange on Andrew Buchanan for £140 Sterl & what beside may be due to him from his Brother as allso two letters refering thereto one from M^r Tho. Colmore to his Book keeper Woodlaw countermanding a power of Attorney to him formerly granted w^{ch} refer to your care.

Request the favour you will let me know what more they Accept to pay then the 140^{lb} or what is due in the former bill of 113^{lb} on the same person I am assured that the money is

in Good Hands & the Sum due is above 300^{lb} sterll tho to press hard for it would put the Gentleman (phaps) to some inconvenience. wherefore & since I have Security here for the paym^t of the bills I would not have them protested thro' any mistake, or for want of giveing farther reasonable time provided they agree to pay you the Intrest w^{ch} of course is payable to s^d George Buchanan all w^{ch} refer to you & what advice you have from your correspondent that transacts the affair, he can inform you if He drew Buchanan's bond to discharge the s^d Bills or ball^a & pay intrest be sufficient w^h if, and that he agrees thereto I presume it may not be Improper to have it taken. I have of this date drawn on you payable to Daniel Dulany Esq^r for Thirty six pounds and another to M^r Daniel Carroll for Twenty Two pounds w^{ch} desire the favour may be paid.

You will please by the first Ship to send me the Contents of the inclosed Invoices the Druggs & Chemicalls from the persons mentioned; your favours herein will add to your former & be duely Acknowledged . . .

To Cap^t Joⁿ Hyde & Co.

Annapolis in Maryland 8^{br} 15th 1726

S^r

D^r Geo. Buchanan haveing drawn his Bills of Exch^a payable to me bearing date 19th March last for 113^{lb} Sterll as allso other bills for 140^{lb} more (bearing date 11th Instant) what beside may be the Ball. due from his Brother Andrew Buchanan, on whom the s^d Bills are drawn.

At his Request and as you are his factor & Uncle give this trouble.

By y^r Letter to Samuel Woodlaw 17th feb. last transmited to M^r Tho. Colmore now in this Province I find you have taken a bond of Coroboration of M^r Andrew Buchanan payable 15th May last, but seem to make a doubt whether then, it could be comply'd with:

Now as the bills to me are at twelve months sight, purely to oblige the Doctor who was willing to make matters easie to his Bro: I hope he will be able to Comply in that time without any inconvenience.

I have wrote to my correspondent in London Capt. John Hyde to transact the affair with as much regard as may be, to the Gentlemans Credit and ease & hope he will not think much to pass his Bond to pay the s^d Bills or Ball^{ce} with the intrest w^{ch} of course is due.

M^r Colmore has by the directions of D^r George Buchanan wrote to M^r Samuel Woodlaw Countermanding his former Power Granted to s^d Colmore, so that the affair is now intirely with Capt. Hyde.

Your Nephew here desires to know the Ball^{ce} Due or asumed to be paid me after deducting to your Self Commission for your trouble.

he also desires you will direct to him to the Care of Capt. John Hyde at Poplar near London.

To M^r Andrew Barclay Writer
in Eddinburgh
North Brittain
⌘ Capt. Brooke

8^{br} 18th 1726

S^r

You have Inclosed John Earnshaw on self Second Exch^a for £5.. 11..

To M^r W^m Black
Mer^{ctt} in London

Maryland X^{br} 26th 1726

S^r

You have inclosed the two following bills Exch^{ge} Amounting to £45.. 17.. 10 & D^r Geo. Buchanans order to Tho. Colmore for Ball. Accounts I have drawn on you of the 13th Instant

payable to William Hunt and Company for forty pounds w^{ch}
 Coll John Smith has promised me not to remit before Capt.
 Carpenter Sailes, but Capt. otherwise, have remited the in-
 closed; and desire the favour myne may be discharged to them.

if my bills comes not to hand before the arival of Carpenter
 I desire the favour you will keep those of Townsends till then,
 by reason he has Effects on Board to M^r Hunt, I am with best
 Respects . . .

1 bill

Joⁿ Townsend on W^m Hunt £32—

Joⁿ Earnshaw on Self 13.. 17.. 10

£45.. 17.. 10 & Geo. Buchanans
 order on Tho. Col-
 more for Ball acc^{ts}

To M^r Phillip Smith merch^{tt}
 in London

℥ Capt. Godberry

January 12th 1726

S^r

You have inclosed bill Ladeing for one Hogshead Tob. for
 the nett proceeds of w^{ch} or what ball. on acc^{tt} of the former by
 him (if any) I desire you will send me Single Refined Loaf
 Sugar . . .

To M^r W^m Hunt

This

Maryland January 12th 1726

S^r

Inclosed are the two following Bills Exch^a am^o to £45.. 17.. 10
 as allso George Buchanans Order on M^r Tho. Colmore for Ball
 Acc^{ts} first of w^{ch} sent you by Cap^t Godburry 26th X^{br} last
 wherein I advised of my Draft on you payable to Hunt & Co
 for forty p^{ds} the 13th same month w^{ch} I hope will meet with
 Due Hon^r & that those bills will Answer Expectation. Please

to advise what of Buchanans order is paid You shall hear from me by Elliot, till when I rest with Kind Respects.

Joⁿ Townsend on Hunt £32

Joⁿ Earnshaw on Self 13.. 17.. 16

To Mr Phillip Smith

Dr Bro^r

I rec^d yours dated from Lille 24th July last the 8th Instant wherein you mention two more from London & Bristoll, neither of w^{ch} came to hand. You may Imagin how agreeable the Subject wd be and pray believe, that nothing in my power shall be wanting to Alleviate your present Circumstance than w^{ch} nothing more affects me.

You mention a design of going thence to Paris expecting to meet with some Relations or friends on whom you have a dependance. I look on that as a poor Chance, and am well asured that the nearest Relations care not to part with their property but where they Expect a Return, nor is it fit we should Expect other then Reciprocal Services of them. if you have no better prospect, and that your inclination are not otherwise fixt, I would advise your comeing into this Countrey, where, with your care and Industry of w^{ch} I'm sure you are capable, you need not fear geting whereon to live, & I shall not be wanting to Endeavour puting you in a way thereof as well as I can. In order to accomodate your self for a Voyage hither I have wrote to Capt John Hyde to Advance you Twenty five pounds for w^{ch} is underneath an order & Recomend you to a Ship for your passage, he I doubt not will do me that favour among many more, alltho, I assure you I have no money in his hands, and what he shall do therein is on my Credit this comes inclosed to S^r Daniel Carroll & fearing a miscarriage have sent another to James Dunn, if you shall conclude on comeing S^r Daniel or Some other friend may procure a line in your favour from the Lord Baltemore to the Governour Capt. Calvert, such a thing may Gain the favourable Countenance of those Gentlemen &

will be of no burthen I have not to add then that I shall be very glad to see you and am with Love & Respect your affectionate Bro^r & Humble Servant

Cha. Carroll

Capt. John Hyde

Please to pay unto my Brother John Carroll Twenty five pounds and Charge the same to account of S^r

Y^r Humble Serv^t

Cha: Carroll

To Capt. John Hyde & Co. merchants in London

To M^r John Carroll to the Care of the Hon^{ble} S^r Dan^l Carroll
in Clarges Street near S^t James London

Maryland Jan: 12th 1726

S^r

Haveing Rec^d a Letter from my Bro^r John Carroll dated from Lille 26 July last, wherein he desires me to Recomend what Letters I should send him, to your care I presume thereon to give you this trouble, and likewise to Return you thanks for your friendship to him, w^{ch} therein he gratefully acknowledges I desire the favour you will send him the inclosed as soon as may be, and Accept of the best Respect of S^r

Your most Obedient and
most humble Servant

Cha: Carroll

To the Hon^{ble} S^r Daniel Carroll in Clarges Street near St. James

Maryland Jan. 12th 1726

Sir

I rec^d yours with Acc^{tt} Curr^{tt} by Mudge, and asure you am concerned that its not more in my power to Shew my Regard to your Intrest w^{ch} at all times shall Endeavour to promote I hope this year I shall be able to Ship you fifty H^{ds} of well prised Tob. w^{ch} if attended with good luck may enable me to

be of better Assistance to your Ships hereafter. inclosed is George Buchanans second bill of Exch^a on Andrew Buchanan for £140 & a letter from Colmore to Woodlaw the first of w^{ch} sent by Capt. Brooke who I hope ere now is Safe arived as allso Rivet in both w^{ch} had Tob.

I have made bould to trouble you with the inclosed for S^r Dan^l Carroll wherein is a Letter for an Unfortunate Bro^r of mine John Carroll the present Circumstance of his fortune not being due to any misconduct or Extravagance of his, makes me think my self the more obliged to Endeavour asisting him. I have therein desired if he has no better prospects to come into this Country where by his care, and Industry he may fare as we here do, and as by his letter to me he has not wherewith to Accomodate himself for such a voyage I have desired him to aply to you and Request the favour you will advance him twenty five pounds & Recomend him to some good Ship for a passige hither on his produceing my letter to him for that purpose and an Order therein for the above Sume on w^{ch} please to take his Receipt.

The fear of an Impostour makes me give any Caution he is a man of Low Stature & thin visaged, if any of the Gentlemen about your Counting house can Remember my face, they may give a near Judgment if it be my Brother the Rest I refer to you and hope in due time I shall be able to Return this, & former favours. I am with Kind Respects . . .

To Capt^t Joⁿ Hyde Coppy's sent of the same date to Bro^r S^r Dan^l & Capt Hyde @ Carpenter & Hall 12 Jan 1726

Maryland May 29th 1727

Mess^{rs}

This incloses Bill Loading for six Hogsheads Tob. in the Tristan as allso the following first Bills of Exch. am^o to £5 : 2 : 5 w^{ch} if not paid at the sight, Request the fav^r of the speedyest Return.

The Tob being good in its quality & none under Eight Hundred nett, hope will cleere money . . .

To Tho: Scott on Jo ⁿ Hanburry	£ 6.. 0.. 0
To James Peerman on Jo ⁿ Peerman	46.. 5.. 0
	<hr/>
	£52.. 5.. 0

Maryland June 3^d 1727

Mess^{rs}

Inclosed is bill Loading for ten H^{ds} ₤ the Charles Capt. Mudge; the following second Bills Exch^a the first ₤ Capt: Hoxton, as also first Bill Peter Carroll on Joⁿ Forward for £20 Request the favour if the Bills are not paid at sight they may Have the Speedyest Return.

I have drawn on you of the 3rd May last for ten pounds payable to M^r Rozer & of the 3^d Instant to Richard Bennet Esq^r for twenty one pounds nineteen Shill and four pence w^{ch} I pray may be discharged

this Tob. being good Substantial Leaf & weighty hope will answer . . .

Second of the former two
& 1st

Peter Carroll on Jon^a fforward £20
Mr Phillip Smith

June 8th 1727

this covers the under mentioned Bills of Exch^a am^o to £58: 6, with w^{ch} if good, to Credit my acc^{tt} if that on Midford is not paid at the sight I request the favor you will Return it ₤ first opertunity. Stearleycombe tells me he has part in y^r hands & that further Effects will come by Elliot.

To Edward Fottrell on Jo ⁿ Midford	£38.. 6
To Nathaniel Stearleycombe on Self	20.. 0

£58.. 6..

To M^r Phillip Smith merc^{tt} in London ₤ Cap^t Akeing

Annapolis July 12th 1727Mess^{rs}

I am favoured with yours by Capt. Brooke in the Baltemore as allso the Goods; and am Surprised at the Exorbitant and unjust Charge of the Potter Markham Ecles whose account amounts to £10.. 6.. 6. whereof one half is more then the value of the Goods Rec^d I have inclosed sent a Coppy of his Acc^{tt} as he charges & oposite give a Cr By what is wanting & what I am sure he overcharges, as allso inclosed a deposition of my assistant who unpacked the things;

I expect to have the money Refunded & think that such people deserve to be stigmatised.

the Spices of Sharp are allso overcharged by 20^d in the pound according to the common Sales of such things.

Our price for Tob & other Circumstance will Scarce afford us to pay our Just debts and answer our other demands much less to bear such Extravigant useage w^{ch} I hope you will not easilly pass by without procureing Redress.

You have inclosed the following first Bills of Exch^a am^o to £56.. 15.. 10 in w^{ch} pray the needfull

I desire the favour you will by the Charles Capt Mudge or some forward Ship send me the contents of the inclosed invoice w^{ch} hope you will order may be good in their Kind . . .

To Tho Tolly on Jon ⁿ fforward	£16.. 12.. 4—
To Richard Humphry on Jon ^a Smith	8.. 3.. 6
To Ja ^s Sweny on D ^o	32—

£56.. 15.. 10

One Dozⁿ Strong Russia Leather Chairs of about 9^s a piece
 a Strong Couch & two Arm Chairs to match
 half a Dozⁿ Cane Chairs of about 7^s a piece

Iron ware

5 ^{lbs} 20 ^d nails	{ Six good Strong frying pans } { 6 Grubbing hoes } { 6 weeding hoes } { 6 Hilling hoes } { 6 falling axes }	} 1 Doz of each
20 ^{lb} 4 ^d D ^o		
10 ^{lb} 8 ^d		
10 ^{lb} 10 ^d		

2 pair hand mill stones with Irons

4 3 foot Grind Stones

Coppy of the foregoing Letter & Bills &c sent 13th July 1727

Mess^{rs}

I desire the favour of your care of the inclosed Letters for Mess^{rs} Blake

I have the 20th Instant Endorsed M^r Michael Taylor, Exch^a payable to me & drawn on Selves for fifteen pounds & request if he be not in Cash, it may be Hon^d on my acc^{tt} & Remited me.

To M^r Joⁿ Hyde & C^o merc^{ts}

in London ☿ Cap^t Stringfellow

Mess^{rs}

Inclosed you have the undernoted Bills of Exc^a amounting to £ bill Loading for H^{ds} Tob. and a Letter of Advice to Joⁿ Peereman concerning James Peeremans Exch^a on him.

if Buchanons are secured and that you shall find these now Sent are good, I desire the favour you will send me the Contents of the Inclosed Invoice, and not otherwise except the glass Paint oile, Druggs & Stationary ware inclosed is allso a memorandum given me by M^r James Peerman & desire you will order Search to be made for the Wills of the persons mentioned and send a Coppy of them to me, for the Expence of w^{ch} please to Charge my Acc^{tt} & Let me know the Amount thereof. the poor Apearance of Tob at Home and backwardness of Sheriffs paying here, has prevented my Shiping more Tob. This year, but be asured that no body wishes better to y^r intrest or would more Readily promote the Same then I and for the favours Received shall allways have a gratefull sense

Whatever Ballances has been due to you, or you shall be out off, at any time to serve me, please to Charge thereon what Intrest may content, or otherwise, if you shall think any Service I can Render you here as an Equivalent I shall with pleasure Receive y^r commands.

I have drawn on you of the 4th 8^{br} last payable to the Lord Baltemore for thirty seven pounds fifteen shill. Sterll as allso

the 15th Instant to M^r Daniel Carroll for forty pounds wth request the favour may be discharged. I request you will order to be procured for me, and sent by Cap^t Brooks a Currier and a Black Smith Indented as Servants for the Longest time they can be had above four years & without wages.

Maryland X^{br} 22^d 1727

Mess^{rs}

Inclosed are the undernoted Bills of Exch^a and order amounting to £525 15:10 a Letter of advice concerning that on Peereman in w^{ch} Request the needfull.

there is allso a mem^d from Peereman, and I desire the favour you will order Coppys of the wills of the persons mentioned to be procured and sent me with an Acc^{tt} of the cost with w^{ch} charge me. I have drawn on you of the 4th 8^{br} last payable to the Lord Baltemore for thirty seven pounds fifteen shill, as allso of 15th 9^{br} last payable to M^r Daniel Carroll for forty pounds w^{ch} request may be discharged.

I desire you will order to be procured and sent me by Cap^t Brooks a Currier, Black Smith and a Shoemaker Indented for as Long time as they can be had above four years and without wages please likewise to send me by the same, or some convenient ship the Contents of the Inclosed Invoices.

M^r Micheal Taylor who has shipt you Tob. this year asures me his Intention of Keeping to you nor do I think you need fear his security. Whatever Ball^s has been or should at any time be due from me, for the time please to charge thereon what Intrest may content or if any Service I can render you here may be an Equivalent I shall with pleasure Receive your commands. . . .

1st Bills

To John Townsend on W ^m Hunt	£ 30.. 5.. 9
To Edw ^d Wicks on Tho. Wicks	8.. 11.. 7

To James Mass on Jon ^a fforward	10.. —
To James Peereman on Jo ⁿ Peerman	457.. 11.. —
To Mr Tayler order on selves	12.. 7.. 6
	<hr/>
	£526.. 15.. 10
	<hr/>

A Hoop petticotes 3y^{ds} wide bound with Leather one Suit
night Head Cloths and Ruffles of Cambrick Edged value about
forty shill:

4 p^r womens Silk Shooes, Large fives

4 p^r Red Marrocoe D^o size

4 p^r Spanish Leather D^o size

200 foot Green Window Glass 6 Inches by 4sq^r

2 Hundred w^{tt} Window Lead with bands and Sawd^r

20 Gall^s Lineseed oile

2 Hundred w^t Red Lead

12^{lb} verdigrease

56^{lb} Glew

1 Hundred w^t Double Refined Sugar

1 D^o Single Refined 6^{lb} Twine

to be had of Silvanns Beven in Plough Court in Lumbard
Street.

vid.

Cong. i. Sy^r @ Spic

lb Sy^r viol

lb iv Ther venet

lb ij ol amig Dulc

cong ii ol Tereb.

lb iv Sp^r Sal Amm

lb iv Sp^r Sal vol. oleos

of Eyre & Beecher in Bucklers

Burry.

vid lb i best Rhubarb

lb ss Calomell

lb ss native Cinaber

12^{lb} pearle barley

12^{lb} french D^o

6^{lb} Sagoe

lb ss English Saffron

To Joⁿ Hyde & Co.

merchants in London

Maryland X^{br} 22^d 1727:

Sr

I am not unmindfull that I am in Ball^{ce} to you w^{ch} by the next shipping you shall Receive but Expect the Rate of the Rhubarb will be abated with some other few things pretty Roundly Rated.

Patients here are slow in payment and such prices will admit litle profit to us.

I have desired Capt. Hyde to have some things (w^{ch} I now write for) of you, in w^{ch} I hope you will use me as a friend. I am with best Respects . . .

To Silvanus Bevan Apoth.

in Plow Court Lombard street
London.

Maryland June 15th 1728

Sr

Inclosed is Edw^d Fetterell's first bill on Self for £20 with w^{ch} please to Cr me.

Whatever you continue in the Cr of my Acc^{tt} in favour of Godman I will Satisfie him here. I asure you the Tob I sent by Hewit weighed Eight grosse Hundred's at the Scale here, however it might have grown lighter since, but as Tob. sells now at home tho it should lose nothing that way it's better selling in the Countery . . .

To M^r John Hanburry merc^t
in London

Mem^d Endorsed James Sweny's Exch^a on John Peele of June 8th 1728 to Benja^a Tasker Esq^r June 29th 1728

July 4th 1728

Mess^{rs}

Inclosed is James Peerman on Joⁿ Peerman for £55.. 10 w^{ch} if not paid desire the Speedy'st return. I have Endorsed James

Sweny's Exch^a on John Peele of the 8 June last for 20^{lb} to Benja^a Tasker Esq^r w^{ch} if not paid on his acc^{tt} request the favour may be honoured on mine, it will pass through your hands.

To Capt. Joⁿ Hyde & C^o
 Ⓟ Lux

July 28th 1728

Mess^{rs}

You'l receive by Cap^t Playter onely 17 Hogsheads of Tob of the following marks & N^o

I desire the fav^r you'l send me by some Early Ship the contents of the inclosed invoice am with due respects

4	4	
(N ^o 1 to 12	(N ^o 1 to 5	
20 lbs 10 ^d nails		} 4 peeces Course Kersey 100 yards Cotton 200 Ells brown oznabriggs 100 d ^o white
20 lbs 8		
10 lbs 20		
5 lbs 30		
10 lbs flooring boards		
20 lbs 4 ^d		
4 p ^r mens good worsted hose		
2 p ^r black silk	d ^o	
1 Doz p ^r yarn	d ^o	
6 p ^r thread	D ^o	

To Capt. Joⁿ Hyde & C^o Ⓟ Capt. Orrely

Aug^t 7th 1728

Mess^{rs}

I have yours by Cap^t Clem^t Brooks in the Baltemore with an Acc^{tt} Curr^{tt} you observe to me that Geo. Buchanons on Andrew Buchanon is accepted & due but not paid as I before observed if y^r Agent in North Brittain thinks it safe, I would choose rather to have you take intrest for the money there some time on good security than return the Bill protested.

I have yours in Relation to Peerman with his fathers will both w^{ch} confirm me that he has a Right to money in his Uncle Joⁿ Peermans hands, as well by being Ext^r to his father, as Grand father w^{ch} he tells me he was, one to the later as well as former.

I have thereon ventured to take his bills onst more & espetially since the obsticle of his Nonage is removed, I request the favour you'l Enquire into the Certainty of what he has a Right to there, and inform me by the next Opertunety if you can Secure the money from Mr Peerman there and on Intrest, I desire you would not stint him in point of time.

I shall take true care to pay the ball^{ce} of y^r acc^{tt} this fall & next Spring; and at all times acknowledge your favours.

You'l receive by Cap^t Playter onely Seventeen hogsh^{ds} of Tob. w^{ch} I ordered to be Ship't in Putuxent marked & n^o as underneath.

I desire the favour you'l send by some early Ship the contents of the inclosed invoice. I am with due respects.
invoice as before &
mark & N^o of the Tob.

To Cap^t John Hyde & Co^o &

Capt. Hill.

To James Peerman on Joⁿ Peerman £458.

Annapolis 17th Aug^t 1728

Mess^{rs}

Inclosed is a power of Attorney from m^r James Peerman to w^{ch} Cap^t John Carpenter and Elisha Stringfellow are Evidences who will prove the same as needfull.

it will further Enable you to discharge Mr John Peerman (if requisite) on his payment of the bills drawn to me.

Mr Peerman here desires you will procure from his Uncle how the State of his affairs are with relation to what was left him by his father and Grandfather but if his uncle refuses to render such Acc^{tt} he desires you will find how the accounts of them two Estates were made up & what part he is intitled to,

either real or personal & wherein it consists, as also desires you'll act the needfull in relation thereto as for any charge attending such Enquiry not Exceeding two or three pounds I will take care it shall be paid you.

I have herewith returned the Coppy of his fathers will to Save the expence of geting another, & if the Coppy of his Grandfathers will is found and not sent before this comes to hand I desire you will keep it for your own information. please to let any advise to him in relation hereto come inclosed to me.

You have herewith the second of James Peerman on John Peerman for £458 & bill Loading for six Hogsheads Tob in the Shoreham.

I hope you will Act the needfull to secure (if it can be done) my bills to be paid now, or in some time with intrest or otherwise advise how I may Leave myself that sume to be paid out of what Estate he is intitled to.

the obsticle of his non age is now removed w^{ch} was the reason of the former protest; I refer the whole to your selves & desire the Speedys't answer . . .

To Capt John Hyde & C^o

¶ Cap^t Edw^{ds} in the Shoreham.

S^r

I desire the favour you will bring me Woods institutes of the Laws of England and the latest addition of the new & General Atlas in folio, bound, as also the latest and best abridgement of the English Statutes, and Rushworths Collections. Whatever they cost above what little acc^t is 'twixt us shall be thankfully repaid you.

I heartily wish you a Good Voyage & Safe Return and am with kind respects . . .

To Mr Hyde Hoxton.

(To be continued) .

THE LIFE OF THOMAS JOHNSON

EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE

PART THIRTEENTH

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CHAPTER XVIII

*(Continued.)*FIRST TERM AS GOVERNOR—THE BRITISH INVASION OF
MARYLAND

It is not to be thought, however, that after the Maryland troops crossed the Pennsylvania line, Governor Johnson was relieved of further responsibility concerning them. On the contrary, he frequently received pathetic appeals for assistance not only from members of Congress but also from officers in the field. One letter, written by Colonel John Hoskins Stone on July 24 from Crumb Pond below Peek's Kills, declared that, unless an adequate supply of clothing was received, the Maryland soldiers would suffer as severely as they did the winter before.

Unfortunately clothing was scarce. In August, the Governor shipped a supply of jackets, shirts, overalls and shoes—enough for several hundred men—to the Maryland Congressmen at Philadelphia; but he plainly declared: "Very little more clothing can be had from here."

But the Governor, ever diligent and resourceful, cast his eyes towards the South for a possible source of supplies. In Virginia he located some food and clothing. And it was not long before he extended his vision to foreign countries. To the Moale and the Havana he sent Captain Robert Conway to exchange a cargo of Maryland products for medicinal supplies. The Captain was given instructions to proceed first to the

Moale, dispose of his cargo, and purchase Peruvian bark, Spanish flies and a quantity of salt; but if unable to make a satisfactory transaction there, to proceed to the Havana. He was also instructed by the Governor not to trade unless by permission of the authorities. "We are situated," the Governor of Maryland wrote to the Governor of the Havana, "in a country where drugs of various kinds are necessary and none more so, in some cases, than Flies, or in many, than Peruvian bark. Since our connection with England has ceased and our intercourse with Europe is interrupted and almost cut off by the British cruisers, we must enquire in other places for such essential articles as we have not amongst ourselves. . . . I hope the subjects of his most Catholic Majesty and those of the United States may be mutually benefitted by a generous and fair commerce and shall be happy if this incident should lead to an acquaintance and confidence between those in your Department and those over whom I have the honor to preside."¹⁰⁰

So, the summer of 1777 wore on. It was a period of intense preparation. The Governor was constantly urging the men to arms. Fortunately for the patriots, the British were in no great hurry to strike. Sir William Howe did not finally leave in his brother's fleet until July, and it was not until the 30th of that month that the vessels reached the Capes of Delaware. Congressman Francis Lewis, a member of the Navy Board, was at that time in Baltimore; and to the Congressman Captain Nicholson on August 1 proposed the plan of sailing his frigate armed with 150 seamen to the Head of Elk and thence toward Philadelphia. Mr. Lewis endorsed the plan and notified Governor Johnson and the Navy Committee of the suggestion. To the Governor he wrote: "I thought it would be greatly for the service of the States at this critical juncture. I consulted Capt. Cook also for a reinforcement from his ship for the same service."

Suspecting the object of Lord Howe's cruise, General Washington broke up camp and marched the patriots to the South.

¹⁰⁰ XVI *Maryland Archives*, 328.

But Howe was also wary. Believing that the Americans would obstruct the Delaware to prevent the passage of his fleet, he changed his design and proceeded further down the coast.

In due time—on August 16, 1777—the British vessels arrived at the entrance of the Chesapeake! On up the Bay they sailed until early on Thursday morning, August 21, they appeared at the mouth of the Severn! In the fleet were counted 260 men-of-war and transports. Annapolis was terror-stricken!

Calmly facing the situation, Governor Johnson called the members of the Council together and sought their advice. The absorbing question was: Should an effort be made to defend the city? Major John Fulford, who was asked for an opinion, expressed the belief that the Capital could not be successfully defended by a handful of Militia against the trained troops of George III. And the Governor and Council realized that, in the event the British landed and made an attack, the people of Annapolis would soon be at their mercy. It was, therefore, decided to evacuate. Public stores and guns were hastily moved to places of security.

But, to the surprise and gratification of Annapolis, General Howe gave no indication of landing. Instead, the fleet continued on up the Bay; and, as the shades of night fell, Governor Johnson realized that the invaders were aiming to take Philadelphia. On the following morning, the Governor issued his Proclamation ordering the Western Maryland Militia to hasten toward the Susquehanna. His Proclamation follows:

“BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS JOHNSON, Esq;
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

This State being now actually invaded by a formidable land and sea force, and the enemy, in all probability, designing to land somewhere near the head of this Bay, I have, in order to collect a body of militia to be ready to act with the Continental Army, which may soon be expected to meet the enemy, thought proper to issue this my Proclamation; hereby requiring and

commanding the county lieutenants, the field and other proper officers of the militia of the Western Shore of this State, immediately to march at least two full companies of each battalion of the militia to the neighbourhood of Susquehanna river, in Cecil and Harford counties, where they shall receive orders.—To defend our liberties requires our exertions; our wives, our children, and our country, implore our assistance: Motives amply sufficient to arm every one who can be called a man.

Given at Annapolis this twenty-second
day of August, in the year of our
Lord, one thousand, seven hundred
and seventy-seven.

THO. JOHNSON.

By his Excellency's command,
T. Johnson, Jun., Sec.
GOD SAVE THE STATE."

From the Eastern Shore word was received by the Governor that the Militia companies were collecting with a deep determination to give the invaders obstinate resistance. The trumpet-call to the Western Shore resounded across mountain and valley—and echoes of response came back from every section of the State.

In the meantime, patriot leaders stationed at various points along the upper Chesapeake kept the Governor advised of the progress of the British fleet. Major Nathaniel Smith notified the Governor that the entire fleet, headed by the Admiral's ship, appeared off Baltimore early Friday morning, August 22nd, weighed anchor and "stood up the Bay." Major Smith assured that, if the red coats attempted to take the Fort at Whetstone, he would give them the warmest "reception" possible. General Buchanan was encouraging the Militia to assemble, and Captain Nicholson was in readiness with his sturdy seamen. A short time afterwards, the British ships appeared at the mouth of the Gunpowder, and Benjamin Rumsey wrote to Governor Johnson that two companies of soldiers had been

ordered down to the shore to prevent a landing, but admitted that there were but five guns distributed among a total of forty men!

Congress now heard of the progress of the British fleet in the Chesapeake and on August 22nd adopted a resolution authorizing the release of General William Smallwood and Colonel Mordecai Gist from Headquarters of General Washington in order to allow them to arrange and command the advancing Maryland troops. Washington marched from Philadelphia on the 24th of August, and establishing himself at Wilmington, Delaware, endeavored to concentrate his forces to protect the American capital.

The British, continuing up the Chesapeake, advanced as far as Turkey Point, on Elk River, and late on Sunday afternoon, August 24th, commenced to land on the soil of Maryland. Altogether General Howe disembarked upwards of 18,000 soldiers. But the Maryland patriots remained calm, and in Annapolis the landing of the British was reported in the following unsensational manner: "We are informed that the Enemy have landed a considerable body of men at Cecil court-house, which they burnt, together with all the records and papers of that county, and that General Washington, with ten or twelve thousand regulars, is now at Christeen. Deserters say, that Howe's intention is for Philadelphia."¹⁰¹

Another Maryland leader who supplied Governor Johnson with much valuable information at the time of the British invasion was William Paca, who remained at Chester Town to expedite recruits from the Eastern Shore. Mr. Paca rendered a valuable service in securing supplies for the Militia. About the time General Howe was landing his men, Mr. Paca was writing to Governor Johnson appealing for supplies. The Governor received Mr. Paca's message at midnight. Fearing the British might attempt to interrupt all intercourse between the two Shores, Johnson despatched a boat on a hurried trip across the Bay in order to reach the Eastern Shore before daybreak.

¹⁰¹ *Maryland Gazette*, August 28, 1777.

Along with the supplies on the vessel, the Governor also sent an order authorizing the Treasurer of the Eastern Shore, with the approval of Mr. Paca or of Matthew Tilghman or of Robert Goldsborough, to appropriate any amounts deemed necessary for the support of the Militia.

The Council, which was now meeting with Governor Johnson in Baltimore since the evacuation of Annapolis, approved the Governor's action as an emergency measure. "We are of opinion," the Council wrote on August 31st to Tilghman and Goldsborough, "that strictly we cannot give to others a discretionary power to draw out the public money; but surely when every thing is at stake, the Treasurer will not be particular or ceremonious; he and we must rely on the equity of the Legislature; however if we have the power or may be thought to have it, the enclosed may satisfy the Treasurer." Some time later, Governor Johnson, feeling his responsibility to the representatives of the people, sent a message to the House of Delegates explaining that the apparent irregularity was due to the grave situation of affairs.

It soon became apparent that the British were not bent on molesting the inhabitants of Maryland to any special degree, but were aiming to take Philadelphia with all possible haste. But the Army of the Crown was large and skilled in warfare, and the Governor felt that it was expedient, while Enemy ships hovered in the Bay, to take every possible precaution in all sections of the State. Lieutenant Charles Beatty was directed to remove prisoners from Frederick Town to Sharpsburg. Major Benjamin Johnson was ordered to strengthen the guard over the public magazine at Frederick and to be "vigilant and attentive." The Governor himself was urged by Secretary Richard Peters, of the Board of War, to cause the Continental powder and stores at Baltimore to be moved in the direction of Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Appeals were now coming frequently from the War Office, the Board of Treasury and other departments of the United States Government. On one occasion the Governor was asked

to lend a quantity of lead to the Board of War, on account of the great scarcity of this essential in the Continental magazines. Another request came from John Gibson, Auditor General of the Treasury, asking the Governor to dispose of tickets in the United States Lottery, authorized by Congress to help defray the enormous expenses of war.

But the task of raising Maryland's full quota of Continental troops and Militia, equipping them with clothing, arms and ammunition, supplying them with food, and moving them off as fast as possible to the Headquarters of General Washington—this was still the most important task of the Governor. The Governor continued firm in faith and hope, but he was at a loss to know what to do next to supply the troops preparing to meet the horde of British invaders. Finally the situation became so acute that it was necessary to resort to a plan almost equivalent to confiscation. Finding that the supply of muskets was insufficient to furnish the Militia on the way to the Susquehanna, Governor Johnson ordered the officers to take all arms wherever found and turn them over to the marching troops. The process was described by the Governor as "borrowing" and he assured that, in case of loss, the owners of the guns would be reimbursed. Meat was also scarce, and Governor Johnson authorized the purchase of cattle on credit. And in most cases a promise of Thomas Johnson was sufficient to secure any necessities—whether arms, food or clothing—even though the owners had no prospect of immediate payment.

The British troops, encountering no difficulty in landing on the banks of Elk River, soon found that they were going to meet much stouter resistance than they expected. The Maryland soldiers were few compared with the vast army of red coats, but, playing for time, they did all they could to keep the Enemy "amused." The Marylanders contented themselves with guerrilla, and it was in one of their skirmishes on August 28th that Henry Hollingsworth was wounded in the face at Gilpin's Bridge. His brother, Jesse Hollingsworth, stationed about four miles North of the British Headquarters, wrote to

Governor Johnson that the Maryland "Light Horse" in their scouting parties had taken captive nearly one hundred British soldiers. The Maryland officers were stationing sentinels, the Governor was informed, at Susquehanna Ferry, Harford Town, and other places for the conveyance of news.

Meanwhile, General Washington was rapidly concentrating his forces. He had already collected about eleven thousand American soldiers, although it was well known that the forces under Howe were superior in numbers as well as in training and equipment. However, selecting his ground carefully for a stubborn defensive, the American Commander hoped to beat back the foreign invaders and save the Capital. Naturally somewhat concerned over the critical situation, and hoping to make use of every possible advantage, Washington sent a hurried message on the first of September to Governor Johnson, then in Baltimore, inquiring whether it would not be possible to rush the Maryland war ships to the Head of Elk and surprise the British fleet from the rear.

Governor Johnson felt that the plan was not feasible. He said: ¹⁰²

GOVERNOR JOHNSON TO GENERAL WASHINGTON

"Balt. 4 Sept 1777.

Dear Sir

I reced your Letter of the first Instant and was happy in having it in my power to converse with General Smallwood on the Contents of it. I see several vessels in the Harbour which I think might well be applied for the purpose you mention and believe I could get men who would at least endeavour to go through it but I am apprehensive it could not be conducted with success we have very little Tide it does not commonly exceed eighteen Inches, in the Bay about the Mouth of this River; and of course it is still less higher up, so that from that circumstance we could derive little or no advantage from hence

¹⁰² *Washington Manuscripts*, Library of Congress, Vol. 55, page 7081.

to the Bay is at least 15 Miles added to the Distance from thence to Turkey Point it would require a South westerly wind of a pretty long continuance to carry a vessel from hence there and the Situation of the Enemy would most probably prevent it for from what I have been from Time to Time informed two or three Men of War constantly lay in the channel some Distance below the rest of the Fleet and yesterday and the Day before several Men of War have moved down against this and Annapolis—Gen^l Smallwood on the present view of Matters thinks with me that the Attempt would in all likelihood fail—yet Sir if you think that there's the least chance of success I will most cheerfully and industriously get Things prepared and throw out the Idea of its being done with a view only to the River which would be the best pretence to mislead for it is impossible to effect it with^t its being known at all.

I hope you will excuse the Freedom with which I have objected against the Scheme and be assured that I rely so much more on your Judgm^t than my own in a Matter of this kind that if you think it proper to be prosecuted I shall regret success.

I am my dear Sir,

Your most obed^t Serv^t

Th. Johnson."

By this time, General Washington was growing impatient over the delay of reënforcements from the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Colonel Richardson had been trying to move the Militia toward the Susquehanna and William Paca had been giving valuable aid. But September came and still there appeared no recruits from the Eastern Shore. Congress had sent down a large sum of money, but supplies were very scarce and there were many obstacles to surmount. In a letter to Governor Johnson, Mr. Paca explained that it was even becoming necessary to call upon the inhabitants to give up their clock and window weights in order to get a supply of lead.

Feeling that Colonel Richardson was perhaps not as aggressive as he might be, General Washington called on John Cad-

walader, an alert and trustworthy officer, to take general command of the Eastern Shore forces. General Cadwalader received the request from the Commander-in-Chief on August 29th, and the next day set out for the Head of Sassafras.

General Washington then sent the following letter to Governor Johnson, urging Cadwalader's formal appointment as head of the Eastern Shore Militia: ¹⁰³

GENERAL WASHINGTON TO GOVERNOR JOHNSON

“Wilmington, Sept^r 3, 1777

Sir:

The late Resolution of Congress for sending Gen^l Smallwood and Colo. Gist from this Army to arrange and command the Militia of Maryland, now called to the Field, and the frequent applications I had, before the arrival of those Gentⁿ at this place, to send Officers to the Eastern Shore to take the command of the Militia assembling there, give me reason to believe, that the regulations, in this line, are not so good as either you or I wish them to be; and that there is a want of Officers in that part of the State, or at least of a Head, to conduct matters properly, and in the best manner that circumstances will admit.

Under this persuasion, if you have not already appointed a General Officer—or have no particular Gentleman in view for the purpose, I would beg leave to mention John Cadwalader, Esq^{re} for your consideration. This Gentleman I know to be a judicious, valuable officer, and I have often regretted that he did not hold a high command in the Army of the States. If you should entertain the same opinion of him, and there is no Objection to appointing him, I am satisfied he would render essential services at the Head of the Eastern Shore militia, if he will accept the command, which I am inclined to think would be the case.

Before Col^o Gist went on this business on Monday, on account

¹⁰³ *Washington Manuscripts*, Library of Congress. *XVI Maryland Archives*, 360.

of the applications I have mentioned, and not knowing who the militia officers were on the Eastern Shore, I wrote to Mr. Cadwalader and requested his Good Offices and exertions in assembling and arranging the militia, which, I find, have been employed with great assiduity; and if arms could have been procured, that he would have collected a respectable body of men. My interfering in this matter was the result of necessity—I thought the situation of our affairs required it, and I trust I shall have your excuse upon the occasion. I would also observe, if Mr. Cadwalader is appointed, Col^o Gist's services there may be dispensed with, and he may join his Regiment again.

I sincerely congratulate you on our late success at the Northward in raising the siege of Fort Schuyler, and obliging the Enemy to go off with great precipitation,—leaving their Tents, provisions & ammunition, and with the loss of several prisoners & Deserters & Four Royals.

I have the Honor to be, with great respect,
Sir,

Your most Obed^t Serv^t

G^o Washington.”

George Washington's confidence in John Cadwalader was well placed. A short time afterwards, when Major General Thomas Conway was accused of intrigue to oust General Washington and put General Gates in supreme command of the American Army, General Cadwalader was a faithful supporter of the Commander-in-Chief. For unjust aspersions against Washington, General Cadwalader challenged General Conway to a duel. The duel was fought and Conway was severely wounded. Later Conway left the country never to return.

A few days after General Cadwalader's appointment, the Militia of the Eastern Shore was at last ready to set out for camp. The Tories were doing all they could to retard the work of recruiting the Militia: about eighty assembled with arms along the borders of Queen Anne's and Caroline Counties and

they caused some little excitement, but they were promptly dispersed, and several were captured. Mr. Paca reported on the 6th of September to Governor Johnson that ten companies of Militia—three from Queen Anne's, two from Caroline, and five from Kent—had already mobilized at Chester Town and the recruits in Talbot and Dorchester Counties were likewise ready to march.

Governor Johnson now watched the defense of Philadelphia with great anxiety. He knew that Howe was preparing for a mighty movement against "the rebel capital," as the British called Philadelphia; and he could hear General Washington, entrenched near Wilmington, appealing to the Militia to hurry on in order to strengthen him.

Occasionally bits of information were received in Baltimore from British prisoners and deserters. Two of these red coats, who gave themselves up to the Militia in Gunpowder Neck, were sent to Governor Johnson by Benjamin Rumsey, who felt that the intelligence they had was of some importance to the patriot cause. But from now on, most of the information concerning the campaign came from General Smallwood and Colonel Gist, as they proceeded from camp to camp on their way to join the main Army of General Washington.

On September 8th, General Smallwood reported that the British fleet lay at Sassafras, and that the Militia were preparing to cross the Susquehanna. The British were now cutting a road through the woods in an attempt to penetrate to the capital, and General Smallwood decided to harass their rear and endeavor to cut off any retreat to the Enemy fleet. Washington selected his line of defense on the left bank of the Brandywine and on September 11, 1777, the British made their memorable attack. The wing, under General Lafayette and Lord Stirling, although fighting with great valor, was crushed in by the forces under Cornwallis. At the battle of Brandywine, the "Maryland Line" shared the disasters of the day. The patriots retreated, Washington taking post at Germantown, a few miles from Philadelphia.

Shortly after this, Colonel Gist's forces and those under immediate command of General Smallwood united and then merged into the command of Washington. After the battle of Brandywine there followed several weeks of maneuvering, and finally on September 26, 1777, Howe, without opposition, entered Philadelphia. Upon Howe's approach, Congress adjourned to Lancaster and a few days later to York.

The main division of the British encamped at Germantown, and General Washington, entrenched about twenty miles from Philadelphia, decided to attempt to take Germantown by surprise. On the night of October 3rd, the Americans marched quietly toward Germantown and on the next morning began their attack. The Maryland troops, under Major John Eager Howard, served with distinction in the battle on that cold, foggy morning of October 4th. But the troops became bewildered in the dense fog, and the confusion was so great that the plans of Washington were disarranged and a disorderly retreat followed.

The only complaint made to Governor Johnson of the lack of valor at the battle of Germantown was registered against Colonel William Hopper, who led one of the brigades under the command of Colonel Gist. In a communication to the Governor, Colonel Gist declared that, when the Enemy's pickets commenced a scattering fire on the Maryland columns, Hopper was suddenly attacked with "qualms of sickness" that obliged him to leave his regiment. With that exception, the Maryland officers went bravely into the battle at Germantown. Writing from York a few days later, Samuel Chase gave Governor Johnson an idea of the losses among the commissioned officers. Major Cox, of Baltimore, was killed; Colonel Marbury was missing; Captain Brookes was shot in the mouth by a musket ball; Major Forrest sustained a broken thigh; and Colonels Stone and Hall, and Captains Lawrence and Bowie were slightly wounded.

But the gloom caused by the British invasion of Maryland and the capture of Philadelphia was greatly relieved by the

successes in the North. General John Burgoyne, who had organized a force of about ten thousand British veterans, Hessians, Canadians and Indians, and had swept down from Canada with the hope of joining the main division of the British Army and cutting off New England from the Middle and Southern States, was met by stout resistance from the sturdy Americans in the North. On the 14th of October, General Smallwood wrote to Governor Johnson that if Fort Mifflin held out, General Howe's situation would soon become as alarming and critical as that of Burgoyne. "The wretched situation the Royal Northern Army must be in," said General Smallwood, "will lower the pride of the once pompous and boasting Burgoyne which must afford a sensible pleasure to every honest American."

The lines of General Gates gradually closed in around Burgoyne, and on October 17th the whole army of Burgoyne, numbering between five and six thousand, surrendered at Saratoga. About five thousand muskets, an immense quantity of ammunition, and a splendid train of artillery came into the hands of the Americans.

It was a great achievement, and as soon as General Burgoyne's invasion was brought to an end, a large portion of the victorious Army of the North was despatched to the aid of Washington.

But the American situation, taken as a whole, was still discouraging. Fort Mifflin was captured by the British, and Fort Mercer, on the opposite side of the Delaware, was abandoned. But the surrender of Burgoyne gave relief and as the British gave no sign of leaving the American capital, the people of Maryland felt somewhat composed. The members of the Maryland Legislature felt that the Loan Office and Treasury could now be returned with safety to Annapolis, and on November 4th, 1777, the Council ordered the State's money, books and papers to be moved back to the Maryland capital.

This was the condition of affairs in America when Thomas Johnson concluded his first Administration as Governor of Maryland. It was a brief period of less than eight months

from his inauguration on the 21st of March to the end of his term on the 10th of November; but it was a period filled with big events—the suppression of Whigs and Tories in Maryland, the invasion of the State by General Howe, the defeat of General Washington at Brandywine, the capture of Philadelphia, the battle of Germantown, and the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. But, during this tempestuous period, Governor Johnson guided with wonderful courage and energy the destinies of the State.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON A COLONIAL FREE SCHOOL IN ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, WITH SIDE LIGHTS UPON THE EARLY EDUCATION OF JOHNS HOPKINS

DANIEL R. RANDALL

Seven seared and well-thumbed pages in an old leather-bound book entitled “The Records Containing the Proceedings of the Visitors of the Free School for Annearrundell County” constitute the brief record of an interesting institution of colonial days in Anne Arundel County, whose continuous history of nearly two hundred years has now drawn to a close.

Its record is an humble one and yet contains an element of interest to the student of Maryland history in that it is one of a very few survivals among the institutions of the Colonial period, and one that in its inception marked a great step forward in the institutional life of the nation-to-be.

The very title—Free School—was as novel in its conception and as well in its realization to the Maryland planter of 1724 as the aims and objects of aviation to the Marylander of to-day.

Not that education was wholly taboo or neglected, but that its advantages could only be attained by the rich and by them with no prodigal hand.

The days of its founding were big with import in the history of the colony. Ninety years had elapsed since the first colonists had planted the rude cross upon the banks of the St. Mary's, and with the passing of the religion-persecuted colonist had come days of peace and plenty to their sons, when men's minds had turned to material things and the upbuilding of a great state.

To the original colonists who had braved the dangers of unknown seas to settle in a land of known dangers and vicissitudes had come no early craving for an educational uplift.

They had brought with them no purse nor script, and in their hearts and minds only the customs, the life and the institutions of their simple English homes. Denied in their mother country the many rights and liberties which later their sons declared to be "free and unalienable," these pioneers were as a rule men of little education and with but few exceptions were unlearned in even its rudiments. And for a period after those first uncertain years of early settlement little time was allotted the heads of families or indeed to any colonist, who could wield hoe or axe, or shoot the uncertain flint-lock, to gain these rudiments, until those later days when the forests had been subdued and the broad acres of the Commonwealth were yielding their annual meed of corn and tobacco, and the Susquehannock and Delaware had retired into the boundless and undiscovered west, and were no longer a menace to a peaceful existence.

No blame could attach to the early colonist for this lack in zeal for education, even had conditions been otherwise. As the river could not rise higher than its source, so we could not look for traits or training in the emigrant widely differing in his Yorkshire and in his Maryland homes.

The colonizing period of English history was one prominent for its spirit of daring and endeavor widely manifest, but the seed had hardly yet been widely sown that should inculcate a desire for education, for freedom of speech, personal liberty and of broad religious tolerations. For political or other reasons the education of the masses was checked in its development and generations of men were being brought into the world,

lived their laborious lives and were buried without having their eyes gladdened with the light from the torch of learning, while despotic and oppressive rulers in church and state narrowed the horizons of their daily lives and aspirations.

The Church, which had during the Middle Ages arrogated to itself all learning, only at the close of the seventeenth century dared go on record as favoring a widespread education of the people and this along denominational lines only; for not until 1696 did the Church in Scotland take the much-boasted but initial step to establish parish free schools under the direct control of the clergy. England was to follow afar.

And what scant progress was made in the development of the idea of popular education may be gathered from the fact that the American colonies had shaken off England's domination, had waxed great in material strength and lived through the horrors of a civil war before there was established upon English soil that institution, the public school, for which America to-day stands both as pioneer and sponsor. The passage of the Reform bills of 1832 extending the franchise, had turned the minds of English statesmen to the peril that lay in the ignorance of the masses and the duty of the State toward them, but not until 1870 was there inaugurated that general system of public schools with national aid which had been a basic development in many of the American colonies for two hundred years.

Turning again to the Maryland of the seventeenth century, we shall find that an interest in popular education was coeval with the permanent establishment of the colony.

The historian will divide the century of Maryland colonization into two stages: First, *Experimental*, from 1634 to 1684, from its founding to the establishment of a crown colony; and second, *Material* 1684 to 1734, when the fear for a successful realization of Lord Baltimore's plan was ended and the men of the Province turned their minds to State building. In the experimental period no permanent steps, if any at all, were taken for the cause of education, a period when the very existence of the colony was in jeopardy, torn by religious and political dissension.

With the dawn, however, of the second period came a fuller realization of the needs of the Province and the duty owed by the State to her people, who though richer and stronger in material wealth, yet lacked the stimulus that education gives to higher achievement.

The second period opens in the year 1696 when by Chapter 17 of the Acts of Assembly of that year, the "Free School at Severn" was established and endowed under the name "King William's School" at the new capital of the province, following in the steps of an act of two years previous passed for the general advancement of learning in the Province. The Vestry Act of 1692 also had made provision for free schools as well as libraries in all the parishes formed by the Act, and one can not but draw a contrast at this point between the attitude of Maryland under Governor Nicholson and of Virginia under Governor Berkeley who is credited with that now famous remark: "I thank God there are no free Schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years."

The spirit of the times had evolved from Medievalism in Maryland and the dawn of a greater tomorrow was at hand.

But there has always been a wide distinction between promise and fulfillment. An act of assembly might easily prove to be the record only of a good resolution, and so it proved to be in Maryland when we reckon the long intervals that elapsed between the Vestry and the King William School Acts and the actual physical existence of any creation of these enactments, years filled unquestionably with progress in material affairs and perhaps so well filled that Governor Nicholson and his Counsellors found no opportunity to turn their minds to the cause of education.

His heart and head were filled we know with plans for a provincial capital on the Severn, far removed from influences that had made the first capital distasteful, but years passed before the new city could boast a fit building to house the law makers of the Province and his new municipality was still without the sanction of the Crown.

Much of the history of King William's School can be gleaned from an Act of 1715 providing for its permanent maintenance, and our local historians have from the meagre details obtained from this and other sources, determined that this, the first free school in the province, opened its doors for the noble cause of education in 1701, supported in part by a poll tax, a tax on tobacco and a tax on negroes imported into the Province.

Governor Nicholson had declared that the purpose of the school was "to prepare both English and Indian boys for his Majesty's Royal College of William and Mary in Virginia," but history fails to record with what success the school accomplished the Governor's purpose or indeed the broader design of its promoters as set forth in the founding act "for the promotion of the Gospel and the education of the youth of the Province in good letters and manners." Learned men were numbered among its faculty and its library of theological tomes, now forming a part of the library of St. John's College, attest to the deep learning of these pioneers in the cause of early education in Colonial Maryland.

The success of King William's School was the inspiring cause for an extension of the free school system in other parts of the Province, and we are brought, with little knowledge of intervening causes, to the year of grace 1723 when the General Assembly at its October session of that year placed upon record the fact of the erection of free schools in the counties of the Province, including in its number the school whose record it has been my special privilege to examine.

The Act is entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning and erecting schools in the several counties," and in its preamble quaintly records the deep sense of the importance of free education among the law makers of the Province by declaring that "preceeding Assemblies for some years past have had much at heart the absolute necessity they have lain under in regard to both duty and interest to make the best provision for the liberal and pious education of youth." The Act proceeds to name Visitors for each county school, always headed

with a reverend gentleman of the Established Church, who are clothed with the usual powers to acquire lands, build houses and make provision for the conduct of the school.

The religious idea runs through the Act, for masters are required to be "of the Church of England and of pious and exemplary lives and conversations and capable of teaching well the grammar, good writing and the mathematiks," but with this condition, "if such can conveniently be got" at £20 sterling and the free use of the school plantation.* The Visitors of the several schools and their successors duly chosen and qualified were required to serve the public in this capacity or forfeit 100 pounds of tobacco. Hence one is not surprised to find that the Rev. Mr. Joseph Colebatch, Col. Samuel Young, William Locke, Esq., Captain Daniel Moriatee, Mr. Charles Hammond, Mr. Richard Warfield, and John Beale, Esq., the visitors named in the Act of Assembly, presented themselves for qualification and service, though we hope not through fear of penalties imposed so much as for the good that their school might do the children of the Anne Arundel planters.

The initial and organizing meetings of the Visitors of the Free School for "Annearundell" County was held in the County on March 17, 1724 (new style), when the Visitors qualified by taking the prescribed oath and electing Mr. Sml. Smith as Clerk at the salary of eight pounds per year which amount says the record, "he covenants to take." Notices were set up in public places throughout the County calling attention to a meeting of the Visitors to be held at London Town on April 8, whereat offers of plantations of one hundred acres located near the County's centre would be considered as a site for the new institution. Other meetings of the Visitors are recorded, held sometimes at Annapolis and at times upon the lands offered it for purchase, and in a month or more the Visitors had reached the conclusion to purchase of Mr. Richard Snowden a tract of

* School masters were not infrequently among those transported to the Province and offered for sale by advertisement in the *Maryland Gazette*. Scharf, Vol. II, p. 512, note.

150 acres near the headwaters of South River known as parts of "God Wills" and "Iron Mine" and conveniently near a water mill. Mr. Snowden's offer of his property appeared to be coupled with an agreement to erect thereon a school building of sufficient dimensions, though his price of 106 pounds for the 150 acres was declared acceptable to the Visitors and his deed was executed to them at a meeting held at London Town on June 19th and is recorded among its records as well as in the Land Records of the Province.

It might be remarked here that London Town, on the south bank of South River and but four miles from Annapolis, at one time seemed destined to be the centre of the Colony's commercial life. Laid out upon the checker-board plan now so generally popular and upon a high flat bluff above the river and at the end of a rolling road, the town was fostered by certain tobacco merchants and planters in the hope of concentrating the commerce of the Colony at that point. For twenty years between the periods of 1730 and 1750 transactions in London Town real estate were active, but after the last mentioned year a lot at London Town was deemed hardly an asset in the estate of a deceased colonial and soon thereafter the encircling fields claimed the town lots as their own and the settlement disappeared. One brick mansion to-day alone proclaims the one-time glory of London Town, and this is now and for many years has been the County Almshouse, but now out of deference to the feelings of some of its inmates who have known better days, called the *County Home*.

Prompted by economic considerations, the Free School Visitors rejected many offers for the erection of the School building until on August 13, 1724, they concluded a contract with Thomas Gassaway for the construction of a building 17 by 25 feet for one hundred and thirty pounds, and work thereon was at once begun. The house was of two stories, the first containing a great room the size of the building, ceiled with wood and with a fireplace seven feet in the clear. Upstairs two plastered rooms each with fireplace constituted the residence of the master.

Following the record of the building of the school house comes a gap in the history of this school of about ninety-two years, and not until December 1816, have we any direct information as to events and progress of the undertaking. That the school was maintained continuously, there is no doubt, and its sphere of influence grew as the rings of water around the fallen pebble, but conditions were changing, had mightily changed indeed, and the Free School was developing into a dependent thing, relying for its very existence largely upon the tuition fees of its scholars. Again not one master in a hundred could successfully conduct the farm and be proficient in those goodly virtues laid down in the Act of Assembly and in mathematics as well. And so a new plan of renting the school farm had come in vogue, but even here, with diminishing crops and income, the Visitors were frequently embarrassed to pay the meagre salary of the master.

Foundation scholarships, as they were styled, decreased as those at twenty pounds per annum increased, while repairs, an increase in the size of the building, or any other extraordinary expenditure could only be accomplished by a lottery or other such scheme, recognized as highly proper.

The Visitors of the school were still the best men of the community, conscientious in the maintenance of the school, even though the more general adoption of public school methods in the State and County was working an injury to the original ideals of its founders in standardizing instruction.

On March 24, 1823 the Visitors added to their number, Mr. Gerard Hopkins, a simple but industrious planter whose home lay among the hills but a mile from the school building and whose son Johns Hopkins had been attending the sessions of the school for the past years.

Mr. Hopkins was at once foremost in advocating the abandonment for the time, of the foundation scholarships and by the economic use of the fees from pay scholars make some necessary improvements upon the farm and to the school buildings. His plan was adopted and those boys whose parents were

unable to pay even the small tuition fees charged were transferred to nearby public schools. By such methods and by a frequent reduction in the teaching force the Free School maintained a chequered existence for an hundred and eighty-seven years, when in 1908 its Visitors made application to the School Commissioners of the County to be absorbed into the public school system, urging that by such means and by them only could the plant be maintained and the school's usefulness to the community be continuously preserved. An Act of Assembly was needed to effect this change and the sale of the Free School property. From the amount thus realized a new school property under County control has been erected at the village of Rutland.

And yet, all sentiment aside, the ancient Free School of Anne Arundel has not died in its absorption into a larger and wider system of popular education. Its old buildings will still resound with the voices of children as in the days when the sturdy sons of the Puritan planters of the Providence settlement were learning there their first lessons in liberty, or in those later days when the barefooted son of Gerard Hopkins, who was in his day destined to endow Maryland's greatest institution of learning, sat dreaming of a future as yet limited to the four boundaries of his father's plantation. Its history could fittingly close if it could be proven that within its walls came to Johns Hopkins, the boy, an ambition and inspiration to found for the benefit of the youth of Maryland a great school of learning which as a man he brought into such good effect.

* Chapter 577, Act of 1910 and Chapter 56, Acts of 1912.

JAMES ALFRED PEARCE

BERNARD C. STEINER

(Continued from Vol. XVIII, p. 150.)

On Sept. 19, 1850, a peculiar proposition came before the Senate. John P. Brown, the dragoman to the United States Minister at Constantinople brought with him, when he came home on leave, Amin Bey, as an agent of the Sublime Porte, who was also to return to Turkey with him. It was the first time¹⁶⁶ Turkey had sent an agent and an appropriation for his expenses was asked. Pearce favored this, although there was no precedent for treating an envoy as a guest of the nation, since the grant would be evidence of good friendship on our part and might have a favorable influence on Turkey.¹⁶⁷

On July 26, 1854, he defended a request for an appropriation to R. C. Schenck, the minister to Brazil, to cover the expenses of his trip to Uruguay.

The annexation of Texas and the resulting war with Mexico aroused great interest everywhere. Pearce's constituents sent him letters like the following, written at Baltimore by William George Read on April 13, 1844.¹⁶⁸

"My dear Sir. I have been wishing to write to you for a week or two past; but never could find the vacant half hour until now. In your last favor you allude to the Annexation Treaty, and ask "what I think of it"? As I do not receive your words as matters of form, I cheerfully respond to your query. I have not a particle of sympathy for the Texans. I

¹⁶⁶ He favored an appropriation on Aug. 24, for a commissioner to China a position "not in ordinary diplomatic intercourse."

¹⁶⁷ Four days later Pearce proposed to pay Stephen N. Weems, late consul to Guatemala \$1200 to enable him to return home. He had been in office since 1839 and was destitute, because rebels broke into his house and destroyed his cochineal plantation.

¹⁶⁸ William George Read (1800-1846) was a prominent Baltimore lawyer (see *Baltimore, Past and Present*, 1871, pp. 429 to 445).

have considered them, from the first, as a set of land pirates, who are like to go on plundering a weaker people, till sanctimonious hypocrisy shall revel in the spoils of the Mexican temples, and Brantz Mayer be cited with approbation in the council of a provisional government.

“But the question is upon us whether we will or no. Shall this people with the fertile territory, and the salubrious climate, be enrolled under the banner of this Union, or become tributary to British power, and instruments of British aggression against us? I go for the former alternative: not that our Country is not large enough, and too large already; but because I think the chance of disunion will be multiplied by the existence of an unfriendly power, dominated over by British influence, on our Southwestern border. If we are to divide, we are large enough and have temptations enough already for it. These would hardly be increased by annexation; but with Texas as a field for British intrigue and Northern fanaticism to coöperate in, I think our mutual jealousies would burst into open rupture.

“In a commercial and economical point of view, it is desirable that a market should be provided to carry off our excess of slave population, which I am not sanguine enough to expect to see removed by emigration or colonization, and do not desire to see remaining to battle with us or our descendants for the rule of their native seats. I believe, that with the amelioration in the Anglo-American temper, towards the unhappy class, the removal Southward is becoming constantly less cruel, and onerous to them, and that their spiritual and physical good may be promoted by it. It is also desirable that our manufactures, and not the English, should possess this expansive home market for their products.

“If it be desirable to have Texas at all, I think now is the time. A true statesman will look beyond the effect of a given measure on party contributions and prospects. The acquisition of Louisiana was violently opposed at the time; but I believe there are few dissenting voices now. At this moment England would not dare to interfere, otherwise than by remonstrance.

With half her people starving—with Ireland ripe for a revolt, and Scotland not much quieter, and an income tax eating into the vitals of her aristocracy, like a mercurial disease, she may bluster, but she dare not fight. Another year might present a very different state of things.

“There is another matter to which I would ask your attention. When the Army pay bill was before the House of Rep. Mr. Holmes of S. Carolina moved to amend the appropriation for Chaplains, by providing that “no soldier should be required to attend divine worship, if not conducted in accordance with the Church to which he belongs,” or something to the same effect—(it being understood, as the reporter whose acct. I read remarks, that he referred to the case of the Catholics). The amendment was voted down; and, as far as the refusal of the House to entertain it can interpret the law, it seems their intention to make it compulsory on the soldier, or subaltern officer generally, to attend at religious exercises, in violation of the right of conscience. As a Catholic fellow citizen, I have a right to ask your attention to this matter—but I do so on the more comprehensive ground of a lover of religious liberty. I believe the whole matter of congressional and army and navy chaplains an infringement of the constitution. ‘Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of [religion’], but, if Congress enacts that there shall be a Chaplain paid by the Government and appointed by the Government, the instant he is appointed, a form of religion is established, wherever he officiates: nor is the case different if chaplains are appointed from every denomination of Xtians. At each post some religion is ‘established’ by his bare appointment. *A fortiori* they cannot coerce the soldier to be present at rites his conscience disapproves—a Protestant at Mass—an Episcopalian at Presbyterian or the latter at Prot. Episcopalian rites—a Trinitarian at the prayers of one who denies the divinity of Christ or the latter at those which involve, in his judgment, the crime of idolatry—I hope you will feel it your duty and inclination to check this movement of bigotry in the Senate. It will become

you as the representative of the State, which is illustrious for the tolerant rule of the Calverts. I would rather see it done in the legislature than the Courts. But to the latter I shall carry the question, on cause arising. It is but a year ago, that an officer was ordered for Court Martial, for refusing to attend at Protestant Worship, he being a Catholic. I was his Counsel, and had intended, in case the Court had decided against him, to sue the commanding officer for an illegal arrest, and to take the question to the Supreme Court. But the President very promptly dismissed the charges, and gave orders that such duty should not be required of him in future. Of course I felt especially for him as my brother in the faith; but I would as cheerfully have sustained a Jew or an Infidel. Our institutions can never stand unless we curb this rabid lust of domineering over the conscience of others, which runs riot over the land—*‘tua res agitur dum proximus ardet.’*”

In the session of 1846-47, a bill was introduced, placing three millions of dollars at the disposal of President Polk, to enable him to negotiate a “treaty of peace and limits with Mexico.” The war with that Country was drawing to a close and the enemy lay prostrate. The Whig party had never approved of the war. Pearce spoke thrice in opposition to this measure,¹⁶⁹ He upheld the right of congress to declare war and discussed Jefferson’s and Madison’s acts in regard to the annexation of Louisiana, as showing a proper deference to Congress.¹⁷⁰ He wished to “vindicate the truth of history” and made a long and conclusive argument based upon books and maps showing great erudition, in order to prove that Spain, and not France,

¹⁶⁹ On Feb. 10 and 16 and March 1, 1847.

¹⁷⁰ Ritchie, the editor of the Union and the printer to the Senate, had published an editorial, criticising as a Mexican victory, a vote of the Senate, rejecting a bill for the addition of 10 regiments to the army. Yulee, of Florida consequently moved to exclude Ritchie from the floor of the Senate. Mason of Virginia opposed the resolution, and Pearce favored it, pointing out on Feb. 13, 1847, that the privilege of the floor was a mere courtesy and that exclusion was neither an infringement of the liberty of the press, nor a measure comparable to the Sedition Act.

discovered, colonized and governed Texas. He then maintained that the limits of Texas did not extend to the Rio Grande, but only to Nueces River. Consequently, the war, which was a Presidential one, was one of conquest. The President's message upon the subject "seems to be a series of disingenuous sophistries and superficial glosses," giving "an exaggerated and highly colored statement of all our old causes of complaint against Mexico, in disregard of the fact that these grievances had been settled by treaties, which it is notorious that Mexico was making the greatest effort to fulfil in good faith." On the contrary, "for the causes of this war, we must look to the annexation of Texas and the proceedings of the President subsequent thereto." A detailed statement of fact was then given, so as to prove the truth of this statement. Pearce interpreted the object of the war as conquest, from the expeditions to New Mexico and California and from the "extravagant demands of indemnity for the expenses of the war," which "seem to have been contemplated before the expenses were incurred. And indeed these extensive conquests would be no indemnity, but would only bring burdens and discord upon our Union." With wise prescience, Pearce continued, in an elevated strain: "Instead of consolidating our Union, promoting our prosperity and securing our peace, it will, as I believe, endanger the one, impair the other, and distract the last." Annexation would arouse feeling as to slavery, "that question of paramount importance, which it will force upon us, inflaming to the highest degree, sectional feelings and prejudices." He believed that, "the extension of empire has been fatal, sooner or later, to all nations, who have yielded to the temptings of this ambition. To make a nation great, prosperous, and happy, it should be compacted, well peopled, well educated, blessed with sound and prudent legislation of peace, improved and adorned by all that art and ability can furnish for its benefit and embellishment."

He then asked, "Have we not country enough? Can we not be satisfied with over two millions of miles of territory, abounding in fertile lands and noble rivers; blessed with the finest of

climates; with every variety of soil and product; teeming with all that ministers to the comfort and happiness of man and capable of supporting twice the population of China?" He was especially fearful of the great expense which the acquisition of "the shores of the far Pacific" would entail and of a future accession of such remote regions. Already the war was creating "alarming deficiencies in the exchequer," for "those, who scatter bullets and gunpowder and reap with sabres and bayonets, must have a sad, if not a fatal, harvest. Already, we have sown the seeds of a bitter and lasting hatred in the minds and hearts of the Mexican people. We had before lost a valuable trade with that country, probably never to be regained; and we have now lost that great moral influence which we had and which prudent counsels would always have secured to us, among all the South American races. I know that recently, even in Brazil, intelligent men have expressed the apprehension that, at some future day, swarms of military adventurers will pour forth from our Northern hive and rush to rapine and conquest in Southern America. Instead of being considered the conservative head of a great system of American republics, we are likely to be looked upon as rapacious, grasping, and unscrupulous conquerors."

Pearce would be willing to consent to the Rio Grande as a boundary and to the acquisition of a port upon the Pacific; but not to "these vast projects of annexation, not to placing a large amount in the hands of the President, which "probably will be transferred from our treasury to that of Mexico, under the stipulation of a treaty, not submitted to the Senate for ratification, and to which the constitutional majority may never assent. I will not consent thus to surrender, in advance, my functions as a Senator, to cede to the President my constitutional right and duty to act upon a treaty before it goes into effect." The Whigs had been in an embarrassing position. They had voted supplies for the war. Pearce in his closing paragraph, said: "Our hearts are stirred, as with a trumpet, when we hear of our gallant armies, carrying the flag of their

country in triumph, over a foreign land. We feel power and forget right. It is difficult to withhold from these brave men the means of support and safety in the distant and difficult enterprise on which they have been sent. To do so might seem to be desertion of our Country's cause. And yet, sir, to assist the President in his scheme of conquest and annexation, is, as I believe, to bring the greatest of evils upon the United States. But appropriations may be so limited to secure the one purpose and deny the other."

In the course of the speech, Pearce said: "Sir, I want no more annexation—no partnership with these outside barbarians—and, with my consent none shall ever take place." When he closed, Houston of Texas asked for an explanation of those words. Pearce replied, that he intended no offence to the Texans, to whom he did not refer, but that he considered the Mexicans as "outside barbarians, a mixed mongrel race, with which he wanted no partnership."¹⁷¹

¹⁷¹ On October 30, 1847, William Woodbridge wrote Pearce from Springwells near Detroit, Michigan.

"I have very recently received a printed copy of the speech delivered by you at the close of the last Session on the subject of the Mexican War, and which you had the kindness to send to me under your frank.

"I listened with very close attention (as you may perhaps remember;) and with very great satisfaction to that speech when delivered:—But I have read it again with increased satisfaction: and it is well worthy to have been printed with more care and better type.

"It was delivered so late in the Session that I believe I did not subscribe for any copies—and I suppose it escaped my recollection to leave directions for the transmission to me of any of them.

"But although the time has in part gone by—yet that speech will always do good—and by our Michigan population may yet be read with great advantage.

"I propose therefore in a day or two to write to our excellent friend Mr. Hickey and to request him to procure for me a small number (say one hundred)—if they still be procurable—and to get Mr. Dickens to send them to me.

"—But I shall no longer have the right to *frank*—And as I desire to have them to distribute here—with a view they may have upon our next Presidential election, it is I think very desirable that I should have the power to send them without subjecting the recipients to expense of post-

On January 13, 1848, Pearce broke with his colleague, Johnson, upon the subject of the ten regiment bill which was

age—I shall therefore request Mr. Hickey, in my behalf, to ask you if it be agreeable to you to place your frank upon them?

“—Mr. Cave Johnson—I am aware—raising himself above the law,—at one time decided that the frank of a member of Congress, should not avail—unless he were present at the time and place of ‘mailing’ the packages;—But this—like some other of his usurpations of authority not conferred upon him;—has, I trust, been exploded—and if in such circumstances, it accord with your sense of propriety—and convenience too,—may I ask you to do me that favor?

“In a few days our general State election will be holden: and I desire that you should be neither surprized—nor discouraged if you should find it to go, strongly against us!—And yet I am persuaded that if the Whig votes of the State could be brought out—and concentrated—it would exhibit a decided Whig majority. . . . If the election of president had been brought on, in the early part of the Summer—the Whig candidate if fairly nominated and from a *non-slave holding State*—I feel very confident would have received a greater majority of the Whig votes, than Gen. Harrison rec’d:—But after that the ‘Taylor fever’—came on—and two months ago—he would have carried the State by a vote, I am quite sure—of more than two thirds—But—But it is the nature of every species of enthusiasm—soon to waste itself—if unopposed—This Taylor penchant was not opposed;—but those of all parties—(except the *Political* abolitionists—who were quiet;)—rather encouraged it.—The consequence is I think a natural one that of ‘Fantaisie’—is manifestly passing away.—The election of 1844 was decided in Michigan by our Political Abolitionists—. Should a Whig candidate from a non-slave holding State be set up,—(Taylor’s name being withdrawn;) I think the vote of Michigan will be given for him—I make this qualification—(as to his being from a non-slave holding State),—not only because, in itself—it is fair and right—but because—if he be so selected—I think the political abolitionists—will not *reorganize*, and will not act as a body.—Nor is such anticipated success of the Whig candidate for the Presidency—materially endangered by the causes which may lead to the success of the Locos—in our approaching State elections.—The truth is—that newly settled States—(like ours;)—are very apt to comprise among their Citizens—a very great proportion, of enterprising young men—aspirants for all sorts of places of honor or of profit—each of whom thinks himself wise—over much—and therefore peculiarly entitled to obtain office—and to control the Destinies of the Party—And whenever our prospects brighten—as lately they have—this principle of control and of selfishness—is at once stimulated into vigorous and active effort!—In short—our Whig friends are cut up into ‘cliques’—and the spirit of intrigue is rapidly working its own ruin!—But—when I began I had no thought of troubling you with my galimatias! ”

again before the Senate.¹⁷² Johnson, though a Whig, supported the Federal administration as to this bill, in an eloquent speech. Pearce's opinions were, on some points, "wholly and widely variant." He regretted "this variance, not only because we represent a common constituency, but also because I have long entertained for my colleague such high respect and regard, that it is painful for me to differ with him here on any subject and particularly painful to have a collision of opinion upon a question of such fundamental importance." Pearce's term was drawing to a close and the Maryland legislature, which should reelect him, or replace him with another, was in session, so that Pearce felt that he "should possess that body fully" with his opinions, which were the same as in the previous year, so that they might "be the better enabled to determine in whose hands to place the trust" of the Senatorship. He did "not shrink from this issue," and, while he accorded to Johnson "sincerity and honesty of purpose," he had no faith in the "justice and constitutionality" of the Mexican War. He believed that the President was "working a practical subversion of the Constitution, wresting from Congress, to whom alone the Constitution has confided them, the issues of war and peace, making him the supreme controller of affairs, making him, in fact, if we look at the matter in view of its consequences, the master of our fate and the more dangerously so, because he rules, under the form of free institutions, in the spirit of a despot." The just claims of our citizens for indemnity from Mexico would not have justified the war, for that "last and direful alternatives of nations, the *ultimo ratio regum* and the last resort of republics also," should "never be undertaken without an unavoidable necessity." Pearce asserted that Polk had "paraded before us an exaggerated statement of" the claims of the United States and also incorrectly affirmed that

¹⁷² In Feb. J. M. Clayton, writing from Newcastle, Delaware, thanked Pearce for a copy of this "well put together" speech. He thought Reverdy Johnson's speech poor, and wondered why Webster did not speak upon this bill. (See Steiner's *Life of Johnson*, pp. 28-30.)

Mexico began the war "by shedding American blood upon American soil." The country had endured more delay from a strong nation in the payment of claims, than we suffered from Mexico, which was trying to pay them. The true cause of the war was "the unauthorized act of the President in taking possession of territory to which this country had no title—to which congress had not authorized him to make claim and against making claim for which they had warned him, by the very terms of the resolution of annexation." Pearce did not dispute the bravery of the Texans, nor their right to revolt from Mexico; but he insisted that the territory of the Mexican State of Texas stopped at the Nueces River, not at the Rio Grande.

Johnson was a "distinguished lawyer, he stands at the head of his profession in Maryland and that is praise enough for any man," said Pearce; "he is the successor of Martin, Pinkney, and Wirt and wears their mantle gracefully. But I must express my utter astonishment at hearing from him that this miscalled treaty between Santa Anna and the Texas authorities is conclusive on the question of boundary." "Why, sir, it was no treaty at all. Santa Anna was a prisoner and, if he had not been, we all know the constitution of Mexico contains a provision that, when the President of the Republic is at the head of an Army, his civil functions cease." The alleged treaty was of "no more value than blank paper." It was merely the personal obligation of Santa Anna to procure the adoption of such a treaty by the legislature. The action of the Texan Congress could not fix the boundary and its act was not *bona fide*, since it "claimed a great deal of territory, in order to secure a part." When the Mexicans fled, there was no occupation of the disputed territory by the Texans, for "power to take possession" does not "give a constructive possession." Both Texan and Mexican troops passed over the land occasionally, but "predatory excursions and border raids were never held to make a possession." Pearce "had not even an election precinct" in the Rio Grande country. Recording of deeds at

Matamoras for land in Tamaulipas, does not show occupation of the land by Texas. Pearce gave an exhaustive proof of the Mexican title. Gen. Taylor found only Mexicans when, by an "unparalleled outrage," the United States Army crossed the Nueces. Texas did not specify boundaries, when she entered the Union. She claims New Mexico, though no Texan soldier ever entered Santa Fe, save as a prisoner. Polk's order to Taylor was an act of war and the assertion that the Mexicans were aggressors was a "monstrous one." Not so had preceding Presidents acted in the boundary controversies at Mobile, or in the North East. Mexico was helpless, yet it was proposed to carry the war further and to endanger the beginning of Guerilla warfare by her. Pearce opposed extensive annexations, thinking it vain to "imagine that our Union will be promoted, that our domestic tranquility will be ensured by compelling these refractory communities to enter our Union, in spite of all the differences of blood, religion, race, and color, and filled with mortal hatred of us, as they now are." Rather was it probable "that, if we should annex Mexico, she would be to us what Ireland is to Great Britain, a perpetual source of bloodshed, embarrassments, annoyance, endless disquietude." "Our dreams of ambition" must not be "boundless." A speedy peace should succeed to the expensive war.¹⁷³

This speech was received with great approval by Pearce's friends. On January 28, John P. Jackson, in Newark, New Jersey, and John Glenn, in Baltimore, wrote Pearce congratulatory letters.¹⁷⁴ On the same day, Pearce's classmate, Mansfield, wrote him a long letter from Cincinnati.

"I this morning received (I suppose from yourself)—a copy

¹⁷³ On Jan. 23, 1849, Pearce presented a petition from Maryland for territorial governments with slavery in California and New Mexico.

¹⁷⁴ John P. Jackson wrote "I have just finished the reading of your excellent speech and allow me to say that you have at length done yourself justice. As you stated to me when I met you at Washington you had consulted more your comfortable ease as a Senator rather than occasions for public impressions. But a noble opportunity to develop yourself has been afforded and most nobly have you availed yourself of it. Your friends

of your Speech 'On The Ten Regiment Bill.'—I should be unjust to yourself, and not less so, to my own sense of duty,—if I failed to express to you my hearty concurrence in its sentiments, and my hope, that you and those you act with in the Senate,—may be able to save the country from the calamities impending. I think the War was not only unjust and unnecessary; but,—most foolish,—a blunder not less than a crime.—The effect of it has already been most disastrous;—but, the effects which are still *in future*—are terrible,—and to that we must turn our attention.

"I think in the first place,—*not a man* should be voted to continue the War;—because they are totally unnecessary,—even for offense.—This you will see at once,—by referring to a little simple statistics:—

feel proud of their old friend of Nassau Hall, and henceforth 'Pearce' will be known among the brightest names of the Senate Chamber.

"Your speech will reach the heart of the nation, and will be responded to by nineteen twentieth of the Whigs everywhere. I need hardly say to you that New Jersey is steadfast in her attachments to Henry Clay, and no one but him can be supported for the Presidency in New Jersey, if Mr. Clay consents to be the Whig candidate. The War is daily becoming more and more unpopular, and the sentiments of Mr. Clay have the appreciation of the reflecting portion of the American people.

"I think the Whigs are acting with great prudence in postponing the period for our National Convention. I think the very latest period (even to September), the best. Besides the advantage of surveying the whole ground prior to final action, I am confident the Whigs will do better with short campaigns.

"I expect to visit you before the close of the Session, but whether in February or April, I have not yet determined.

"Give my regards to Senator Miller who I believe occupies a seat near you, and believe me with the kindest recollections of 'Auld Lang syne.'"

Wm. H. Winder sent Pearce the following without a date:

"I extract the following from a long letter from a gentleman at the Va. Springs.

"Mr. Pearce deserves the gratitude of the whole Country for his share in saving us from Civil War, and I persuade myself that Maryland and the whole Union will testify their appreciation of his able and patriotic efforts in the alarming crisis."

"If all of similar character which have been written were sent to you, you would have a collection which would form a valuable heritage for your children."

" Taylor had at Buena Vista.....	5,000
Scott in the Valley of Mexico.....	10,500
Garrisons of the Rio Grande.....	2,000
Garrisons of Puebla, & Jalapa.....	2,000
Garrisons & Convoys at Vera Cruz.....	2,000
Teamsters	1,000
Sick	3,000

Total in the field..... 25,500

" 26,000 made up the entire, disposable strength of the American Military Corps in Mexico, prior to the 1st. of October;—including all the battles of the Valley,—the capture of Mexico and the convoys,—Now—it cannot require *more* to hold, (on the President's plan)—than it did to fight six pitched battles,—My estimate for *holding* is this:—

" City of Mexico.....	6,000
" " Puebla.....	3,000
" " Jalapa.....	2,000
" " Perote.....	1,000
" " Vera Cruz.....	3,000
Convoys	3,000
Convoys to Monterey.....	5,000
Matamoras to Coneygo.....	3,000
California	2,000

Total 28,000 Effective.

" The *Regulars*, already provided for, *by law*, are, as follows ;

" 17 Regiments of Infantry.....	17,000
4 Regiments of Artillery.....	4,000
4 Regiments of Dragoons.....	4,000
1 Regiment of Riflemen.....	1,000
1 Regiment of Voltigeurs.....	1,000
2 Battalions of Marines.....	2,000

Regulars allowed by law..... 29,000

“It will be said, that the Regiments cannot be kept full. This is true.—It may be calculated that 1/4th. will die, or about each year. In one year then, this force will have but 7,500 (!)—men:—but, this is much more than supplied from two sources. 1st. there are some 15 Regiments of Volunteers (about 10,000)—who have volunteered *for the War*, and who may be refilled with new Volunteers. 2d. the regular Regiments will be continually filled with Recruits,—The result then is this:—Army allowed *by law*—39,000:—Dead and deserted 10,000—leaving 29,000 effective. Allow 100 privates to each company of Regulars and Volunteers, and you will increase the Army legally to 45,000—Allow a constant drain of 12,000 (dead and deserted) each year, and you will have 32,000 *effective in the field!* Is it not then preposterous to vote the President a new standing army,—even on his own principles?—But if the defensive line policy be adopted,—it is the height of absurdity. The *defensive line* can be maintained, with *one-half* the present number of men,—It may be said that to refuse men will be unpopular. I think very differently. A Standing Army is not popular;—and what answer will a Whig make, when charged with the voting of a Standing Army of 70,000 Men?—In reference to Money,—I would vote the Government a Loan at 6 per cent;—but, I would never vote for a Treasury Note.—It is simply a means of getting out of responsibility till the elections are over. I would make the President bear the responsibility of a National Debt,—a Bankrupt Treasury,—and his recommendation of a Standing Army.—

“In reference to the Presidency,—I wish the Whigs, at Washington would do what I am afraid they are not doing,—regard *reason* more, and impulse less,—I have no such impulsiveness for any one *man*,—as makes me lose sight of the *probable chances*, or more than that the political measures which I prefer,—The present impulse at Washington, and some other places, seems to be for Taylor. At least I judge so, from the letter writers,—

“Now there arise two, or three important questions.—1

Shall we take a Civilian or a Soldier?—2. If we take a Soldier,—shall we take Scott or Taylor? 3. If we take Taylor what are his principles, as to the War?—its to the first, I am indifferent; but, if the Clay should be taken,—it ought to be with a probability of success.—If we take a Soldier,—this is unquestionably the state of the case:—viz,—Scott will get more votes at the North and North West.—Taylor will get more at the South,—Now can the Whigs do without New York,—Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana?—No. We must have them all, but one.—How stood their vote in 1844?—

New York.....	5,000	majority	for	Polk.
Pennsylvania	6,000	“	“	“
Ohio	6,000	“	“	Clay.
Indiana	2,000	“	“	Polk.

“Mr. Polk got three out of the four States. You see that Ohio was much the strongest Whig of either.—Now can Taylor get *Ohio*?—You will have hundreds of people in Congress and out of Congress tell you that Ohio will go for Taylor.—I know more of Ohio than either of them,—and I say that there is no certainty of it, with the utmost exertion, that can be made. On the contrary look at this:—

“In 1840..Ohio..	23,000	Whig	majority..	1,500	Liberty
In 1844.. “ ..	6,000	“	“ ..	10,000	“

“You see the thousands of Whig votes have become Liberty Votes, and will that course of things be corrected, by the nomination of Taylor?—I only state these things that you and other intelligent men may look, at the facts.—Virginia will go for the Democratic Candidate.—With Taylor then,—we may have all the Slave States.—I regard demonstrations made in *Cities*, as worth nothing.—You will hear of a Taylor meeting here (it may be a large one)—got up by very intelligent and respectable men, and it may be flourished abroad;—but of the great Whig Counties in the interior, it is not the slightest indication.—

"You see the tendency of my argument is favorable to Scott.—At the same time—I will tell you, that there is no public sentiment in Ohio for any Military Man.—Clay is the first choice of all Whigs, if they thought he could be elected. But as between Scott and Taylor—Scott can be elected;—but, of Taylor that is uncertain.—

"I do not know your opinion on the subject, and have written the above, rather on the *testimony of a witness*,—than the argument of an advocate,—The question of the annexation of Mexico over-rides all others,—and I presume I shall support any candidate who may be nominated.—But without the nomination of a National Convention, we can do nothing.—

"The volumes of U. S. Statistics, which you sent me several years since,—are in my Library, and have done good service. I have prepared several articles of Statistics from them, which have been circulated over the U. States.—

"Pardon me, if you read, as far as this,—for writing so long a letter: but, I could not forbear from giving my views, on these important subjects. They can do no harm—if they do no good.—It is a serious time for the Country—and though in private life,—busied with literary rather than political pursuits,—I cannot by any effort, divert myself of interest,—in the movement of the time, and the welfare of my country.—In yourself personally, I feel a deep interest,—am pleased to hear your success in public life,—and hope to hear still further of your prosperity.—You may not know that you are observed and praised, in this City of the West, but I take the opportunity of saying that several highly intelligent gentlemen here have expressed great admiration of your Speech on the Ten Regiment Bill.

"There is one matter, I wish the Senate could draw from the War Department,—that is the actual returns of the Army, etc. at different periods etc. For example, 1st. regiment of Artillery, return of effectives, sick etc. on the 1st. of April 1847..... on the 1st. of July..... on the 1st. of ;—And so of all.—The *effect* of this

would be that you would see at once,—how many the Army *lost* (by death, desertion, and battle)—in a specific time.

"The War Department has *never* furnished these returns and *all the returns* furnished, by the Adjutant General to the Senate are *erroneous*. Not less than *twenty thousand men* perished in Mexico in 1847! I want some official statement of these facts.—Where are they?

"I have tried your patience enough, and will close, by wishing you health and happiness,—

(*To be continued.*)

"NEWS" FROM THE "MARYLAND GAZETTE"

(*Continued from Vol. XVIII, p. 183.*)

1769. *January 12.* Lately died in Frederick Co., Capt. Joseph Chapline, for many years one of the representatives of that County.

On Sunday last [Jan. 8] died here, after a lingering illness, Mr. William Hill, late of Antigua, Merchant.

January 26. Last Thursday Evening [Jan. 19] was married Mr. James Tilghman, the 3d, Att'y at Law, to Miss Susanna Steuart, eldest daughter of George Steuart, Esq., of this City.

February 9. On Friday last, [Feb. 3d] died at Baltimore Town, Mr. William Thornton, formerly Sheriff of this County.

February 16. On Saturday January 28, died in St. Mary's County, Mr. Alexander Lothian, in the 43d year of his age.

February 23. Lately died at his House in Prince George's County, Major Francis Waring, Chief Justice and of the representatives of his County.

1769. *April 13.* On the 5th inst. died, after two days illness, at Dumfries, Va., Mr. Charles Digges of Upper Marlborough, Merchant.

April 20. Lately died at his house in Chestertown, Kent Co., Dr. William Murray.

May 25. On Friday last [May 19] Mr. Thomas Ayres accidentally drowned from his father's boat, off Greenberry's Point.

August 17. The last letters from London bring advice of the death of Mr. Capel Hanbury, Merchant. The business is carried on by Osgood Hanbury, the surviving partner.

September 28. Lately died in Kent Co., Bedingfield Hands, Esq. Treasurer of the Eastern Shore, and one of his Lordship's Justices of the Provincial Court, of this Province.

On the 14th inst. died the Rev. Alexander Adams in the 90th year of his age; he has been Rector of Stepney Parish, Somerset County, sixty-five years.

October 19. On Tuesday Morning [Oct. 17] died, at his seat Near Queen Anne, Pr. Geo's. Co., William Murdock, Esq., for many years representative of that County.

October 26. On Tuesday last [Oct. 24] Mr. Samuel Marlow, of Pr. Geo's Co., accidentally drowned in South River.

November 16. On Saturday, 21 Octr. died in Balto. Co., Mrs Tabitha Sheredine, relict of Maj. Thomas Sheredine, formerly of same County, in her 79th year.

November 30. On Tuesday, 14th inst., died in Anne Arundel Co., Mrs. Sarah Gaither, relict of Mr. Benjamin Gaither, formerly of same County, in her 79th year.

1770. *January 18.* On Thursday, 11th inst., died Mr. Henry Hall, one of the Magistrates, and late representative of this County.

February 8. Lately died at his seat on Wye River, in

Talbot Co., Col. Edward Lloyd, Esq., formerly one of his Lordship's Council of State, and Agent and Receiver General for this Province.

February 22. On Sunday last [Feb. 18] died at Queens Town, Queen Anne's Co., Mr. Anthony McCulloh, Merchant.

March 22. Last Saturday [March 17], between one and two o'clock p. m. died Mr. Philemon Chew of Queen Anne's County.

March 29. By letters we have advice of the death of Mr. Samuel Buchanan, son of Mr. John Buchanan, Merchant. This gentleman left this Province last summer, after a residence of two years.

April 19. On Thursday, Mr. Robert Christie, of Baltimore Town, Merchant, was married to Miss Polly Lawson.

June 7. Last night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, the Hon. Mrs. Eden, Lady of his Excellency, was safely delivered of a daughter.

June 28. Mr. William Elson, overseer of Mr. Stephen West, in Prince George's County, was murdered by negroes on the 14th inst.

July 19. On Monday, 16th inst. died Robert Lloyd, Esq. of Queen Anne's County, Speaker of the Lower House of Assembly.

August 16. On Friday Evening last [Aug. 10] died at Upper Marlborough, in her 56th year, Mrs. Mary Hepburn.

October 25. On Thursday, 18th inst., after a long and painful illness, died Mrs. Christian Gordon, of the Woodyard, in P. G. Co.

November 8. On Thursday last [Nov. 1] died in his 60th year, the Rev. Mr. William Brogden, Rector of Queen Anne Parish, P. G. Co., leaving four sons and one daughter.

November 22. A few days ago died at Charles-Town, of an inflammatory fever, Mr. Francis Key, Clerk of Cecil Co.

December 6. On Thursday, 27th ult^o, died at his house on Potomac, in his 56th year, Thomas Addison, Esq., sometime Major of his Majesty's 35th regiment of foot. He has left the bulk of his property to his nephew, Thomas Addison, Esq. of Oxen Hill.

1771. *March 21.* One Matthew Vicars lately found dead in the woods, in Dorchester Co.

April 22. On Friday last [April 17] came on before the Justices of the Provincial Court a land cause of a very important nature, wherein Mr. John De Butts, heir at law of Samuel De Butts, late of St. Mary's County, was plaintiff, and Mr. John Somerville, who derived his title under Barnaby Egan, was defendant.

On the 1st inst., Mr. Thomas Stone died at his seat at Nanjemoy, Charles Co., in the 75th year of his age. Upwards of 40 years a Magistrate of the County, and long before his death Chief Justice of the County Court.

June 13. On Friday last [June 7] Mr. Ephraim Gover of P. G. Co., with his wife and child about 3 years old, struck by lightning and dangerously injured.

July 4. On Saturday night last [June 30] Mr. Ralph Dobinson, officiating clerk in the Prerogative Office under Mr. Valette, was accidentally drowned. He had resided but four years in this place.

August 22. Lately died at his house in Kent Co., Stephen Bordley, Esq. attorney at law, and one of the representatives of that County.

September 12. Last week died in P. G. Co., Mr. Thomas Stonestreet, a native of this County, aged beyond all doubt 98, but more probably, as appears from circumstances, 105 or 106.

Lately died at his house in P. G. Co., George Scott, Esq.,

Farmer of the Quit Rents in Fredk Co., and Deputy Commissary of P. G. Co.

September 26. 23 July died, in Bermudas, whither he sailed 13 June for change of air, John Morton Jordan, Esq., sometime agent for the Lord Proprietary of this Province. He left a wife and son.

Died on the 21st Oct^r, Mrs. Mary Mason, lady of Thomson Mason, of Loudown Co., Va., Esq., at Westwood the seat of the Rev. Mr. Scott, in Prince William County, on her return home from a visit to her father.

November 21. Lately died at her seat at Peach Blossom, Talbot Co., Mrs. Henrietta Maria Goldsborough.

November 28. A few days ago in Talbot Co. Mr. Loudon Cunningham, a young gentleman, accidentally shot and killed, while gunning.

December 5. On Friday, 29th ult^o, died in her 86th year, Mrs. Catherine Sim, 2d daughter of William Murdock, Esq. and wife to Maj^r Joseph Sim, of P. G. Co.

December 26. Yesterday a son of Mrs. Hollyday's had his arm shattered by the bursting of his fowling piece, at South River.

1772. *January 9.* Lately died Mr. Young Parran, one of the representatives and Chief Justice of Calv^t Co.

Friday last [Jan. 3] died Mr. James John Mackall, formerly a representative for Calv^t Co.

April 2. From St. Mary's Co., we hear of the death of Mr. Thomas Key, only surviving son of the late Philip Key, and one of the representatives for that County.

April 9. On Wednesday, 1st inst., died Mr. Thomas Ringgold, late of Chester Town, Merchant, and one of the Delegates of Kent Co.

April 16. On Monday last [April 13] Mr. John Murray, attorney at law, Mr. John Nevitt, Merchant, Capt. Etherington, and his boy were all drowned by the capsiz-

ing of a boat while crossing over from Cambridge. Capt. Etherington was on his way to see his wife in P. G. Co., to take his leave.

Since our last we have been informed of the death of Col. William Hopper and Mr. John Tillotson of Queen Anne Co. Both had formerly been representatives of the County.

From St. Mary's we hear that Mrs. Key, relict of the late Philip Key, Esq., died there a few days ago.

May 7. On Friday, 24 April, died Mrs. Mary Coolidge, wife of Capt. Judson Coolidge.

July 16. On Monday morning [July 13], died Mr. Henry Arnold, in his 20th year.

September 17. On Friday last [Sept. 11] Mr. Henry Child killed by lightning at his plantation, part of Ann Arundel Manor.

On Sunday night [Sept. 13] died aged 80, at his seat on the North Side of Severn, the Hon. Charles Hammond, Esq., President of the Council and Treasurer of the Western Shore.

November 12. Yesterday Morning Capt. William Dunlop was drowned near Greenberry's Point.

1773. *January 21.* On the 30th ult^o died at his house near Cambridge, the Rev. Daniel Manadier, Rector of Great Choptank Parish, Dorchester Co.

February 11. A few days ago John Davis, an overseer, was Murdered by two servant men of Dr. Parker's, living near Rock Creek, Frederick Co.

March 4. Lately died in Worcester Co., George Hayward, Esq., attorney at law, and Parker Selby, Esq., High Sheriff of that County.

April 1. On Thursday, 18th ult^o died at his seat in Charles Co., Mr. David Stone in his 65th year.

April 8. Lately died, after a very short illness, the

Rev. Mr. Thomas Alkin, Rector of St. John's Parish, Queen Anne Co.

May 20. On Sunday, 9th inst., after a short illness in, her 52d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Hanson, wife of Walter Hanson, Esq. of Charles County. She leaves a disconsolate husband, children, relatives, &c.

June 10. Lately died at his house in Talbot Co. Samuel Chamberlaine, Esq., for many years one of the Lord Proprietary's Council of State, and Naval Officer of the Port of Oxford.

On Thursday, 25th ult^o, died at his seat at Bushwood, St. Mary's Co., Mr. George Slye. He leaves a widow, relatives, &c.

August 5. On Wednesday last [July 28] Mrs. Lusby of Kent Co., Mrs. Bradford of Baltimore, and Mr. Thomas Brown of Kent Co. about 22 years old, were drowned at the Mouth of Chester River, below Poole's Island.

September 9. On Friday last [Sept. 3] died in his 18th year, Mr. John Magruder, son of Mr. Zadock Magruder.

September 23. On Monday last [Sept. 20] died the Hon. Walter Dulany, one of the Lord Proprietary's Council of State, and Commissary General for this Province. Hon. William Fitzhugh appointed Commissary General in his place.

November 18. Last Saturday [Nov. 13] Mr. Robert Pinkney killed by a fall from his horse.

December 2. We learn from Bladensburg that on Saturday last [Nov. 27] died Mrs. Miller, wife of James Miller, Merchant, of that place.

Died, 25th ult^o Mr. Robert Henwood of this City, leaving a wife and five small children.

December 16. In Charles Co., on the 7th inst. Mr. John Leidler thrown from his horse and killed.

1774. *January 20.* On Saturday last [Jan. 15] died Mrs. Paca, wife of Wm. Paca, Esq., of this City.

January 27. On Thursday, 20th inst., died after a short illness, Samuel Harris, only son of William Harris of the Clifts in Calv^t Co.

Lately died at his house near South River, Mr. Thomas Gassaway.

March 17. On Sunday evening, 6th inst., was married by the Rev. Mr. Wilmer, Richard Bennett Carmichael, Esq., to Miss Kitty Murray, daughter of the late Dr. Murray of Chestertown, Md.

April 28. We have just received the melancholy news of the death of Charles Calvert, Esq., eldest son of the Hon. Benedict Calvert, Esq., of this Province. He died at Eton, 30 Jan^y last.

June 16. On Friday, 3d. inst. died in Dorchester Co., Robert Heron, Esq., Collector of his Majesty's Customs for the port of Pocomoke.

June 23. Died yesterday the Rev Mr. Robert Renny, Rector of St. Margaret's Westminster, in this County.

July 27. On Thursday, 7th inst. died at his house in St. James' Parish, in his 29th year, Mr. Knighton Simons.

September 15. On Tuesday Morning died, at the seat of Mr. Clement Hill in P. G. Co., Mr. William Steuart, register of the Land Office.

September 29. On Friday last [Sept. 24] died at his seat on Potomac River, Thomas Addison, Esq., Leaves a widow and several small children.

October 6. By a letter from Providence we have an account of the death of Mr. John Wooton a native of this Province. Left here very young.

On 26 Sept. last died at her seat near Port Tobacco, in Charles Co., Mrs. Mary Smith, widow, aet about 90.

November 10. On Monday Oct. 24, died Mrs. Tilghman, wife of James Tilghman and daughter of the Hon. George Steuart of this City.

November 24. On Saturday, 18th inst., died in her 25th year, Mrs. Anne Wootton, wife of Mr. William T. Wootton, of P. G. Co.

1775. *March 30.* Last Thursday Morning [March 23] died Mrs. Anne Catherine Green, relict of the late Mr. Jonas Green, Printer to the Province. Buried on Friday in St. Anne's Church Yard.

April 6. On Sunday 2d inst. died Reverdy Ghiselin, Esq., Clerk of the Provincial Court.

July 27. On Saturday 1st inst. died John Eden, Esq., of St. Mary's Co. formerly a representative of this province.

August 24. On Monday 14th inst., died at his house in Upper Marlborough, in his 65th year, John Hepburn, Esq., for many years one of the Judges of the Provincial Court.

Died on 16th Sept. Capt. Henry Carroll of St. Mary's Co., near the Mouth of the Patuxent. Leaves a widow and six children.

1776. *January 11.* On Friday, 15 Dec. 1775, died at his seat near Upper Marlborough, in P. G. Co., Mr. Peter Young.

April 11. On Wednesday, 3d inst., died Mrs. Sim, wife of Col. Joseph Sim, of P. G. Co., of a very painful and lingering illness.

September 12. On Saturday, 7th inst., died at the house of Mr. John Thomas in Fredk Co, Joseph Potts, Esq., att'y at law, of Berwick upon Tweed, in his 29th year. Buried in a burial ground of the people called Quakers, at his own request.

Verses on the death of Mr. Steret who was killed in the engagement on Long Island.

1777. *July 22.* Charles County, July 9, 1777. Mrs. Sarah

Dent the wife of John Dent, Esq., Mrs. Anne Wilkinson, and Miss Elisabeth Tyler, made oath on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, that on the 9th of April, 1776, they, in company with Mrs. Mary Magruder, Miss Polly Cox, and Miss Nancy Maxwell, dined with Mrs. Margaret Hutton, at her house in Prince George's County; that after dinner the said Mrs. Hutton gave her toast, Peace and Plenty; that after sitting some time, Mrs. Hutton said, Ladies, let us finish the toast; upon which Mrs. Sarah Dent said she hoped it would not be disagreeable to have a little addition to it, and drank, General Washington, as her toast, which Mrs. Hutton, instead of pledging, drank, A safe return to General Dent, from the Mouth of the Potomack. And Mrs. Hutton's giving Mrs. Sarah Dent the preference of a toast or asking her for one, or that Mrs. Hutton was desired to give a toast, these deponents severally declare, that no such thing was mentioned, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Before Sam Hanson.

1777-1779. Paper discontinued from Dec. 25, 1777, to April 30, 1779.

1779-1781. No notices.

1782. *March 7.* On Saturday last [March 2] died at his seat at the head of Severn, Mr. Denton Hammond.

1783. *March 13.* Last Monday night [March 10] died in this City the Hon. Edward Giles, Esq., Delegate to Congress from this State.

April 3. On the 19th of March 1783, died Capt. Gerard Fowke of Charles County, in his 59th year.

May 8. On Monday last [May 5] died Mr. Philip Hammond.

November 27. On Saturday, 15th inst. died at Oxen Hill, the seat of Mr. Thomas Hanson, the Hon. John Hanson, Esq., in his 63d year.

1784. No notices.

1785. *January 13.* On the 2d of January, between one and two o'clock, died at Chilberry, the seat of James Phillips, Esq., in Harford Co., John Paca, Esq., father of his excellency our Governor.

February 7. The 3d inst. was married, the Hon. John F. Mercer, a delegate to Congress from Virginia, to Miss Sprigg of this City.

February 24. On the 7th inst. died at Cedar Hill, the seat of her husband Dr. Benjamin Fendall, Mrs. Anne Fendall aged 26 years and 9 days.

April 21. On Saturday, 19th March 1785, died Mr. John McPherson aged between 50 and 60 years. While on his way to his residence near Benedict, his horse ran him against a tree.

1786. *April 13.* On Tuesday Morning last [April 11] died Mrs. Rachel Hammond, relict of Philip Hammond, Esq., in her 75th year.

November 16. On Saturday last [Nov. 11] died Mr. Matthias Hammond.

1787. *February 15.* Died at Blenheim, in Charles Co., on the 26th Jan^y, the Hon. Richard Lee, Esq., in his 81st year.

March 22. Died at Upper Marlborough, in P. G. Co., on the 11th of March, Mrs. Mary Contee, wife of Mr. Richard Contee, and eldest daughter of David Crauford, Esq., aged 19 years.

April 26. On Monday last [April 23] died at her seat in Dorchester Co. Mrs. Amelia Anderton.

May 17. On Thursday, 3d inst., died, in her 34th year, Mrs. Sarah Welch, wife of Mr. Benjamin Welch, of South River.

June 30. On the 1st of June died Mrs. Margaret Stone, wife of the Hon. Thomas Stone.

August 2. On the 26th ult^o, died at her father's residence near Nottingham, Mrs. Eleanor Wallace, wife of Dr. Michael Wallace, after a short illness.

September 27. On Monday, 24th inst., died at the Woodyard, the seat of Stephen West, Esq., Col. Edward Gaither.

1788. *June 19.* On the 26th of May died, at Cedar Hill in Charles Co., the residence of Dr. B. Fendall, the Rev. Thomas Hopkenson, aged between 30 and 40.

August 28. On the 20th inst. died, of a deep decline, at Mrs. Dent's near Piscataway, in P. G. Co., Mrs. Henrietta Beans, wife of Col. John H. Beans.

September 11. Died on Thursday, 31 July, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, wife of Mr. Charles Jones of Montgomery Co.

November 20. On the Morning of Aug. 1st, died suddenly at his house in Westminster (England) James Russell, Esq., at a very advanced age. He was long and successfully engaged in Mercantile pursuits, having for a series of years cultivated a correspondence with Virginia and Maryland.

1789. *March 26.* On Wednesday, 11th inst., died in her 23d year, Mrs. Margaret Henry, wife of the Hon. John Henry, Esq.

August 13. On Tuesday, 21st ult^o, died at his residence in Charles Co., the Hon. William Harrison, Esq., Member of the Senate of Md.

September 3. Died, 25 July, at Weem's Forest, in Calvert, Alice Weems, wife of John Weems, and daughter of the late president Lee.

September 24. Died last night, the Hon. John Rogers, Esq., Chancellor of this State. [See Gazette of Oct. 1.]

October 29. Died at Blenheim, on the 16th inst., Mrs. Grace Lee, relict of the Hon. Richard Lee, aged about 76.

November 12. On the 30th ult^o, died at his seat in Charles Co., Col. Josias Hawkins, in his 54th year.

1790. *April 8.* Died on the 2d. inst. at his seat on Potomac River, in Charles County, the Hon. Robert Hanson Harri-

son, Esq., Chief Judge of the General Court of the State of Maryland.

June 10. At his house in Port Tobacco, on the 18th ult^o, died Dr. John Chapman in his 32d year.

September 9. On Sunday 5th inst., Mr. Robt. Goldsborough, Junr of Cambridge, drowned while crossing the Bay. He was in his 24th year.

November 11. On Saturday, 30th ult^o, died at St. Berned's in Charles County, in her 32d year, Mrs. Dorothy Brent, wife of Mr. Robert Brent.

November 18. Died in this City, on the 16th inst., in his 67th year, the Hon. Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer.

1790. *December 30.* Died at St. Inigoes, in St. Mary's Co., the 24th inst., Capt. Joseph Mattingly.

1791. *March 24.* Died at his seat in St. Mary's Co., on Wednesday, 9th inst. James Mills, Esq., in his 58th year.

April 21. Died at the seat of Mrs. Martha Howard, in A. A. Co., on the 11th inst., Benjamin Howard, Esq., Sheriff of the County, in his 29th year.

May 5. Mr. David Sterett of Baltimore, killed in a duel ¹ by Mr. Thomas Hadfield, on the 29th ult^o.

Died, a few days since, in St. Mary's Co., Mrs. Henrietta Forrest, in her 84th year.

May 26. Married on Thursday 12th inst., at Mrs. Crabb's in this County, Mr. Heermance of the State of New York, to Miss Maria Wootten.

August 25. Married on Tuesday, 28 June, near Port Tobacco, by the Rev. Walter McPherson, John Miller to Elizabeth Rebecca Webster. On this occasion the eldest of twelve brothers and sisters was married by the youngest, both widowers; and by this event, the said Miller became son to *his son* William Cox, who previous to this, by his last marriage, became son, nephew and brother, to his wife's oldest sister.

¹ For account of this duel, see this *Magazine*, Vol. 6: 79 and mention of it in Vol. 7: 242.

October 6. On this 6th ult^o. at the Sweet Springs, Bote-court Co., Va., died Mr. Walter Stone of Charles County, Md. Merchant.

1792. *January 19.* On Friday, 6th inst., died in this City, Mr. Henry Woodcock, in his 56th year. He was a native of England, but had resided in America from early manhood.

February 16. On Friday, 10th inst., died in this City his excellency George Plater, Esq., Governor of this State.

March 1. On the 10th ult^o, died at Collington Meadows, in P. G. Co., in her 25th year, Mrs. Eleanor Hall, wife of Mr. Francis Hall, and daughter of Richard B. Hall, Esq.

March 8. On Sunday evening, 4th inst., died, aged 32, Mrs. Mary Stone, wife of John Hoskins Stone, Esq., of this City.

May 17. On the 12th inst., at the seat of Osborn Sprigg, Esq., in P. G. Co., died Dr. David Clark, in his 26th year.

October 25. Died at his House Milton-hill, in Charles County, aged about 39, William Courts, Esq., on the 28th ult^o.

1793. *January 10.* Died in childbed at Port Tobacco, Charles County, on the 23rd ult^o, Mrs. Anne Davis, relict of Mr. Ebenezer Davis, postmaster at that place.

April 4. Died at Brookfield in P. G. Co., aged 61, Mrs. Sarah Contee, wife of Thomas Contee, Esq., and daughter of the late Benjamin Fendall, Esq., of Charles Co.

August 15. Died on the 10th inst., Miss Mary Wilkins, only daughter of Mr. William Wilkins, Merchant in this City, in her 16th year.

September 5. On Sunday, 1st inst., died, aged 14, Horatio Clark, eldest son of Mr. Joseph Clark, architect.

October 3. At Blenheim in Charles Co., on the 4th

ult^o, died Russell Lee, only surviving son of the late Philip Thomas Lee, in his 18th year. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse the day before.

December 5. On Friday 1st ult^o, died at his seat near Annapolis, Col. Nicholas Worthington in his 60th year.

1794. *January 16.* On Wednesday, 18th ult^o, died at her seat near Annapolis, Mrs. Catherine Worthington, relict of Col. Nicholas Worthington, in her 62d year.

April 17. On the 16th inst., died Mrs. Eliza Williams wife of James Williams, Esq., of this City.

October 30. Died at his seat in Charles Co., on the 24th inst. Mr. Warren Dent.

1795. *January 8.* Lines on the decease of Major Nicholas Watkins, 14, December, 1794.

April 16. Died on the 10th inst., George Mann, Esq., of this City, aged about 43 years.

July 23. On Monday Morning, 20th inst. in the 23d year of his age, died Mr. Alexander Williams, son of Mr. Francis Williams of Calvert Co. His remains were interred, on the evening of the same day, in the burying ground of this City, attended by the students of St. John's College.

September 10. Last Sunday Morning [6th inst.] died Mr. Patrick McGrath, Professor of Humanity in St. John's College.

November 5. On Saturday last [31st Aug] died Mrs. Wallace of this City in her 64th year.

December 17. On the 14th inst. died, at the house of Mr. Archibald Golder of this City, John Needles, inhabitant of Easton, formerly high sheriff of Talbot. His remains were conveyed to Indian Spring for interment.

1796. *April 21.* Died on Wednesday, 13th inst., 58 minutes past 10 o'clock, Mr. John Hammond, of Charles, in his 28th year.

July 14. On Wednesday, 13th inst., died Mrs. Margaret Sprigg, wife of Richard Sprigg, Esq., at his seat at West River.

August 4. Died, on the 20th ult^o., in her 29th year, Mrs. Eleanor Chapman, wife of Major Henley Chapman. She was the youngest daughter of the late Samuel Hanson, Esq.

September 15. Died, on Wednesday 7th inst., at his dwelling place near Chaptico, St. Mary's Co., Brig. Gen. John Hanson Briscoe, in his 44th year. He leaves a widow and several small children.

1797. *January 19.* Died on the 12th inst., in his 27th year, at his seat near Queen Anne, P. G. Co., Turner Wootton, Esq.

February 23. Died on the 14th inst., aet 33, at Summer Hill, the seat of Mr. Brice J. Worthington, John G. Worthington, Esq.

March 16. Died, on Wednesday 8th inst., in his 68th year, John Hall, Esq., of this City.

June 22. Died on the 3d inst., in P. G. Co., in the early bloom of youth, Mrs. Margaret Duckett, wife of Mr. Isaac Duckett, and eldest daughter of Walter Bowie, Esq.

July 20. Died on the 15th inst. at his farm on Kent Island, Dr. Jonathan Roberts, aged about 65 years.

October 12. On Friday 6th inst., died at his house in Annapolis, after a short illness, John Ridout, Esq., in his 66th year. On Sunday his remains were interred in the family burying ground at White Hall.

1798. *February 15.* Married on Tuesday last [Feb. 13], by the Rev. Mr. Higinbothom, John Young, Esq., of Caroline Co., to Miss Mary Turnbull of this City.

November 29. On Saturday, 24th inst. died at his seat on West River, Richard Sprigg, Esq., in his 59th year.

1799. *January 3.* On Sunday, 23 Dec. 1798, died Mr. Henry Hall, Sen^r in his 49th year.

January 17. Died on Thursday last [10th inst.] in this City in attendance on his legislative duties, William Perry, Esq., late President of the Senate of this State. His remains were interred on Saturday last. [Order of procession given.]

April 4. Lines on the death of Christopher Charles McGrath, Comedian, who died Feb. 24, 1799, at Reading, Berks Co., Penna.

June 13. Died on Sunday afternoon last [9th inst.] in this City, Mr. Richard Giles Brewer of a dropsy, supposed to have been contracted in the winter campaign of 1793 to quell the Western insurrection. He was a young man. He was buried on Monday following with the honors of war.

December 19. Resolutions by the General Assembly of Maryland on the death of General George Washington.

1800. *January 2.* Lines on the late Mrs. S. Beanes.

January 23. Died at Mid Hill, Fred^k Co., on the 14th inst. Upton Sheredine, Esq., first commissioner under the law of the U. S. for the direct tax in the district of Maryland. He died of Yellow fever.

From the *Maryland Journal*, Tuesday, April 15, 1783.

Last Thursday departed this life in Balto Co., Major Stephen Cromwell, a gentleman of a most amiable character, a zealous patriot and a good citizen.

From *Maryland Journal*, Baltimore, Sept. 25, 1789.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lowndes, relict of Christopher Lowndes, Esq., died at Bladensburg, 19 Sept. 1789.

October 30, 1789. Married, Oct. 15, 1789, at Greenhill, Charles Co., Mr. Nicholas Lingan, Merchant of Georgetown, to Miss Anna Hanson, daughter of Samuel Hanson, Esq.

From *Baltimore American*.

Oct. 15, 1804. Gen. John Hoskins Stone, died in October 1804 in his 54th year.

December 31, 1804. Married at Annapolis, Dec. 25, 1804, Dr. Reverdy Ghiselin, one of the Hon. Council of this State to Miss Margaret Bowie, daughter of the Governor.

1747. *May 19.* Last Thursday [May 14] Mr. Christopher Lowndes of Bladensburg, Merchant, was married to Miss Elizabeth Tasker (third daughter to the Hon. Benjamin Tasker, Esq.) an agreeable Young Lady, with a good fortune.

1774. *October 27.* On Wednesday, 19th inst. died Mrs. Rachel Addison, wife of Rev. Henry Addison. She was the second daughter of the late Hon. Daniel Dulany.

REVIEWS

Men of Maryland since the Civil War. Sketches of U. S. Senator Arthur P. Gorman and his contemporaries and successors and their connection with public affairs. By Paul Winchester. Two volumes. Baltimore, 1923. \$5.00. Published by the Author.

Personal reminiscence is usually the most interesting form of literature, and if the introductory chapter of this work is any criterion, this should prove to be an unusually interesting specimen. The writer, in addition to years of experience as a political writer for the daily press, was for some years the Secretary of U. S. Senator Gibson, and his intimate acquaintance with those of whom he writes enables him to appraise their careers and their influence on local conditions from first-hand knowledge.

The author says: "Maryland has produced its share of able men during the past sixty years, both in a purely business sense and as politicians, but while the State has produced many able and astute politicians, it is doing no injustice to those gentlemen to say that not one of them has taken rank as real statesmen. . . ."

“For more than half a century Maryland has been noted as the home of crooked politics and crooked politicians. Even before that time, and especially prior to the Civil War, the management of party affairs was a by-word of scorn and reproach, and no methods, however corrupt, were passed over by men who strove early and late, to gain their ends and elect their candidates to office. . . .”

“The writer does not subscribe to the age-old Latin maxim, “*De mortuis, nil nisi bonum.*” The truth should be told, even about those who have passed away, and fulsome eulogies over public men will have no place in this Chronicle. What the men who have entered the Great Beyond have done, is a part of their record in life, and belongs to the public, and the public shall have it, so far as the present Chronicle can give it.”

From which it would appear that the work will be full of interest. The volumes are dedicated to Governor Ritchie, “who is exemplifying in his career an unselfish devotion to the Public Service in the Governorship and in the leadership of his party in Maryland.”

The Free Negro in Maryland, 1634-1860. By James M. Wright, Ph. D. New York, 1921. [Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, Columbia University.] Pp. 362.

This interesting monograph would probably have attracted far more attention locally had it been published independently instead as a part of a volume of the University Studies. The amount of labor and research expended in the preparation of the volume, as evidenced by the copious notes and the exhaustive Bibliography, is simply appalling and entirely incommensurate with the return in fame or finance possible to be derived from it. The public records of at least sixteen counties have been sifted, and evidently most thoroughly, for data; and the files of numerous country newspapers have been extensively drawn upon. It is a thoroughly workmanlike production and adds an interesting and valuable contribution to the history of our State.

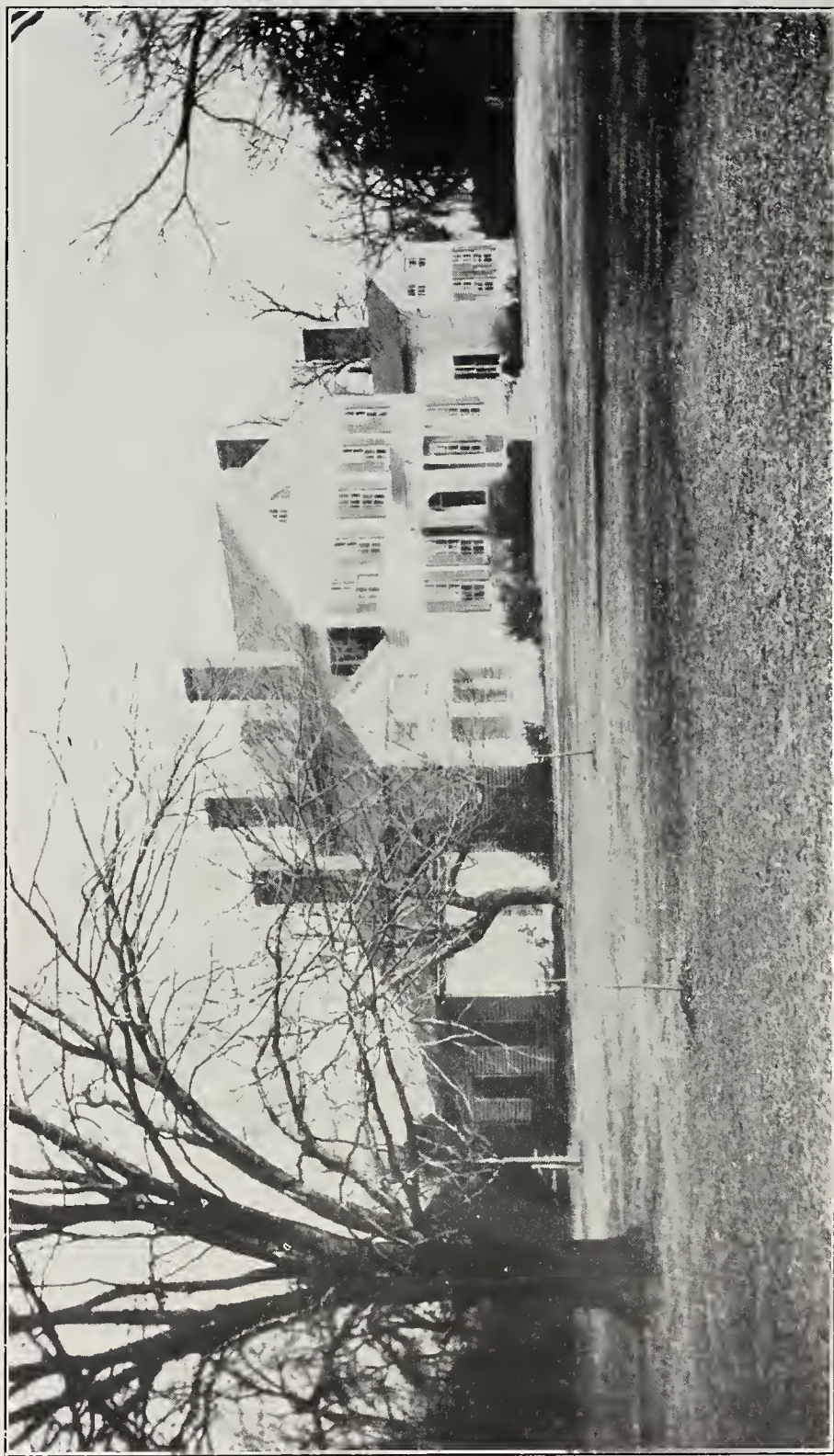
Journal of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations from April, 1704, to February, 1708-9. Preserved in the Public Record Office. London, 1920. Pp. 641.

Students of Colonial history will welcome the resumption of publication of this valuable series. As usual, there are many items of local interest.

The First Parishes of the Province of Maryland, wherein are given historical sketches of the ten Counties and of the thirty Parishes in the Province at the time of the Establishment of the Church of England in Maryland in 1692. Also a short treatise on the religious situation in the Province before the Establishment, together with 56 illustrations and a colored map. By Percy G. Skirven. Baltimore. The Norman, Remington Company [1923]. Pp. 203. \$10.00.

In his preface the author says: "This book is the embodiment of a desire to make available for reference the data concerning the Establishment of the Church of England in the Province of Maryland, which was authorized by an Act of the Provincial Assembly in 1692. Where possible, information has been added concerning the formation of the parishes with their original metes and bounds, the first Churches built, the first ministers who preached in Maryland and the first vestrymen who served the Church of England in the thirty parishes which were then laid out."

The author has done what he set out to do and the publishers have produced a book that is a credit to them in every particular; but the book is so good that one wishes it were better and that the author had not limited himself so strictly to the purpose outlined in the preface. Its value as a work of reference is unquestionable, but it lacks the narrative style necessary to cover the bare bones of fact with the investiture of interest. There is more or less romance and color in the story of the Establishment in Maryland, and this the author has missed by confining his matter too closely to legislative and documentary data.



WYE HOUSE

MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XVIII.

DECEMBER, 1923.

No. 4.

WYE HOUSE, TALBOT COUNTY, MARYLAND

McHENRY HOWARD

In Volume xvii, page 20 (March, 1922), of the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, appeared an article on the Lloyd graveyard at Wye House, Talbot County, 1684 ——. Some further account of the old Maryland home of which this graveyard is an adjunct may be acceptable.

As stated in that former article, the tract of land "Linton," ¹ 600 acres, was surveyed—the first step under an application for a grant of land from Lord Baltimore—for Edward Lloyd 5 November 1658. He soon after purchased "The Grange," 150 acres adjoining on the West, and on 25 September 1695 the widow of his son Col. Philemon Lloyd took out a Patent for a "vacancy" ² of 216 acres, on the South, which she called "Henrietta Maria's Discovery." Many other tracts were added to the Lloyd possessions, with which this article is not concerned, the outer part of the entrance avenue to Wye House seeming to be on "Henrietta Maria's Discovery" and the

¹ There are several places in England named Linton, one being in Herefordshire, not very far from the Welsh border.

² A vacancy was land not included within the lines of patented tracts. The Patent was the final deed of grant from Lord Baltimore.

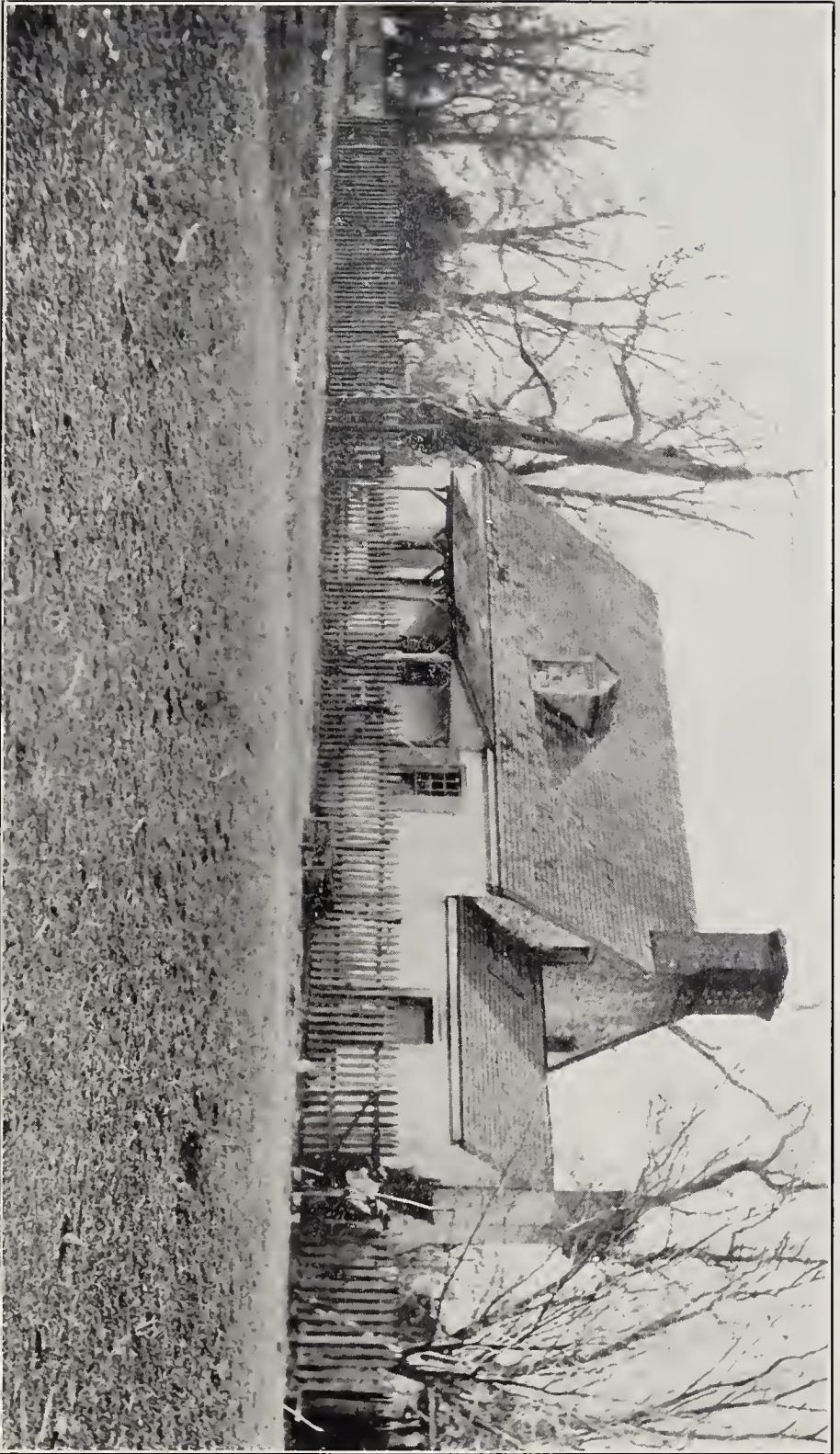
house and garden and appurtenant grounds being on either "Linton" or "Grange," or perhaps both, the dividing line between them being of difficult location, and in fact there being a conflict of lines.³

This entrance avenue begins nearly a mile from the house, at the "Top Gate" which opens into the county road.⁴ The avenue is a long enclosure about 150 feet wide, with the road in the middle shaded by rows of trees, which were formerly alternate English elms and lindens, but the elms having been destroyed by insects they have been replaced by white oaks. At the distance of about a quarter of a mile from the house the straight road divides and the two branches curve around a wide space, in grass, called the "Big Circle," each branch leading to a gate within which are the front grounds of the house—grass and gravel with large trees—separated from the outer circle by a "Ha-Ha,"⁵ which extends across from gate to gate. From these two gates gravelled ways converge to the small circle, in the centre of which is an old sundial. On the East of the front of the house is about half an acre of large trees, called the Shrubbery—holly, beach, linden and other kinds, a tall cypress predominating, with its characteristic champagne bottle roots. On the West is a long artificially raised terrace with a gravelled walk, from which is a distant

³ Sec 1 Harris and McHenry's *Maryland Law Reports*, Vol. 1, page 2, for an order of the Provincial Court of Maryland changing the running of the "long lines" of Edward Lloyd's adjoining tracts of land and making the line of the land purchased from William Granger run South East instead of East.

⁴ This country road was for many years until lately of no use to any but the Lloyds of Wye House, as Westwardly it ran through their property to Wye River at the site of the old town of Doncaster, at the mouth of the River, and Eastwardly it ran also for a long distance through or along Lloyd possessions. Doncaster was laid out under Act of the Legislature in 1683 but it never prospered and its lots long ago became merged in the Lloyd Wye Town farm.

⁵ A "Ha-Ha" was an old time substitute for a fence, being a wide and deep ditch, the outer side sloping but the inner side a wall which cattle could not ascend. The unsightliness or interruption to view of a raised fence was thus avoided.



CAPTAIN'S HOUSE

view of the wide Wye River and the wooded Bruff's Island⁶ lying in its mouth.

The Talbot County Court Records show that the first Edward Lloyd had a house in the County as early as 1663.⁷ Just outside the East line of the garden is still standing a small old brick house facing Easterly on the spacious farmyard grounds and "Quarter Cove," which is about 100 yards distant, with partially wainscotted rooms, and this, while probably not the original house, may be on its site and not improbably the family residence or part of it, before the building of the present dwelling. In my early years it was called—and I believe it is still called—the "Captain's House," because it was occupied by the captain of the schooner which carried the crops to Baltimore and brought back farm and household supplies; sometimes it was used to take the family to Annapolis or for other occasional uses.⁸

When the present Wye House was built is not known, but the house, its approach and garden are evidently of one plan. In 1749 Col. Edward Lloyd's wealth was much augmented by his becoming residuary devisee of his greatuncle Richard Bennett—said to be the richest man in the American Colonies, and it may

⁶ Crouch's or Bruff's Island is generally so called, from the names of ancient owners, but it was for between one and two hundred years until lately a Lloyd possession.

⁷ *History of Talbot County*, by Oswald Tilghman, Vol. 1, page 142.

⁸ As early as 1757 Col. Edward Lloyd had his own ship which went to England. (*Archives of Maryland*, Correspondence of Governor Sharpe, Vol. 1, page 522, Vol. 2, p. 227; also an old letter at Wye.) In the Revolutionary War a schooner of the next Col. Edward Lloyd was lost while being used by the State—probably captured by the British in the Yorktown campaign—for which he received 37500 pounds of tobacco in compensation. (*Council Proceedings*, Liber C. B. 1770-1784, original.) On ———— 17 Col. Lloyd writes to his merchants in London for two cannons for his yacht, "such as will make a thunderous report"; they are still at Wye, mounted on wooden blocks. Probably a vessel was maintained at Wye continuously until after the Civil War, when it was discontinued, the last two being successively the "Petrel" and the "Wave of Wye." When not in use they were kept moored to a cluster of piles in the Quarter Cove; they were of about 80 tons burden.

be conjectured that the present house was built not long after that date.⁹

This house, fronting nearly South, has a main building about 60 by 40 feet, and two stories and a garret high, with two wings, making a total front of about 150 feet. The main building contains on the first floor a hall, an office, dining room, a long parlor and a room which according to old custom was the chamber of the heads of the family but is now turned into a drawing room. The walls of the hall and dining room are covered with the Boydell Shakspeare engravings.¹⁰ In the parlor are some old oil paintings, landscape and naval, one being of some sea fight between the British and French. In that room also until recently hung Benjamin West's¹¹ portrait of Captain Richard Bennett Lloyd, mentioned in the

⁹ It is sometimes said that the house was burned by a landing party of British in the Revolutionary War and was immediately rebuilt, but the evidences seem to the contrary. There is no such tradition with the family at Wye and I have found no mention in the *Maryland Gazette* of such a destruction. And in a list at Wye of articles "carried off by the enemy 13 March, 1781" (silver, jewelry &c.) nothing is said about a burning of the house, and a subsequent claim of Col. Lloyd for an abatement of taxes does not include one for the house. And, also, old papers and other articles still in the house would not have escaped such a destruction. See Tilghman's *History of Talbot County*, Vol. 1, page 182, note.

¹⁰ When some years ago some of these engravings were sent to Baltimore to be cleaned, the old glasses, with wide black margins and gilt lettering referring to the scenes of the plays, warped and broke.

¹¹ In 177— Charles Willson Peale in writing from Wye House to West says, "I often look at your portrait of Richard Bennett Lloyd"; and it seems corroborative that beneath the portrait hung until lately large drawings of two of West's historical paintings—the child Hannibal swearing eternal enmity to the Romans and Regulus saying farewell to the Roman Senate on returning a prisoner to Carthage. It is surprising that there are no other family portraits in the house. Many years ago John Bozman Kerr, of Talbot Co. and a descendant, stated that "as lately as 1796 the portraits of Captain James Neale in his court dress while in Spain and of his wife Mrs. Anna Neale were in the garret at Wye but that during the absence of the family at Annapolis they disappeared. As works of art done in Spain they were valuable." (Perhaps they were taken to the Lloyd town residence in Annapolis—the so-called Chase House—and may be still in existence somewhere.



BACK LAWN AND GREENHOUSES

former article. The stairway rises from the hall, its outer side unsupported from underneath. Above are sleeping rooms and the garret. Back of the parlor and dining room is a long and wide porch with pillars. In the East wing are the kitchen and other household service rooms; in the West wing are several other rooms and until recently was the library.

The collection of books, about a thousand volumes, is unique, having apparently been begun by the Col. Edward Lloyd who was born in 1744 and ending abruptly with his death in 1796. There are folios (such as Boydell's *Shakespeare*, Harris's *Voyages and Travels*, &c.), quartos (Milton, Camoens' *Lusiad*, *Don Quixote*, with page-sized engravings, and others), octavos &c. In a chest was a mass of old papers dating back more than two hundred years, at the bottom being between one hundred and two hundred Patents for land (among them "Linton" 1658, "Hir Dir Lloyd" 1659, &c.), Lord Baltimore's seal or fragments of it still attached to them by a ribband. In a corner rack were several old English guns, flint-lock and one bell-mouthed, attesting the predilection of the family for out-of-door sports. But some recent alterations in 1916, which have not changed noticeably the exterior of the house, have turned the old library into a bedroom and made it necessary to seek a new location for the books. Before this there was only an entrance to the library by an outside door; there is now interior communication with the room added.¹²

The garden, behind the house and front grounds, is of between four and five acres, with a profusion of shrubbery and flowers, with some fruit and shade trees. Back of the main building of the house is a grass lawn, about 50 feet wide and extending Northerly one hundred yards to the "Greenhouse,"

¹²In the garret of the house there was in the "good old time" a dwindled stock of some rare old wine called the "Haystack Madeira." When I helped to empty one of the few remaining bottles about 1880 I asked its age and Col. Edward Lloyd said that when he rebottled it many years before it had on it a certain mark of age. My calculation seemed to take it back to 1783 when the British landed on 13 March of that year and I think it probable it got its name from its being "one of the articles removed to a place of safety"—hidden in a haystack.

which has a (disused) billiard room over it. The lawn is kept close cut and smooth and in my boyhood days there were several wooden balls lying around which had evidently been once used for bowling. In the spacious Greenhouse, the high windows of which looked to the South, were formerly kept lemon and orange trees, century (cactus) and other plants, which in summer were set out in the garden. The oranges were hardly edible but the lemons were of fine quality and supplied the house. On each side of this lawn is a dense line of shrubbery—lilac, mock-orange (syringa), althea, &c.—out of the middle of which once rose rows of very large Lombardy poplar trees, visible from Wye and Miles Rivers and Eastern Bay. But as with others of the species throughout the country, these trees began to decay about 1860 and it was found necessary first to top them and finally to remove them altogether. Since then the shrubbery has grown higher and denser in consequence.

A cross walk extends across the middle of the garden (except over the lawn), the part West of the lawn being bordered by altheas with flowers of many colors, and the part East between tall bushes of an unknown kind which arch overhead and dim the light underneath even in midday. An immense grapevine, running far in and over the tops of the bushes, had to be recently removed.

“Lovers’ Walk” is along the West line of the garden for more than a hundred yards to an arbor in a secluded corner, a grass walk bordered by high shrubbery and some trees, and no doubt it has been used as indicated by its name for many generations.

Perhaps the most noticeable and attractive feature of the garden is the great quantity of box, generally waist-high and broad, bordering straight or curving gravelled walks and sometimes permitted to rise into high bushes, pure green or variegated. Althea, with blossoms of different hues, is almost superabundant. There is crape myrtle with its beautiful bloom, and in the lower part of the garden, near the graveyard wall, once stood a large sub-tropical mimosa tree, its broad top covered in

LOVERS' WALK







BOX AND GRAVEL WALK

season with a feathery and sweet-smelling pink bloom, attracting thousands of bees and other honey-loving insects; this is now gone but a young tree is growing in its place.

The "Chesapeake Bay" dog was in the days when ducks were plentiful a favorite along the Bay shore and was said to be a breed peculiar to that locality. I remember reading many (about seventy) years ago in a sporting or agricultural publication (the *Turf Register* or *Turf, Field and Farm*?), a perhaps doubtful account of their origin or introduction into Maryland. It said that in the time of Governor Edward Lloyd two dogs were found on an abandoned vessel (I think off Newfoundland) and were brought to Maryland and given to Governor Lloyd and that the breed has descended from them. But there are two varieties, the one a dark seal brown with curlier hair, the other buff colored and of larger frame. Having an outer and an inner close fur to withstand cold and water they are unrivalled for retrieving winter water fowl. They will face any kind of weather or condition of water and I have seen the water freeze on them on coming out. But with the diminishing of ducks and geese the race is disappearing from the old homes around the Chesapeake.

A link between before and after the Civil War conditions at Wye was a familiar figure to visitors. Harrison, after the emancipation, retained his attachment to the family and place and remained as coachman and gardener until a few years ago. Many of his odd sayings and his attitude towards his surroundings are remembered. He seemed in time to look on himself as a very part of the establishment and almost as if sharing in an humble way in its ownership. He once extended a cordial invitation to the writer, "Come here whenever you feel like it." He is deservedly held in affectionate remembrance by the family.

THE REAL AUTHOR OF THE "AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS OF WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BOWLES."

E. ALFRED JONES, M. A., F. R. HIST. S.

[The life of this remarkable soldier of fortune is known to the general reader only through the brief sketches in biographical dictionaries, which are of course based on the work here under discussion. The title of the original publication is: "Authentic Memoirs of William Augustus Bowles, Esq., Ambassador from the united nations of Creeks and Cherokees, to the Court of London." London, 1791. The Society has in its collections two reprints: "The Life of General W. A. Bowles, a native of America—Born of English Parents in Frederic County, Maryland, in the year 1764. London—Printed: New York, 1803." The second appears in: "Public Characters or contemporary biography." Baltimore, Bon-sal and Niles, 1803. Further references to Bowles' career may be found in *American Historical Review*, Vol. 7, p. 708, and several of his letters in same journal, at pp. 726, 728, 733 and 734.—Ed.]

The authorship of this interesting work is ascribed in the catalogue of the British Museum (where there are two copies) to one Captain Bayntan; and in *Book Prices Current*, recording a sale of a copy in 1913, one Captain Boynton, an author of works of history and travel, is credited with it.

I hope to show from internal evidence that the real author was Captain Benjamin Baynton, an American by birth and a loyalist in the Revolution.

The amazing career of that romantic figure, William Augustus Bowles, "Ambassador from the Creeks and Cherokees to the Court of London," as he is described on the title page of the "Memoirs," is well-known from various biographical dictionaries; but it may not be inappropriate as an introductory note to recall that he was born of English parents, in Frederick County, Maryland, in 1764. This year of his birth agrees virtually with the unpublished record in the Public Record Office in London (Ind: 5605), which was probably derived from his own statement when he was put on half-pay as an

Ensign in the Maryland Loyalists at the end of the American War of Independence. From this official record (together with Ind: 5604 and 5606) the additional information is obtained of his service in this distinguished loyalist regiment—important information which is not revealed in the “Memoirs.”¹

And now a word on the Maryland Loyalists. The Orderly Book of the regiment, from June to October 1778, kept by Captain Caleb Jones,² was edited by Paul Leicester Ford in 1891, and here we are told that the officers were drawn entirely from Maryland. To this information may be added the fact that not only were they drawn from Maryland but also that all those who survived the war or were put on half-pay were born in America, except two. The exceptions were the Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, James Chalmers,³ a Scotsman by birth, and Lieutenant Elijah Williams, whose place of origin is not recorded in the half-pay list. The date of the commission of James Chalmers was October 14, 1777, and in his unpublished memorial he states that his regiment marched 400 strong, of whom 130 were natives of Maryland. Chalmers, a considerable landowner in Chester parish in Kent County, Maryland, was a parishioner of the Rev. John Paterson,⁴ a spirited loyalist, who declared publicly that there was more liberty in Turkey than in Maryland in the early days of the Revolution, and who became Chaplain of this regiment. Colonel Chalmers, who claims to have been the first person in the province to be

¹ The “Memoirs” were published in the *American Magazine of History*, No. 46, but the authorship is not stated.

² Sheriff of Somerset County, Maryland, a grantee of St. John, New Brunswick; on half pay until 1817, when he probably died (Ind: 5605-6).

³ Ind: 5605-6; W. O. 42/C 10; A. O. 12/6, ff. 29-46; A. O. 12/100, f. 220; A. O. 13/39; *Report of Bureau of Archives, Province of Ontario*, 1904, pp. 1164-6.

⁴ This clergyman was born in Cecil County, Maryland; arrested as a spy and confined in gaol from August 27, 1777, to March 23, 1778, when he escaped from gaol and fled to Philadelphia. Here he was appointed Chaplain to the Maryland Loyalists and served as such until the end of the war. He died, June 4, 1810. (T. 50/8; T. 50/22; T. 50/42; A. O. 459/7; A. O. 12/8, ff. 23-32; A. O. 12/100, f. 118; A. O. 13/83; Force, *American Archives*, Ser. IV, Vol. IV, p. 714).

attainted, was the author of a pamphlet called *Plain Truth*,⁵ written in answer to what he calls the "insidious inflammatory pamphlet," *Common Sense*. The offer of the command of a Pennsylvania regiment in the American army failed to seduce him from his loyalty to his Sovereign and the British Constitution. His own considerable fortune was enlarged by substantial additions to his landed estate in Pennsylvania and Maryland by his marriage in 1763 to Arianna Margareta Jekyll, daughter of John Jekyll, the younger, Collector of Customs at Boston, Massachusetts, and his wife, Margaret, daughter of Edward and Anna Francina Shippen, of Philadelphia. He served with the British Army in the West Indies in 1793 and acquitted himself well. He died October 4, 1806, at the London home of his son, Major Alexander Jekyll Chalmers, of the 55th Foot.

One of the British Museum copies of the "Memoirs" contains a large number of manuscript notes and is endorsed:

"written by Capt. Baynton of the
Provincial American Troops."

The important additional information is also recorded in this copy that the "Memoirs" were written "in London in a fit of sickness to amuse himself. General Bowles by no means appears to be pleased with these Memoirs, which were written without his knowledge, tho perhaps many of the facts contained in them might have been gleaned from Conversations with him." Captain Baynton would "vouch for the truth of the facts contained in them."

Before adding copies of the additional manuscript notes made by Captain Benjamin Baynton to the copy of the "Memoirs" in the British Museum, it may be convenient to record some facts in his own career, derived from unpublished records.

His father was a trader among the Indians and suffered a loss of nearly £100,000 in Pennsylvania currency by the seizure of his property by the warriors of the Indians. By a treaty

⁵ The pamphlet, *Plain Truth*, was published under the *nom de guerre* of "Candidus."

held at the house of Sir William Johnson in the province of New York in 1768 his father was granted an immense tract of land called the Indiana, comprising one of the most fertile countries in the world. His father also held a large number of shares in the land known as Vandalia,⁶ which was seized by the Legislature of Virginia and sold. These facts are taken from what would seem to be a copy of his memorial.⁷ (Public Record Office: A. O. 13/95).

Baynton was appointed Lieutenant in the Pennsylvania Loyalists, October 14, 1777 (Ind: 5604). He distinguished himself at the storming of a redoubt near Mobile⁸ in West Florida, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. During the siege of Pensacola⁹ (where he first met Bowles) he was one of the few of his regiment who survived from being blown up by the Spaniards. At the end of the war he was put on half-pay as Captain and served in the Pembroke Fencible Cavalry. In 1785 Captain Baynton returned to America in the hope of recovering his confiscated property, but failed after two years' residence there. He married as a widower, February 2, 1811, Sarah Savage Featherstonhaugh Leigh, of the Parish of Stoke

⁶ "Vandalia" was sold to Walpole and others in England, but the connection was terminated by the American Revolution.

⁷ The original memorial may be in A. O. 13/70; but it is too damaged for inspection.

⁸ In January 1780 Bowles fought with unexampled bravery with the small force of 50 British, including Baynton, in an attack on Mobile, defended by 400 Spanish, who fled in disorder, pursued by the Creeks ("Memoirs").

⁹ From 15 June, 1779, when the King of Spain sanctified his alliance with a virtual republic by declaring war against Great Britain, and from 20 August in the same year, when the independence of the American States was proclaimed at New Orleans "by beat of drum," Spanish troops were engaged in several actions with British forces in West Florida. The culminating point was reached in 1781. Don Bernardo de Galvez in command of a land force of French and Spanish, estimated at 4,000 strong, in combination with the Spanish fleet, proceeded on 12 March to besiege Pensacola, which was defended by a handful of men, including the two loyalist corps, the Pennsylvania Loyalists and the Maryland Loyalists, much reduced in numbers by sickness, commanded by General John Campbell. With marked courage, enlivened by several assaults on the besiegers, this little body of

Fleming, in the Parish Church of St. Thomas, Devon. He died, February 21, 1817, and was buried at St. Saviour's in the Island of Jersey, being described as Major (A. O. 12/102, f. 195; W. O. 25/3090).

The following MS. notes are inside the cover, at the beginning, of the copy of the "Memoirs" in the British Museum.

Presented by Mr Steward May 28, 1791.

Creeks have a National Music peculiar to themselves, not the least adumbration of similitude between their language & that of the Cherokees their Neighbours.

Dallee, the number two in the language of the Cherokees.

Cobbogee, the same number in that of the Creeks. The Dogs have all erect ears & bark unlike any other of the American Dogs.

Physicians amongst the Creeks, or at least Pretenders to cure diseases. The Venereal Disease amongst them (Syphilis) & cur'd by herbs of the Country.

Ipecacuana found amongst them in great quantities as well as Arnotto. The first is of two sorts. The best is good as that from Brazil.

Creeks in their marches carry no Tents with them & in rainy weather make themselves a covering from the Bark of Trees.

Fight with Spears, introduced amongst them by General Bowles, with sabres & with (?)rifled Barrell Guns.

Like other old Rivers a La Nage in their military expeditions—their War Canoes carry fifty men.

defenders held on with great tenacity and determination until the 8 May, when a shell fell upon their magazine and exploded it, carrying away the main part of the advanced works and rendering their position untenable in the presence of the overwhelming force of the enemy. Rather than sacrifice the lives of his men in a futile effort to defend the place for a few hours against inevitable defeat, General Campbell and Peter Chester, Governor of West Florida, signed articles of surrender on the following day. (Hist. MSS. Comm. *Report on the American MSS. in the Royal Institution*, Vol. II, pp. 278, 279, 281, 285-7. W. H. Siebert, "The Loyalists in West Florida and the Natchez District," in *Mississippi Valley Hist. Review*, Vol. II, March, 1916, pp. 476-7.)

Unitoy the name of one of the Cherokees with Gen. Bowles a q man of a very engaging countenance & manners, & whose (?) ornaments to his Cap, (which are in a very pretty taste) were put together by himself.

The Creek Country, abounds with herds of small black Cattle, which are not now as formerly ‘in nedio positi.’

TITLE PAGE

[Printed] AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS
OF
WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BOWLES, ESQUIRE
ETC... ETC.
[MS. notes] written

by Capt. Baynton of the Provincial American Troops, who to he would vouch for the truth of the facts contained in them, & that they were written in London in a fit of sickness to amuse himself. General Bowles by no means appears to be pleas'd with these Memoirs, & says they were written without his knowledge tho perhaps many of the facts contained in them might have been gleaned from Conversations with him.

The following notes are written on different pages:¹⁰

[p. 6.] (after paragraph ending “the strictest enquiry,” of part “To the Public”). The following Facts were collected from two or three Conversations with Mr Bowles at the Adelphi Hotel,¹¹ January & February 1791.

Creeks can bring twenty thousand fighting Men into the Field.

Principal Commodities of their Country, Rice, Indigo, Isinglass, Drugs.

Punishment for Adultery. Clipping close to the head the Ears of both the Offenders.

¹⁰ The handwriting is difficult to decipher, and the accuracy of some words is doubtful.

¹¹ Probably the Adelphi Hotel, in the Adelphi, off the Strand.

Near five hundred Miles of Coast, & Disputed Sea Ports, (?) San Mare.

Mr Bowles' business in England [was to?] procure free Ports in North America & in the West Indies for the exportation of the Commodities of the Creeks Country. He has at length succeeded in his object & is in the Act of Parliament now preparing *General* Bowles, from his being at present General of the Creek Indians. Creeks and Cherokees are united together in a league offensive and defensive, the Chopters [?Choctaws] & Chuckesees [?Chickasaws] are their Allies.

The Council of the Creeks is composed of Seventy Two Persons, all of them of a certain rank of persons, like that of the Nobility of Europe.

The Chief of the Cherokees is chosen for a year, by the Council. He may be rechosen at every time. Mr Bowles has at present that Office.

Mosgogee the name of the Creek Country in the Language of it.

No Priests amongst the Creeks, they saying, "that every man must paddle his Canoe in his own way." The Supreme Being they denominate the "Giver of Breath" a beleive(?) in a future state of man(?) & races exists(?).

The Sound of Th, a sound very common in the Mexican language, occurs very often in theirs.

Spirituos Liqueurs are forbidden to be imported into the Creeks Country under very severe penalties.

Spanish Missionaries prohibited from exercising their Ministry amongst them.

Coitous in Creek Language the name of their Principal Town. Spanish Dollars very current amongst them. They meet in Council sometimes at four in the morning, & talk done two or three days together an infusion of an Herb of a black colour is carried about at Council. The infusion not intoxicating.

Agriculture most cultivated by the Creeks, of Wheat they have a great quantity.

A man is now living amongst the Creeks upwards of one hundred & Thirty³⁰ years of age, who went very lately to war & was successfull. Mr B. asked him why at his time of life, he expos'd himself so much, he said that (*Nulla Venere uti valeri* (?) Life was of no great consequence to him, that his only pleasure now was to see Young Men fight. This old man remembers very well a fight with the Spaniards near a river that is now called the "Bloody River" in 1701.

The Creeks like many other more letter'd Nation than themselves, suppose themselves Aborigines of their own Country. The tradition indeed amongst the Mexicans on the first arrival of the Spaniards was that themselves (?) came from the North.

The Cherokee & Creek language has not the least affinity.

The Garrison of the Spanish Port of San Marco, consists of fifty men only.

Creek's method of dressing meat is chiefly by baking in the manner of the People of Olahaite(?).

The Cherokees are greatly depopulated by drinking Spirits afforded them by their good Neighbours the Americans & once in a Conversation respecting the method of destroying the Indians a famous American Dr. [Doctor] said, "that as they were all fond of drinking, something might be put into their strong drink that in one day might completely extirpate the whole race.

[written at bottom of page 9, to follow after sentence ending "form of a trial."]:—

He [Bowles] is said to have been dismiss the service for insolent language to one of his superior Officers,

[written at bottom of page 51, referring to "Lucayan Herald."]:—

republished in the Public Advertiser for January 17 & in the Diary, two or three days afterwards.

p. 70, to precede 2nd paragraph. "A player":—

He acted the part of Tanga in the Revenge.

p. 70, referring to "but on a sign post"—(last line):—
& he painted the Scenes himself.

p. 71, note at bottom of page:—

Mr Bowles has painted a Miniature of Capt. Baynton.

p. 77, at bottom of page, referring to 1st line “direct eye of Mr. Bowles to”:—

he disclaims his having had my? (any?) consent in this publication.

p. 79, after An Observer of Mankind (end):—

The leading features of Mr. Bowles's Character according to Capt. Campbell are courage & humanity. In conversation he appears to be a perfectly easy & good humoured man, his voice & manner are by no means impressive, yet he is extremely communicative on Questions that are put to him, & answers them always with great good sense & great alacrity. He attended Dr Pearsons Chymical Lectures in the Winter of 1791 in London & the Compiler of the MSS notes(?) respecting him, & | the Creeks in this book? | had the honour to present him with Dr Lewis's “Philosophical Commerce of Arts” as a book that he thought might be useful to him in his efforts to improve the Agriculture the Commerce, the Arts of the India Nations of which he was the Chief in 1791. His representation to the King of England respecting the advantage to be derived from opening the Ports of the British Islands in the West Indies & the Ports in North America belonging to the Crown of England to the Creek Nation is very well drawn up as well as to language as to reasoning, with occasionally some very st...d & acute remarks in it. There is great complaint made in it of a Monopoly of the commodities the Creek Nation has occasion for, from England, carried on by a Scotch House in London, with the approbation of the French Government.

Accounts hav been received in February 1791 of the entire defeat of the Americans by the United Nations of the Creeks & Cherokees & a Treaty of Peace was then negotiating between them Americans & the Creeks as well as between the Spaniards & that Nation & their Allies.

A MILITANT SURGEON OF THE REVOLUTION

SOME LETTERS OF RICHARD PINDELL, M. D.

[Richard Pindell was born at Hagerstown, Md., in 1755. He was a surgeon in the First Maryland Regiment under Col. Otho Holland Williams, in the Revolution, from January 1, 1777, to the dissolution of the Army, in 1783; he was with General Greene, 1780-81. He was a member of the Society of Cincinnati of Maryland; practiced medicine at Hagerstown after the war; one of the Founders of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; First Master of Mount Moriah Lodge, Hagerstown, 1802; Grand Master Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of Maryland, 1806-07; Member of the Senate of Maryland, 1809; pensioned by the State and the United States for services in the Revolution; moved to Lexington, Kentucky, 1813; family physician of Henry Clay. Died at Lexington, Kentucky, March 20, 1833.

These letters are from the Otho Holland Williams collection.]

Charlotte May 26th 1781

Dr Colo

The dye is cast, we were yesterday reduced to the disagreeable necessity of Amputating one of our Dearest Friends, Who ever since he reached this place has suffered one continued scene of pain without any other unfavourable appearance that could justify an Amputation From the nature of the parts injured I was always fearful that this would be his Lot but I am persuaded if we could have convinced him of the necessity of undergoing momentary pain for future advantages we might have saved the Arm. he was prepossessed that an amputation would be the Derniere resorte & he would not consent to suffer any pain but what would be attendant on it. The position was unfavourable to the discharge of Matter formed about the joint & counter openings might have given a free discharge to it & prevented the Bones which were exposed from becoming carious, but to this however forcibly inculcated he would never consent. Two days before the operation the Arm became

swelled & Odematous. this with the approaching debility determined us in favour of the Amputation. I hope if no accident happens we shall soon have him on foot & make him forsake his now darling Bed to which he was never under the necessity of being so much attached before. I know not what to say of Bruff his weak State renders his fate very precarious. if any alteration has taken place I think it is for the better tho scarcely perceptible Mr Ball is also in an unfavourable situation you must excuse me Dr Col. for not writing oftener. believe me my hands are full I wish you every success & happiness you can wish. Co^l Morris will relate our Distresses here for want of Stores & Medicines many Poor fellows have & must suffer for want of Wine the Co^l was so lucky as to get a little from Mr Forsyth. this Bruff¹ & Ball has shared. when its gone God knows what we shall do.

I am Yours
most sincerely
R Pindell

Co^l. Ford² desires to be remembered in a very particular manner. he requests you will send him some linnen [you] promised to let him have for overalls.

If any clothing should be left, I hope those who were deficient in last years draft will have it made up in this. I am much in want of money if the Gen^l has it in his power to

¹ James Bruff, 2d Lieut. Maryland Line, 10th Dec. 1776; 1st Lieut. 7 Oct. 1777; trans. to 5th Md. 1 Jan. 1781; Captain, 8 Sept. 1781; wounded and taken prisoner at Camden, 25 April, 1781, exchanged and served until April 1783; Capt. Artillerists, U. S. Army, 2d June, 1794; Major 1st Artillerists, 2 June, 1794; resigned 30 June 1807.—*Heitman*.

² Benjamin Ford or Foard, 1st Lieut. of Smallwood's regiment, 14 Jan. 1776; Capt. May 1776; Major 2d Md. 10 Dec. 1776; Lieut. Col. 6th Md. 17 April 1777; trans. to 5th Md. 1 Jan. 1781; died 27th April, 1781, of wounds received at Hobkirk's Hill, 25 April 1781.—*Heitman*.

The above date of death is evidently erroneous, but Ford must have died within a day or two of the time this letter was written, as John E. Howard became Lt. Col. Com. Fifth Regiment, 3 June, 1781, "Col. Foard's death."—*Archives*, Vol. 18: 481. Probably the amputation referred to above was performed on Col. Foard.—Ed.

return that which you let him have shall thank you to send it to me by first opp^y I cannot get any Clothes made for the want of it. I have wrote to the Gen^l respecting a Horse lost at the Cow Penns. shall thank you also to hear his decision & let me know it. I am Poor or I should not trouble him on that head the loss of Two Horses comes heavy on me

Col^o Otho H. Williams

Camp

Jan^y 6th 1789

Dear General

Yours of the 30th Ult. I received last evening & am happy to Inform you that your Brother arrived a few hours before the Rec^t of it, in tollerable health & Spirits, so that you have anticipated in part the pleasures afforded on the Occasion. We had some days heard of his Arrival at Fort Pitt, and I should have communicated the pleasing Intelligence, before this, had I not been informed that Mr Williams intended Sending an Express to you for that purpose Your Dear Sister Mrs Chapline departed this life last Saturday week & her remains were deposited at Williams Port, by the side of your Dearly beloved & much lamented Sister Stull the tuesday following We had a Meeting yesterday & have the pleasing prospect of seeing the Federal Tickett prevail by a great Majority, as we are all anxious & have pledged ourselves to one another that every exertion shall be made, to bring in Voters, & to use every effort to counteract the Dark & Villainous designs of the Antis.

Doct^r Cruz from your Town has been some days in this County, circulating infamous falsehoods against the Federalists. It appears that they wish to raise a Distinction between the Germans & Americans & to create Animosities among us. he made his appearance yesterday evening at Beltzhoven when his designs were soon fathomed, and it was hinted that a Coat of Tar & Feathers, would be given him as a reward for his Services, if he did not quickly make his Excape, which he accordingly did altho it was dark & very Cold

It gives me pleasure to hear that our Friend Howard is not likely to be dazled with the Exalted rank he Bears. Your Opinions of him have always corresponded with mine. I esteem him highly, and am happy to find that his Countrymen have at length discovered his great worth. I wish him, his family & yours every possible happiness; am Dr Gen^l

Yours sincerely

R Pindell

excuse this scroll as I was up last evening & am now hurried with writing Letters to the *Big Captains* in our Vicinity requesting their exertions at the Ensuing Election

My best respects to M^r Williams & love to Merey I have just got 2 Bushels of nuts for you which shall be sent by the first Waggons.

Doct^r P. Thomas is requested to give this Letter as Speedy a conveyance as possible & Oblige his Friend & H Serv^t

R. Pindell

General O. H. Williams

Baltimore Town

Lexington Sept. 24th 1816

My Dear Edw^d

I am happy to Inform you that my Health has been much better of late. I rise early, go to bed regularly when Business will permit & have given up totally frequenting Taverns. We now and then get a Glass of Wine in a few Houses (very few Indeed) but there is nothing here like the truly Social convivial Parties, we used to enjoy in my Old walks about Hagers Town Fountain Rock & Springfield M^t Pelier & Long Meadows. The People who Inhabite here are, I think of a Dif^t Race, or perhaps of vitiated or more refined Habits. I envy them not their singularity.

The notes you gave Williamson have been destroyed. I, like yourself, laboured under some degree of Infatuation, for which I cannot acc^t during the Rage for Lottery in this Quarter &

expended more in Ticketts than I ever did or shall ever do again. Tis true I hoped fortune might be disposed to shew a friendly aspect, in some shape or other & was willing to try my luck, as I found little was to be gained by hard & assiduous labor. the Bubble has burst & I shall be hereafter contented to earn my Bread as heretofore by the sweat of my Brow

Your favourite Horse is in fine Heart eats heartily & I presume suffers no Pain but his Diseased Frame will render him hereafter a Cripple. I wish sincerely you had him at Springfield, where he might spend the remainder of his days in ease & quiet. while old Ball lives he will suffer for nothing even should his own Children be in need of Sustenance. He is truly devoted to him. Agreeably to the Bargain Gen^l Shelby made with him you are not bound to pay one Cent towards his Keep as he was to have \$50 if he cured him & the Horse was to remain his Property, if he did not. However the Old fellow is Poor & an Old Veteran of the Revolution. it would therefore be Charitable to send him a few Dollars, when convenient.

I have heard of the Death of Mrs Belt & Miss Clagett & the unfortunate accident that happend my Dear Friend Carr's Daughter & sincerly Sympathize with their Relations & Friends. Carr & his Family are very dear to me & have ever been my first favourites with the Groupe of your Dear Connections (assembled when you wrote me) I know no Distinction. It is sufficient to say that they hold one of the Corners nearest my Heart. An honest or a Better man than Carr God never made. Amongst the Families an Intimacy & Friendship has ever Existed & I hope will never be diminished while we are here permitted to enjoy the finer feelings of Human Nature. They all know I love them as if they were my own.

The Bulletin you mention was answered some time Since. I twas delayed however (from a variety of Circumstances too numerous to detail & which I regretted very much. Yours has also been procrastinated much beyond my wish. But you know not my troubles and God forbid you should ever have encounter the Trials that have been Imposed on me. The Relation of

them would only serve to excite unpleasant feelings I will therefore refrain to detail them, not wishing to excite pain in the Bosom of my Friend.

But amidst all Gloom, their Breaks out a Ray of Hope & Comfort, that things will not always remain thus unpropitious. Present me Affectionately, To all the Persons you mentioned. My Paper is nearly filled & I will not enumerate I wish I could only personally Testify how much I love them and you.

I am with Sincerity

Your Aff^t Friend & Br

R Pindell

It will rejoice you to learn that my Dear Children & Grand Children are all in the Enjoyment of high Health except Eliza and Mary Pindle whose Health has been much chekered.

Capt. Edw^d G. Williams

near

Williams Port

Maryland

Lexington Dec^r 8th 1816

My Dear Friends

You have all heard of my Misfortunes, since I left Maryland, and that added to Pecuniary Embarrassments, I have had to encounter the Severest Tortures of the most painful Disease that Human Nature was ever Afflicted with, which frequently disqualifies me for Professional duties & has broken my Spirits. I am now turned of three Score, and find myself declining rapidly, and in the common course of Nature, shall not long be capable of Effective Exertions, to procure a Maintenance & should the hand of Providence continue to Afflict me, I shall in my Old Age, be reduced to Want; or be an incumbrance to my Friends. Thus Situated, I have with much reluctance, with the Advice of my Friends determined to apply to the Assembly of my Native State, to remunerate me for two Valuable Horses, taken from me in the Carolina's during the

Revolutionary War, while doing Extra Duty, and also to make good to me the Deficiency of half pay, so unjustly withheld from me by the General Government who were petitioned in Vain.

Fired by the Love of Liberty, I went in early life into the Service of my Country, and Served her in her Struggles for Liberty and Independence for the Space of Six years and a half (after having Previously performed two Years of Duty in the Militia) and until the Close of the War. Having repeatedly rejected the most flattering and Lucrative offers, during the War, if I would leave the Service and enter into Private Practice, by which I could without Doubt have made an Ample Fortune. I think I can assert without Boasting that no one Served his Country more Zealously or faithfully, or who suffered in every Respect greater Hardships and privations, not only in the Staff but have the Vanity to think, that I performed some Military Atchievements, that would have done Honour to those who duty it was to meet in Battle the Bristled Bayonetts. I will mention to you, as Friends some of those Feats, hastily drawn up, but for the Truth of which, I am ready to Swear before High Heaven

At the Action of Brandywine, the first Engagement I ever witnessed, I rallied a considerable number of the Retreating Troops, formed them in Order, after they were driven from the Field & Kept command of them until Col^o Hall fell in with us & took the Command. I am proud to Acknowledge that I was encouraged thereto by Mr W^m Smith late of Baltimore, then a Member of Congress, & I believe deputed by that Honble Body to a Conference with Gen^l Washington, of whom I must say, that I never Witnessed, greater Bravery presence of Mind than he Mr Smith exhibited on that occasion. Not only encouraging the Advance of the Troops who had not been discomfited, but in reanimating those who had been compelled to leave the Feild.

On the Retreat from Pedee, after Gates' Defeat I at the head of a Sarg^t & four Dragoons of Col^o Washingtons Regi-

ment, who had been left as an Escort to Col now Gen^l Armstrong, I took a Pickett Guard of Seven Men and dispersed a Regiment of Tories. The Prisoners I marched to Hillsborough & Delivered them up to the proper Authority altho daily & almost hourly threatened to be attacked if the Prisoners were not set at Liberty. At the Action of the Cow Penns, I rallied a large Body of the Militia and returned them to the Charge, for which Gen^l Morgan promised on the Feild to put a feather in my Cap, but which Superior considerations, and Disease prevented his accomplishing, having to retreat before a numerous Army & to Conduct a Body of Prisoners at least double the number of his Regulars, to a place of Safety. After the Action I was left on the field to take care of the Wounded, without any Aid or force Except a Lt Hanson ³ of Cha^s & St Mary's County & our two waiters. Thus situated I obtained from the British Surgeons a Rec^t for 87 Prisoners, even after a Guard of at least 24 Soldiers and about an Equal number of Waggoners had arrived with waggons to carry them to Charleston. Which receipt I delivered to Gen^l Green on my rejoining the Army on their Advance to Guilford, and which led to the Redemption, from Captivity, an Equal number of American Soldiery. The Second day after Join^g the Army I was detached on the Enemies lines to dress a Wounded Officer a Major Lewis, Protected by Lewis' Brother only. We dispersed on our Rout a large Body of Tory Militia, by my asking the Centinel (or Rather Videt) after his Piece was Cocked & presented at us within a few Paces, having previously challenged us, whether he had seen anything of Col^o Washingtons Dragoons. The day after having performed a Second Tour of Duty fully as hazardous. He arrived at the Plains Guilford a few Minutes before the Gen^l Engagement commenced, where he Witnessed the Brilliant Charge of the Maryland Troops Commanded by her first Son, the Gallant Howard, when he compelled the British Guards to yield the Supremacy to American

³ William Hanson, 2d Lieut., 2d Md. 25 Oct. 1781; trans. to 4th Md. 1st Jan. 1783; served to 15 Nov. 1783.—*Heitman*.

Valour. In this Action he also aided in forming the retreating Troops that had been discomfited. Indeed he was so near as to witness at Brandywine The Cow Penns, Guilford, the Second Action of Camden & the Eutaw Springs, the Splendid Charges made by this distinguished Maryland Hero. Sometime after the Action of Guilford I was again Attached to the Infantry then Commanded by the Intrepid Gen^l Williams, Gen^l Morgan having been so diseased by the Rheumatism that he was compelled to return home in Litter, and not from any defections as has been represented by Little Harry Lee in his Memoirs. I was with Col^o afterwards Gen^l Williams, in the Action of Ready Fork of Deep River. In which I hazarded my life by carrying Instructions from Gen^l then Col^o Lee to Cap^t Carrs who commanded the Infantry of his Legion, under a Heavy fire and after returning I was requested by Gen^l Williams to ride up the Road & Seek out a Strong Position for the Troops to form on in case they should be driven from their then Position.

That dashing Boldly on he was Hailed by a Tory Centinel not very distant from the Troops on whom he attempted to ride.

In that case certain Death was averted by asking him, when within a few Paces, when his Rifle was cocked & Presented at my Breast, If he had seen any thing of Washington's Dragoons. at the mention of the name of Washington the Centinel came to trailed Arms & ran to the Guard, whom I saw fleeing in the greatest Trepidation. This was the Guard to that Body of Tories that were few minutes after cut to pieces by Washington's Dragoons. In the second Action of Camden I aided the Officers in repeatedly rallying and keeping in Order a great Number of the retreating Troops, that after the Officers were exhausted and worn down by fatigue I at length kept them together by my Own personal Exertions, being well mounted on a Horse taken by Sargt Everhart ⁴ from a British Officer at

⁴ Lawrence Everhart, born in Middletown valley, Frederick Co., Md., May 6, 1755; enrolled as a private in Capt. Jacob Goode's Co. at Taneytown, 1st Aug. 1776; present at the Battle of Long Island, 27 Aug. 1776; at

the Cow Penns, after having been cruelly wounded & taken Prisoner by Picking up & presenting one of their own Muskets at the Officer as; he was retreating by the spot Tarlton had left him.

On this Retreat I discovered a Body of Armed Men Marching at a distance on our Left, and apprehending they were British Troops marching to out flank us I reconnoitered them in Person & to my great Joy found them to be the remains of the Advance Guard, whom the Captain had kept together, after they were driven from the Field. The Officer informed me that he endeavoured to keep pace with our party whom he kept in View. His men marched in such order that the British Dragoons were afraid to assail him or us altho close in our Rear. In this Action I kept together more men than perhaps any Officer on the Field except Col^o Howard. The Officers being worn down by fatigue.

In this Retreat I brought from the Field Lt Dyer⁵ of the Maryland Troops who was about to Surrender, at the Risque of my life, the British Dragoons closely pursuing & firing upon us. At the Action of Eutaw Springs, after having dressed some wounded Soldiers, of the Advanced Corps, who had fallen in with a British foraging Party early in the morning I pushed on to join the Troops & arrived on the Field just as the Grand Charge was Ordered. Discovering that some of the Troops formed on the left of the Road, under the Command of the Brave and Intrepid Ewing⁶ had discovered a disposition to hang

White Plains, 28 Oct. 1776; at Trenton, 26 Dec. 1776. (In the summer of 1778 he re-enlisted at Frederick in a regiment of horse commanded by Col. William Washington and took part in the Southern campaign and was wounded in Jan. 1781; was present at the capitulation at Yorktown, where he met General Lafayette. He took part in the reception to that officer on his visit to America in 1825.

⁵ Edward Dyer, 2d Lieut., 2d Md., 14 Jan. 1777; 1st Lieut., 27 May, 1778; Captain-Lieut. 10 Sept. 1780; Capt. 3 June, 1781; retired, 1 Jan. 1783.—*Heitman*.

⁶ James Ewing, Ensign, 2d Md., 11 April, 1777; 1st Lieut. 29 May, 1778; trans. to 1st Md. 1 Jan. 1781; wounded at Eutaw Springs, 8 Sept. 1781; Capt. 6 Nov. 1781; retired 1 Jan. 1783.—*Heitman*.

back & were getting into Disorder unobserved by this Hero who was dauntlessly advancing in their Front, I rode to him under a Heavy Fire of Both Cannon & Musketry & aided him in forming his men at the risque of my life & they a few seconds after took two Pieces of British Artillery, Killing & dispersing all the Troops destined to Guard them

In this Charge Ewing rec^d Seven Wounds & nearly all his Men were Killed & wounded.

Of this Brave fellow Ewing too much cannot be said. On the Retreat from the Pedee after Gates' Defeat I met him marching with 2 Sargeants & 24 Men & a Surgeons Mate to fight 500 Tories in a Pitched Battle.

He had been left on the Deep River, where the Maryland Troops were reorganised to take Charge of the Sick, & the Heavy Baggage of the Army, and after the Troops had marched from him some distance he was repeatedly threatened to be attacked by the Tories. He at length told them that he could beat 500 of them with a Sargeants Guard, and they might name the place, which was fixed on.

We gave him the first Information of Gates' Defeat he returned to his Post, by a forced march; & fearing that the Tories might make an Attempt on his Camp before he could arrive, we would not encumber him with the Prisoners we had taken.

In the Action of Eutaw I dressed several Officers on the Field of Battle, amongst them the Veteran Howard, who could not be prevailed on to leave the Field altho Suffering under a painful wound, for many Hours. I was also to Dress the Gallant Cap^t Dobson, when he by my side having received a wound thro' the Body. I have written to Howard who I have learned is in the Senate. I wish you to prevail on him to hand in my Memorial, if he thinks it deserving of his notice. I have Several Friends in the House, Gale, Clem^t & Rod^k Dorsey Taney & some others. Clem^t Dorsey was once mine & the Soldiers Friend. I should have written you earlier but thought I was getting well & could live until a gen^l Law should be past in favour of the Diseased & Super Annated of

the Old war as well as the late I have however again had to Suffer, which has prevented my writing until this late Hour

I am my Dear Friends, without flattery

Yours truly & Sincerely

R. Pindell

The Honble

Doctor Frisby Tilghman

Jacob Schnebley

Capt. Edw^d G. Williams

John Bowles Esquire

City of Annapolis

Maryland

[John Eager Howard to Edward G. Williams, enclosing the foregoing memorial.]

Belvidere Jan^{ry} 20th 1817

Dear Sir

Your Brother William was here on Saturday when I shewed him the enclosed letter from Doct. Pindell, and mentioned to him that I intended to write to you and request you to propose & endeavour to get passed a resolution allowing the Doct^r half pay during life. He said he had no doubt of your disposition to advocate such a proposal.

I shall enclose the Doctor's letter that you may shew it to those members who you may judge will be friendly, but as he has in confidence made known to me his real situation, I wish the letter may only be shewn to persons who may be disposed to relieve him.

I well know the opinion your Father and Colonel Hall entertained of the Doctor's merit & Services.

I am under obligations to him for his great attention to me when wounded, and I do believe that he saved the lives of many brave men, as far as it was possible for him to afford relief, it was done, not only the men of the army received his attention, but I know that the Militia and people of the Country

who had been wounded, received his attention whenever opportunity offered. In the Southern Country opportunity frequently occurred.

Doct^r Pindell was appointed Surgeon to the 4th or Colonel Hall's regiment, in which I was Major, early in the year 1777 and continued to the end of the war.

I wish you to speak to Col^o John Gassaway of Annapolis, Col^o W^m D. Beall of Prince Georges, Col^o Gassaway Watkins and Cap^t I. Sprigg Belt of Anne Arundel, or such of them as you may meet with; they, and indeed every old officer, will give testimony of the Doctors merit & Services.

With respect to paying him for horses Stolen and extra services, the objection is that it will open the door for many applications & therefore I recommend his being allowed half pay, but after consulting with members you will be better able to judge in what way relief can be obtained.

I shall write to some Gentlemen of the Senate. Please to return to me the enclosed letter, at the end of the Session.

I am y^r Obed^t Serv^t

John E. Howard

Edward G. Williams Esq^r

Annapolis

Endorsed:

Dr Richard Pindell's Petition to the M^d Legislature, which E. G. Williams had the honor to present in 1816, and obtained for the veteran, full pay of Col^l of Dragoons for life.

Lexington Ap^l 5th 1817

My Dear Friend

You will no doubt be greatly astonished that I have not answered your truly friendly and welcome letter dated at Annapolis, the day on which the Legislature of my Native State, extended their Beneficent hand towards me. I most sincerely assure you that the omission has not proceeded, from any want of the due sense of your Goodness, But from a Single Expression, contained in your letter in which you promised to give

me the Particulars as soon as you arrived at Springfield. I am on Reflection, fully satisfied that I have too long delayed the Expression of thanks, for your Energetic Exertions in my Behalf. I rely on your goodness of Heart, and your uniform partiality for me, to exempt me from Intentional Error or disrespect towards you. I ever Revered your Father & Mother, and his Children I have ever loved almost as my own. Altho distantly connected by Blood, yet I think there is Closer Affinity in those Ties that ever Bind congenial Souls to each other. The Legislature of my native State, the State of Maryland as far as I am informed has been more generous and liberal towards those who served her in the Days "that tried mens Souls," than any State in the Union. For her Beneficence towards me I hope I feel the most grateful Effusions of the Heart. It has served to rivet affections Inherited from Youth and cannot now be effaced. To Howard, Stewart, Kilty you and all those who so essentially contributed to obtain the Law in my favor, My feelings want Utterance. I believe you have long known my Opinion of Howard. I shall therefore not repeat it again. Stewart was a young Plant, just shooting into Manhood, and was nipped in his first Heroic Effort. At the Action of Eutaw he Commanded the Advanced Guard, or forlorn hope, and fell covered with many & Direful wounds. The Post assigned him by Col^o Washington, to whose Invincible Regement he belonged, is Strong Evidence of his high Standing as an Officer. I rec^d him under my Charge totally deranged. Covered him with my Mantell Dressed his wounds until out of all Danger. You know the Rest. His letter in my behalf, certainly magnified, in a high Degree, my Humble Efforts in those times of trial. Altho the Prospects have brightened by the Liberality of the Legislature, There is yet a Source of Apprehension still haunting me. I am Bound for my son for an immense Sum, which, if he lives, I shall not have to pay, but if he dies, and his Health is extremely bad, I shall be involved in troubles, which at my Age I shall be Illy able to encounter. All my own Debts (and those are Debts contracted for others) I shall have funds to

meet. No friend shall ever have it to say he lost by shewing me a favour.

To y^r Dear Brothers, your and my Relations and Friends I beg to be fondly remembered & particularly those of your House.

I am anxious to hear from you and should be glad as soon as in your Power to be furnished with the Law passed in my favor & when & from whom the States Bounty is to become at. Write me a long letter when you have leisure, and let me know how M^{rs} Kendal & her family M^{rs} Smoot M^{rs} Harrison & the Miss Davis' and all their offspring are Situated.

God bless you all Is the Unabated wish of your Sincere Friend & B^r

Cap^t Edw^d G. Williams

R. Pindell

Springfield

near

Williams Port

Maryland

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS

(Continued from Vol. XVIII, p. 233.)

S^r

Maryland 7^{br} 14th 1728

You have herewith the first of Nathaniel Wickham on you for £4.. 5.. 0 with w^{ch} please to Cr my Acc^{tt} Cap^t Cock has three Hogsheads of my Tob on board marked as Underneath (phaps he had some reason for not leaveing me bills of Loading) but I desire you will Enquire therein & by the next let me know if the inclosed be good or have it protested. I am with Respect To M^r Joⁿ Hanbury

by Capt. Cock

&

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xx

Maryland 7^{br} 17th 1728S^r

You'l herewith receive the first of M^{rs} Ruth Howard on Self for £3.. 10 with w^{ch} please to C^r my Acc^{tt} by an Acc^{tt} Current you make me £2.. 16.. in y^r Debt. I had at that time a H^d Tob. by the Severn unaccounted for which with this bill will I believe bring the Ball^{ce} in my favour, w^{ch} I refer till further Opertunity of correspondence.

To W^m Hunt merc^t
in London

Maryland September 23^d 1728S^r

You have inclosed Ullick Burk's first bill of Exch^a on you for £34 St^r with w^{ch} if Good please to C^r my Acc^{tt} he tells me he has ship't Tob in Capt Hart to answer it & that M^r Gest promised to recommend him to you if it should prove Short.

You have allso Richard Barrow on Will^m Barrow at White Church in Shropshire for thirty pounds & a Letter of advice w^{ch} I desire you will negotiate, and if Longer time will make the payment thereof easie please to order it to be given and if it proves good, I desire you will send me the value thereof in White & brown Oznabriggs by the first Ship, but if it proves otherwise please to Return it without the charge of protest.

I had ordered some Tob to Capt. Hart but he haveing more to spare find he has left it out. I shall be glad to have your thoughts of the market or whether it be worth while to hazard any thing on Tobacco for shipping: You have a Morthgage of the Land of one Thomas Taylor on Patapsco River in Baltemore County & as the same lies in the Center of Lands of Myne it would be a convenience to me, therefore I desire the favour you will please to let me have the preference thereof of paying whats due to you; (unless the man shall redeem it) and give

directions to M^r Chapman who has already given me his promise thereof.

Please to write to your friend at
White Church to Enquire what intrest
the Drawer Rec^d Barrow has there and
What it may be worth.

To M^r Philip Smith merc^{tt}

in London

℥ Capt. Hart.

Coppy sent ℥ Cap^t Reynolds of the same date & second Bills

Maryland March 2^d 1728

S^r

Yours to your Son of the first of may Last came to my hands. I am sorry I can not give you an agreeable account of his behaviour and conduct w^{ch} has been such as is very unbecomeing the Son of so honest a father as a recital of all his base transactions would be but ungratefull to you to hear, as they would be to me to relate I will cut them short by telling you that about 8^{br} last he run away from here, Stole a Gentlemans horse & severall other things, & w^{ch} way he is gone I know not; nor do I think it's worth your while to Enquire. I observe a part of the Later End of your Letter wrote in a different hand w^{ch} relates to Wornal Hunt: now M^r Hunt being Dead has left Issue Severall Children the Eldest of whom is now here and being unacquainted with any in them parts, or indeed much; with his father, or Grandfather's Irish affairs he desired (& I promised) I would make Enquirey therein.

Therefore I desire the favour you will get me a State of the matter either from M^r Howlet Parker M^r Richard Nicholson (who is mentioned to have the papers) or any other the best quallefied to give you such an Account in the cleerest and Justest light. Please allso to let me know what Kind of an Estate M^r Wornall Hunt's Grand father had what it was worth ℥ Annu^m & whether he did or did not Entail on his Son &

how much it was mortgaged for & to whom or under what circumstances & in whose possession it now is, what such Enquirey shall cost or getting the Coppy's of any will or other writings, please to Let me know, and the same shall be punctually repaid you.

I have a dependance on you in this affair or should have wrote to others, therefore I request you will not disapoint me therein, and when you write please to send Duplicates least a miscarriage happen.

Please to direct your Letters for Doc^r Charles Carroll att Annapolis in Maryland to the care of Mr^r Phillip Smith Merchant in London.

if you should think it convenient to consult any attorney or Councell herein, pray do; that the same may be thereby put into a cleerer light as for the charge you need be under no fear of its being refunded.

If the case be as the paragraph of your letter Sets forth that there is a thousand pounds due from the Mortgages after incumbrances paid or that possession may be had, Mr^r Hunt will either come with sufficient Credentials, or send proper powers but for him to come without any certainty would be very indiscreet.

Pay my best Respects to all friends in and about Menagh and accept of the same from

To Mr^r Ignatius Leary at
Rathnaheen near Menagh
in the County Tipperary Ireland

Maryland March 2^d 1728

Dr Sr

It has been a tendous time since I heard anything from you in pticular, tho' I have by other hands often had an Account of you & other friends in them parts after whom I as often Enquire as opertunity offers.

I am now become the father of a family haveing a Son &

Daughter and in consequence fix't to this part of the world unless better fortune may attend than hither-to has to many of Our Country.

It would be very agreeable to me to have an opertunity of seeing my Country & all my old friends & acquaintance onst more, could I make it in some measure Square with my Intrest for I think like other parts of natures works that tend to their Center I (as I suppose others do) incline to be in my native soil.

Pray make my best Respects Acceptable to your wife & that famely, as allso such more as you think it may be agreeable to.

Previous to the following affair, believe that I now have s I allways had a dependance on your friendship and integrity w^{ch} makes me trouble you herein. In a Letter of the first of May last from Mr Ignatius Leary to his Son was a postscript in a different hand, intimateing that Cap^t Howlet Parker desired Mr Wornell Hunt to come home for that he could put him in possession of his Estate and that there was a thousand pounds due to Hunt after Incumbrances paid & that the Deeds and papers relating thereto were in the hands of Richard Nicholson.

Now the case is with that famely that Mr Wornel Hunt is Dead but has left Issue Severall Children the Eldest of whom is now here & being unacquainted with any body in these parts desired I would make what Enquiry therein w^{ch} was needfull. Since it would be too great a hazard for him to come thither on so slender an Account as a post script of a letter without a name in order thereto I have wrote of this date to Mr Ignatius Leary & desired he would get me a true State thereof, but least any Accident should intervene do likewise request the favour of you to make Enquirey therein or give what assistance may be needfull to Mr Leary to do it I would know what Estate Mr Wornell Hunt's Grandfather had, and what it was worth a year & whether he did not Entail the same or how he did Settle it, & under what circumstance the father Engaged it and how the same now is or whose hands it's in & whether it is to be come at by the Son of Mr Wornell Hunt, or if any such arears be due to him as is mentioned by that Letter.

it may be needfull to get a Coppy of the Grand Fathers will, & the father of Mr Wornell Hunt's & p'haps of the mortgage made by the father or other papers to have the case rightly stated for the Compass of a Letter if so I desire you will order them to be procured as allso if requisite Employ an Attorney or Counsell to State the same.

If the afores^d Mr Richard Nicholson has any papers that will give an ensigt therein I supose he will not refuse the peruseal of them, and no doubt but Mr Howlet Parker will inform what he knows thereof. I believe likewise that Mr John Phelan will be a proper person to consult for that I take him to be well acquainted with the Estates in them parts & Coll^o Magrath.

Whatever Charge may be requisite pray let it not be wanting to get a perfect and true State of the affair and the same shall be punctually remited so that you or Mr Leary or any order from either shall have it in London, on leting me know how much the same will be.

my telling you that a Just account hereof may be of Service to me will not I hope the Less Excite your care, w^{ch} shall be duely acknowledged.

To Mr Laurence Mitchell
att Menagh in the County
Tiperary Ireland

Please to Direct your Letter's for Doc^r Charles Carroll at Annapolis in Maryland to the care of Mr Phillip Smith merchant in London.

Harry Hunt died about the year ago or in the Warr time who was the first aquirer of the Estate & father of John who was father of Wornell the s^d Harry made a will & devised in Tail to his son John Hunt to w^{ch} I believe Fergus Dean is Evidence as I'm informed.

Maryland Ap^l 19th 1729

Mess^{rs}

Inclosed you will receive bill Loading for Eleven H^{ds} Tob.

in the C. Baltemore, is both good leaf, & weighty; w^{ch} quallety's hope may answer to produce a good price.

I've given Cap^t Clement Brooke an order on you for ten pounds of this date which I request may be paid.

I have in favour of M^r Michael Taylor Endorsed his Bills payable to me for seventy pounds Dated 17th 9^{br} last to M^r Tho Colmore, as allso the said Taylors bills for twelve pounds odd in Blank as he has & will continue to Ship you Tobacco I hope the said bills will be discharged. if you should be in advance for him, he has Sufficent here, wherewith to secure you. I hope our late Law confining us to a Certain number of plants will help to raise the value of our Commodity. it's the opinion of most of our best Planters it will lessen the quantety as heretofore made at least a full fourth espetially on the western shore. I have no acc^{tt} of twelve Hogsheads Tob shipt last year in Capt.

4

Onely from Putuxen marked & & N^o from 1 to twelve. he

xx

had orders for Seventeen but find he had no more then twelve. here are varrous Accusations against you here for haveing been the cause of the Low State of our Staple, whether you have disoblighd those gentlemen in any respect who Exclaim against you, you may best know, or whether they Expect to advance any Intrest to themselves thereby. But however Industerous they are, all do not believe what they give out among w^{ch} number is

Your very Humble
Serv^t

To Capt. Joⁿ Hyde & C^o Merc^{tts}
in London

C: Carroll

⌘ the Baltemore Capt. Brook

M^r W^m Hunt
S^r

I request the favour you will write to some of your correspondents at the Citty of Bristol to desire that they may in

the best manner Enquire there what part of the Estate of Richard Benson or Ann his wife, both of that City Deceased of Right came, or is now due, or comeing to Ann Benson (her Ex^r or heirs at Law) Daughter & Coheiress of the aforesaid Richard and Ann Benson. Frances Wall of the said City one of the Daughters of the said Richard and Ann was Administratrix of her mother, shee perhaps will inform your friend there of the affair if shee agrees to do, in a friendly manner it will save her, & her sisters representatives here, both charge & trouble in the affair, w^{ch} otherwise shee must Expect to follow. if shee agrees to pay so far as relates to her there shall be proper powers sent you to receive the same & discharge her.

there likewise came some intrest to her Sister the afores^d Ann by the death of a Grandmother as appears by a letter from the said Frances Wall dated from Bristol 29th January 1719/20 w^{ch} please to direct your friend allso to Enquire after. this being at the request of an other person I would have it transacted in the most frugal manner, & request y^r answer with an acc^{tt} of the charges that may acrew by the first opertunity. . . . To Mr W^m Hunt merc^{tt}

in London

Mess^{rs}

I have nothing from you as to the receipt of twelve H^{ds} Tob of Myne in Capt. Onely from Patuxent w^{ch} I shall be glad to know if you have rec^d he haveing left me no bill Loading for it. inclosed is bill Loading for seven H^{ds} Tob in the Tristan Capt^t Hoxton w^{ch} being good Collour & weight hope may answer. I have Drawn on you payable to Sam^{ll} Hyde for acc^{tt} of the owners of the Ship Dove for forty pounds St^t the 23rd of May last w^{ch} I pray may be answered. I am sensible I shall be in Ball^{ce} to you unless Tob. shipt answer better then I expect, but you may be assured that what favours you shall do me shall not be lost & that you shall have remittances to answer very soon.

June 19th 1729

To Capt. Joⁿ Hyde & Co.

I would sell 7000 acres of Land on Susquehanna & Deer Creek all contiguous & good at twenty five pound ₤ Hundred Acres and give seven years for the payment of the money at four ₤ Cent Intrest dureing the afores^d term.

If they could not conveniently pay me for the Land at the Expiration of the afores^d seven years, I would give them Leases for twenty one years next ensuing, they paying me at the rate following ₤ an & one years Rent fine.

viz. for the first seven years seventy pounds a year for the fourteen years next Ensueing one Hundred & forty pounds a year.

Then their Leases to be renewed for twenty one years more they paying a fine of forty shills. ₤ Hundred Acres & six pence an Acre ₤ annu. for the said twenty one years at w^{ch} Expiration to make such further conditions should be agreeable to Land Lord & tennant & they could hit Leases to be made with useial clauses of Entry in case of failure of rent & the whole Land in all parts to be Equally Liable to Entry & distraining in case of failure of Rent, or arearages. the rent to be paid on the Land at a Certain place & no waste to be committed.

Tennants obliged to plant orchards & keep their buildings in good repair.

The said proposalls shall be made Good by me any time within three years.

Cha: Carroll

To the Rev^d Mr Joⁿ Thomson.

Mr Henry Darnall

Inclosed you have bill Loading for H^{ds} Tob. on my Own pp^r Acct^{tt} as allso an Order for the nett proceeds of 4 H^{ds} Shipt by James Sweny in the Unity Capt. Russell in the Sales of w^{ch} shall hope your Endeavour will not be wanting for my Intrest those Ship't by my self are weighty, good Leaf & doubt not but the others are good he being an Expert planter I desire the favour that in Capt. Russell or some Ship comeing this

way you will send me the contents of the Inclosed Invoyses from the persons mentioned.

I have reason to think that our Crops this year will be much Shorter then the Law intended, for that the wettness of the summer has drowned all the Low grounds & some people have intirely lost both their Corn & Tobacco.

if you can meet with an orderly discreet young man well recomended, that understands the business of an Apothecary & Surgeon & writes a good hand inclinable to come abroad, I should take it kindly if you would Engage him for four years to serve me at that business & allow him ten pound this money a year he finding himself Cloaths & send him in Cap^t Russell's or such Ship as you shall send the above goods in.

1 Ream writeing paper	2.. 0..
12 ^{lb} Raw Coffee	3.. 12.. 4
	4..
	5..
	1.. 10..
	4.. 10..
	— 18.. 12.. 4

10 m. 20 ^d nails	} 10 m. 4 ^d nails
20 m. 8 d ^o	
30 m. 10 d ^o	
2 m. 30 d ^o	
	5 m. Inch & half floorering Brads.

1 Doz. best Weeding hoes	22.. 4.. 0
1 Doz D ^o Hilling Hoes	2.. 2.. 0
1 Doz. falling axes	1.. 4..
6 Loping axes	0.. 18..
3 broad axes	0.. 10.. 6

6 frying pans	27.. 10.. 10
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to be had of Eyre & Beecher Druggists at the Woll Park in Bucklers Berry viz.

1 ^{lb} Scamony	£1.. 0.. 0	1b ij Ther Venet	0.. 18.. 0
16 ^{lb} Juice Licorice	0.. 10.. 0	1b vi Diapordin	0.. 12.. 0

lb B. Camphir	0.. 4.. 0	lb 12 Emp ^l Dminic	0.. 7.. 0
lb ij Oral cancor	0.. 10.. 0	lb 12 Emp ^l Meliloti	0.. 8.. 0
lb ss. opium	0.. 9.. 0	12 grose vial Corks	0.. 12.. 0
lb ij Tereb. Venet	0.. 6.. 0	lb ij ol amig dul.	0.. 4.. 0
	—————	Cong i Sy ^r of spincor	0. 10.. 0
	3.. 9.. 0		—————
			3.. 11.. —
			—————

To be had of Charles Ridgely Chymist at Glaubers head in Wattling Street.

vid			
lb ss. precip rub	0.. 4.. 0	Aq. Ther. Cong ij	0.. 18.. 0
lb ij Tart Emet	0.. 10.. 8	ib iv Sp ^r nit D.	0.. 12.. 0
lb 4 Sp ^r Sal armoni	13.. 0	lb i Croe metelu	
lb ij Sp ^r Sal. vol. Oleos	6.. 0	ib i Antim Diaphor	
lb ij turpeth minerale	0.. 5.. 0		
lb j Sp ^{rs} Lavendul com.	0.. 5.. 0		
	—————		
	2.. 4.. 0		
	—————		

Glass Man

vid 1 Grose of ounce 2 ounce & half ounce vials	
6 Doz. Thin botles both	0.. 9.. 0
1 Grose 4 & 6 ounce vials	0.. 6.. 0
2 glass pestles	0.. 15.. 0
Pewter vid 1 Doz. probe Syringes	0.. 6.. 0
	—————

Maryland August 19th 1729

Dr Sir

Mr Charles Carroll & I wrote you of the 17th Inst^t requesting you would Joyn with Mr Michael Carroll in distributeing a Charity left by Mr James Carroll deceased here to the poor of the parishes of Lorrol & English of twenty pounds Irish money w^{ch} I hope you'l favour us in doing. I have myself

another favour to ask of you & which may be of mutual Service that is to make Enquirey there what Estate in fee Henry Hunt died posest of & whether he did not Entail the same on his son John Hunt the father of Wornel Hunt & how the said John Hunt Engaged the same or whether the same or any proffits may be recovered by the Heir at Law the son of Wornell Hunt. I believe Howlet Parker or M^r Richard Nicholson can give you some insight therein. M^r Ignatius Leary & Joⁿ Phelan know somewhat thereof.

I could purchase of the heir here did I know the value or whether a recovery were probable & if you'l make it your business to make such Enquirey & send me an exact State of the case & the true value thereof you shall not be a looser provided I make a purchase.

My Brother John Carroll who is now here Joyns me in Our Kind respects to you.

I shall take it Kindly to have a Line from you on the former Subject directed for Doct^r Charles Carroll at Annapolis in Maryland to the care of Henry Darnall merchant in London.

I have not to add, but to assure you that I am with true regard for you & yours.

Y^r affectionate Kinsman & most Humble Servant

Cha: Carroll

To M^r Alexander Carroll at Balfada near Birr
in the County Tipperary Ireland.

S^r

You have Inclosed a Bill Ladeing for three H^{ds} of Tob. in the Sales of w^{ch} request y^r care they are good & weighty therefore I hope will answer. If you Gent at home would; or could be convinced of the real Scarcity of Tob. for our last Crop, you'd raise the price of this & lessen your Shipping the ensuing year.

I really think 'twill be a third less then that w^{ch} has gon this year.

I request the favour you'l send me the pticulars following
by some Ship comeing to or above Annopolis.

To Mr Joⁿ Midford Merc^t In London.

☞ Capt. Majer

Two Good Bone Hoop petticoates of Striped Holland 3½
yards wide & an Ell Long bound with Leather not to Exceed
twenty shil^s a peece.

a peece of Cambric of about 5 shil^s a yard to contain not
Exceeding ten yards.

40 Ells of Good Shirting Linnen of about 2/6 ☞ Ell yard
wide, rather Good Garlix Holland, the above Letter was not
sent Mr Midford Dead.

7^{br} 26th 1729

S^r

I ship't you Six H^{ds} of Tob. by Cap^t Thornton from Putux-
ent w^{ch} were very good & weighty & hope will sell well.

Our Crops this year by the Law & weather is reduced to at
least a third less then usual & doubt not but you'l find it so.

Inclosed is Bill of Exch^a to Bristol for £25 for w^{ch} if paid
C^r my Acc^{tt}.

please to send the inclosed letters being advice refering to
the said Bill.

To John Tyler on Mess^{rs} Joⁿ Phippsly Proct^r

& Tho. Ross merc^t in Bristol £25

To Mr Rich^d Burbydge merc^t in London

☞ Capt. Dunscomb.

8^{br} 24th 1729

S^r

Inclosed is bill Loading for four H^{ds} Tob. in the Rebecca
Joⁿ Majer Commander with w^{ch} I desire you'l Credit my Acc^{ts}
as sold.

You will certainly find Crops short this year at least a third
& some say one half w^{ch} I hope may contribute to the Raise of

that on hand I expected the favour of a line in relation to Tho. Taylors land on Patapsco w^{ch} is not come to hand.

Capt. Hart is off of Severn & will soon sail.

To Phil. Smith, ^{Mr} Majer.

8br 27th 1729

Mr Phil Smith

Mr Chapman & I have had some Discourse about your proposal to your friends of sending them goods at twelve months Credit & five ^{per} Cent Intrest on what should Remain unpaid after that time.

I am conveniently seated for Business and have a desire to fall into a little trade and being satisfied that I could make an advantage of terms of the above kind as allso serve you here (w^{ch} I have a very good Inclination to do) make my Aplycation to you on the ocation not in the least doubting your Sincerety & Generosity from what I have had to do with you.

The terms I would desire is Eighteen months Credit from Shiping the Goods and five ^{per} cent Intrest ^{per} annum on what should Remain unpaid after that time, unless you should think that any service I might render you otherwise wo'd be an Equivalent for such Intrest.

If on those terms you think proper, I desire you will send me the Contents of the Inclosed invoices ^{per} the Hart or some other ship Comeing this way & Insure on them my dependance will not be wholely on the sale of the Goods here, to make you Remittances haveing Tobacco & money due to me in the Counterey exclusive of what I yearly make so that you need be under no apprehension of Looseing by any negotiation with me.

If Tea be at Reasonable price I desire you will allso send me forty weight of Bohea & twenty of Green. As allso half a Bale of Coffee if Cheap. as for the German Linens & India Goods hope they'l come Cheap, the Duty's drawn back being considerable w^{ch} with the other goods hope I shall have, so as to Enable me to sell as low here as others, & have an Equal proffit with them.

Let me have your advice concearning Tobacco from time to time & what I may venture to give for it.

I desire you will allso let me know the value of furs with you, as Dear Skins & Beaver for I can purchase of them considerably.

To s^d Smith ☿ the Hart.

Maryland January 5th 1729

S^r

Inclosed you have bill Loading for three Hogsheads of Tobacco, an order from Ullrick Burk for the nett proceeds of three Hogsheads shipt you in the Severn this year as allso the under-noted bill of Exch^a with w^{ch} & the proceeds of the above Tob. I desire you will Cr my acct^{tt}. We are here in hopes that the price of our Staple will raise with you, the Scarcety being such this last Crop that it will be at least one half shorter then usual.

To M^r W^m Hunt, merc^{tt} in Londⁿ

☿ Cap^t Joⁿ Carpenter.

To Susana Shipley on your self for £3..5..10.

June 6th 1730.

M^r W^m Hunt

S^r

I have Shiped twelve Hogsheads of Tobacco in Pike at Putuxent and desire the favour you will Insure four pounds ☿ Hogshead on Eight of them on my account.

I shall make you Remittances allso by your Ship from South River upon w^{ch} & what by Carpenter. I have ventured to draw on you at Sixty Days sight payable to Richard Bennett Esq^r for fifty Eight pounds Sterll w^{ch} bills will not be sent home before the Charles sailes & by w^{ch} time I hope Pike will if not sooner. So that I may reasonably expect (if Tob. sells Tolerably) you will not be much in advance for me, but what you are (if any) shall be refunded with due Acknowledgement.

To W^m Hunt Merch^t in London.

S^r

Above is Copy of what I wrote you the 6th Inst. and as I am advised that the Insurence offices seldom make insurance under fifty pounds I desire you will, if so, make insurance of ffity pounds on Twelve H^{ds} of Maryland leaf Tobacco in Pike from Putuxent on my account.

I doubt not but by other hands you will be advised of our Short Crops & late Tob. Law Reduceing us to six Thousand plants ☞ Taxable.

June 17th 1730

To M^r W^m Hunt merc^t in London ☞ Cap^t Smith.

Annapolis, 17th June, 1730.

S^r

This comes by Capt. Smith who Intends to aply or indeed relies on you for Credit to Carry home the Maryland Merchant. he has with him a Subscription for Tobaccos to be consigned to whatever Merchant shall advance such Credit. had his resolution been known sooner I doubt not but it would have been much more & still I doubt not but we shall compleat six Hundred Hogsheads.

I am intirely satisfied if you strick in with him & send no other Ship into Putuxent next year you will have the chief if not all the Loading to you and if it should not be thought for the Intrest of the Maryland Merchant to send for Tob. out of the River the subscriptions made by those at a distance will help your other Ships, and you may depend that for my part I shall not be wanting to put the Gentlemen in Mind & Sufficiently urge it for your Intrest. I realy think you will find this affair for y^r Service & Intrest.

Wherein I can serve you with relation to this affair, I shall sincerely do it provided Capt. Smith and you agree therein.

To M^r W^m Black by Capt. Smith.

Mr Will^m Hunt

I rec^d yours dated Boston Jan^{ry} 16th 1729 wherein you tell me of your design to South Carolina. I should gladly correspond with you and am very willing to serve you in your affair in Ireland w^{ch} I am of Opinion may be rendered Serviceable to you provided you take proper steps therein.

I have had a Letter from one to whom I wrote concearning it, and for answer; Encourages me to advise your looking into it as a matter of consequence.

first it is necessary you prove your fathers marriage with your mother, & your Own birth (& such proof) as allso of your being heir at Law, attested by a notary Publick, w^{ch} no doubt you can do at Nevis & perhaps procure some attestations there of such who knew your father, that he was the Son of Capt. John Hunt of Carney in the County Tiperary.

but if you can not prove the later there, by any of his Acquaintance it can be done here by those who knew your father and Grandfather very well. as I have been at some Expençe and trouble in this affair already, I would not willingly have it dropt.

As I before offered you a Thousand pound I will still give it when a Recovery is had & for w^{ch} you shall have good security deducting the Charges w^{ch} in the mean time I will expend, provided you procure the proofs as afores^d w^{ch} are the Grounds to work on & make me proper Deeds—consider that nothing is had without trouble & that in this affair its worth your while to take some.

I asure you I will do anything in my power to serve you in this affair, & shall gladly have your answer.

Your inclosed Letter was safely delivered: all your friends here are well, but a great change in Mrs. Carroll's famely by the death of Miss Nelly Carroll.

If you should aprehend any of your Creditors here & think of comeing about this affair, I can get you a Letter of Licence by a Composition with them.

June 23^d 1730.

To Mr W^m Hunt at Charles Town
in South Carolina, This

S^r

I wrote you before concerning one Richard and Ann Benson of the Citty of Bristole to w^{ch} I refer you and the following Queries to be made by your friend there.

You have inclosed a power of Attorney from George Thorpe the Husband of M^{rs} Ann Benson Daughter of the said Richard and Ann both of the aforesd. City deceased who has the sole right to what personal Estate the said Ann his wife was in any way's intitled to.

I perceive by your friends Letter from Bristol inclosed to me that, that they are willing to pay what Ball^{ce} is due without much trouble therefore I hope the power now sent with the attestations anext will intitle you to the receipt thereof. as the thing apears to me there can't be less then two Hundred pounds due to M^r Thorp for that out of the severall Estates his wife rec^d no more then about forty pounds Expended on her Two sons and a bill of Ten pounds shee herself drew. but that will apear by the Accounts made up in the prerogative Court.

Capt. Daniel Russell will wait on you to prove the said power of Attorney as will allso a young man that goes home from hence for Bristol John Tyler.

You have inclosed the said Thorpes order on you for fifty pounds to be paid out of that money of w^{ch} I pray your care & that you will let me know by the first opertunity what prospect there is of geting it.

You have allso John Tyler's Exchange on John Phippsly Proctor at Bristol for 200^l w^{ch} I desire you will remit to your friend there and order him that if a longer time is requisite then the Sixty days sight to give it for the payment of them or if the young mans affairs may be bettered thereby to give twelve months on Common Intrest, & good security.

Quere whether the said Ann Benson had her part of her father Richard Benson's Estate as by his will recorded in the prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Quere if shee has rec^d (& what part) of her mother Ann Benson's personall Estate or her part of the rents of the real

Estate left by the said Ann her mother valued 15 years purchase at her death 1549^l St. & then brought in sixty pounds a year in 1718 to be divided between four sisters.

Quere if shee has Rec^d any part of her Grandmothers Estate or of the Rents w^{ch} M^{rs} Wall acknowledges to be due & coming to her as by her letter to the said Ann dated at Bristol 29th day of January 1719/20.

To M^r W^m Hunt merchant in London by

Capt. Russell in the Clapham.

July 16th 1730

(To be continued)

JAMES ALFRED PEARCE

BERNARD C. STEINER

(Continued from Vol. XVIII, p. 273.)

The Whigs of the Maryland Assembly, voting for the re-election of Pearce to the United States Senate, passed the following resolution:

“February 1848.

“*Resolved* by the Whigs of the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland:—

That in view of the Congressional life of the Hon. James Alfred Pearce and especially of the sentiments expressed by him in his late speech on the Ten Regiment Bill, we feel gratified to have the opportunity now offered of expressing our confidence in the soundness of his political principles by unanimously reëlecting him to a seat in the Senate of the United States.”

On February 21, 1848, Pearce acknowledged the resolution as follows:

“On Monday last I received your letter of the 7th. instant enclosing a copy of a ‘resolution passed by the Whigs in caucus on the night of the 1st. inst.’—I am exceedingly gratified by the testimony of the approval of my public conduct by the Whig

members of the Legislature and beg you to present to them for me my grateful acknowledgements. Immediately representing as they do the majority of the people of Maryland their expression of their opinion is the authentic evidence of public sentiment and therefore doubly valuable. Under a government such as our own such a testimony is the highest reward of the public service and as such I acknowledge it with the most profound sensibility.

Accept Sir for yourself my thanks for the kind terms in which you have conveyed to me the resolution of the Whig Caucus."

Shortly after delivering the speech, Pearce was absent from Washington for a few days, during which time his friend, Thomas Corwin, wrote him from the Senate Chamber on February 4.¹⁷⁵

"Dickens is reading the Journals prayers having been dispensed with as we sometimes do the reading of Polk's Nominations. Bell closed his two day speech at 10 minutes of 4 yesterday. The last day was a great improvement on the first. His exordium and preliminaries were perfectly Delphic. At last he came out about ten minutes before his close as this 'Fly Mexico as you would a pestilence. If you must have California and N. Mexico, take them and leave the City of the Aztecs. If you can't get territory, still fly,—come back behind the Nueces. I want no territory, my people want none etc. etc.' and more of the same sort. You will hardly believe he had been talking the day before of a '*right* to indemnity for expense' etc. etc. Sevier has the floor to-day. We shall get the *Cabinet* plan from him, so we expect,—Underwood is ready with his Arithmetic, Miller with his 'Queries and points,' Dayton with his 'positions' and Berrien with his 'propositions.' We have just voted to rest on Saturday, I think the firing will be kept up all of next week. If you can be here by Friday morning you are safe. Should anything unforeseen

¹⁷⁵ Thomas Corwin, born in Kentucky in 1794, and died in 1865. He was a member of the U. S. Senate from Ohio from 1845 to 1850.

occur, to hasten you, we will advise you if possible. The loan (?) Bill comes up to day in the House, Vinton, Chancellor of the Exchequer opens 'the Budget.' Nothing new as to peace or propositions, formal or informal. It is said and I believe it, that father Niles our Palinurus and P Roads, has doubts touching 'large standing armies' etc. and is here afraid of some *Danger* from the 'ten Regiments,' and that he will speak to the Senate and the world 'there anent.' Now if we get him, Calhoun, Yulee, Butler, Hunter and (as we have hopes) Atherton, and our men are all in the field. Cass is 'defunct on the past question.' We caroused with Dan. Cowells and his fat wife, on Wednesday evening, 200 Bipeds, be the same more or less, were present, male and female, as God and Tailors and Dressmakers created them, there they were—and yesterday we dined and took a Pot of Potheen with the Irishman, Sullivan, Berrien, Root and your unworthy friend all went. Judge M'Lean, Wetmore, Rockwell (cold water) etc. being of the set. I have to go to Balt to-morrow with Deacon Smith, for reasons you wot of, thenceforth I am a sworn Anchorite and see only the seven deadly sins in a flaggon. This morning Mrs. Holly called me to the door, to ask for you,—when you would return.—I gave her the honor of a conscript father, that you would never close your eyes again in quiet slumber, till her Bill was a law.

The mess sends greetings, and prayers for the speedy restoration of Mrs. P. and the quick return of her Lord to his sworn duty to the Republic—Sevier is up, so I must write myself yrs 'till death.' ”

During the Presidential Campaign of 1848, Corwin wrote several times to Pearce. On July 14, he sent the following letter from Washington, showing how contemporaneous European events reacted upon him:

“Yesterday morning Clayton's Com. of 8 were chosen by ballot. You will see *who* in the papers.—They are sure to report the Missouri compromise. It will pass the Senate, and it will give the free soil candidate to be named at Buffalo on

the 9th. prox. the votes of Mass. Conn. N York and Ohio, all this is very grateful, refreshing to a poor devil I could name. Is it not agreeable and pleasant to a hard-working farmer, to plough, harrow and manure and sow for twenty years and after making one crop and having a rich prospect of a second, to see his fields blighted and his lands smitten with barrenness? But it is better than Paris—How like the scenes of '93, are the recent Saturnalia in France. Nick Frog is a fool. He gets drunk with blood, vomits crime, and thinks it is liberty that ails him!

We shall be in secret session to day on the Army brevets etc. We shall hear something from a certain quarter touching California and Kearney, but that is sub rosa of course.

The mess is well and huffish. Wet weather and Wilmot makes us all unamiable."

Toward the end of the year, on November 13, Corwin, being at his home in Lebanon, Ohio, wrote Pearce again:

"You my dear friend know, that my long delayed answer to your friendly note was occasioned not by a want or wish on my part to break the chain of a highly cherished intercourse—valuable to me, because from some vice in my nature, I cannot be bound to but very few. I rec'd it when on my rapid march over the State, riding from thirty to fifty miles a day speaking from two to four hours by sunlight, and about the same time by moon or torch light, every twenty four hours. And to what end! Ohio has voted for Cass! Thank God, stupidity and fanaticism and selfish egotism here, have been less potential elsewhere, and honest old Zack has prevailed, what an ass is man! What a farce are all his works and ways. Ohio has been calling to *Pa* for sixteen years to make up—and now, when democracy there, rubs its eyes stares around and sees its folly, What do we in Ohio! We cannonize Martin Van Buren in the Whig callendar, whine hypocritically about a sugar plantation and give power to Cass with his veto upon and Butler with his veto against the Proviso! Is not this Insanity! It must have been some such absurdity in human affairs, that provoked good man,

in the elder time, to prefer the instinct of brutes to the reason of man. 'The ox knoweth his owner and the ass his Master's Crib, but Israel doth not know, My people do not consider.' So it was truly said 3000 years ago and so may it be said with equal truth of Man, *now*—To Gidding's mainly with the silence and understood acquiescence of Root and others, is this shameful, abominable result, due. I think I always told you we should probably fail in Ohio, yet with all my fears, I confess I did hope, that reason had some place in the heads of our people, I was even wrong in this humble expectation. Again our Captains Scott, McLean and Clay, all return from the field without a wave of the hand or hat, or a single 'God bless you,' when they were postponed, leaving us of the rank and file to fight the battle as best we could—These are all good (and as times go) great Men. I do not wish to judge them, they have doubtless good reason for their conduct, but I do not see why they could not cheer us on, when our and their enemy pushed us so hard,—However regrets and recriminations are always useless—We have won the battle though the Brigade from Ohio has been captured. I am reasonably content and hope something from the presence of an honest Man in the Palace—I have a curiosity to be present at the dispersion of the 'Buzzard Roost' or I should not cross the Mountains this Fall,—By the way I saw in a newspaper that our Landlord Stetinius, had been arrested for some fraudulent practice, in obtaining Lands Warrants. Is this so! If it be true can we live in his house! Let me know what you intend in this regard."

Pearce's views as to the relation of Congress and the President were expressed again on May 1, 1850, while he was defending President Taylor against an attack by Foote of Mississippi for failing to send an expedition to hunt for Sir John Franklin. Taylor had suggested to Congress that the United States aid in this search and nothing had been done. Pearce did "not acknowledge that it constitutes a part of the executive duty to dictate any measure to Congress, but I do recognize his right and duty to present to Congress his views on great

national subjects, and I also recognize the duty of Congress, when it concurs with him in opinion, to carry out those views, so far as it has constitutional powers."

Taylor's unexpected death in 1850, caused Pearce to utter this eulogy upon him in the course of the commemorative exercises held in the Senate: "A life of public service, hardship, danger, and glory has been suddenly closed. That Providence which protected the late President amidst the perils of his long, faithful, and splendid military career and which permitted him to reap the harvest of admiration and affection which had grown up for him in the hearts of his countrymen, has removed him from us before the measure of his usefulness was full. To the performance of the highest civil trusts, he had brought the pledges of an unstained life of a pure and fervent patriotism, of a stern integrity, of a kind and benignant temper, of unyielding firmness and unmixed devotion to the welfare of that country which he served so well and which, so freely and worthily bestowed its confidence upon him.

"Few men have had better fortune than he—none better deserved it. The virtues of his simple and modest, but heroic character had so endeared him to his fellow-citizens."

At the time of Taylor's death, Congress was in the midst of a great struggle over the Compromise of 1850. Clay had introduced a comprehensive bill, hoping to settle all the burning questions, in regard to the newly annexed territory and to slavery. The discussion over the bill was long and acrimonious, Man's temper had been so exacerbated that Foote and Benton had engaged on April 17, in an altercation which had nearly led to a shooting affray between them on the floor of the Senate.¹⁷⁶

As early as March 28, Corwin wrote to Pearce, during the latter's absence from the Capital:¹⁷⁷

"I rec'd your letter this morning (Friday). We are wading

¹⁷⁶ Pearce, on July 30, reported for the Committee upon this incident, censuring both the participants.

¹⁷⁷ Pearce seems to have been in Chestertown.

through the same sluggish sea of talk. The eternal theme is still the ever recurring topic Negroes Negroes Negroes—If the fellow who has been so long picking up chips in the Moon were to drop his basket and light down on the American Congress, he would write down in his diary ‘Found a Republic of Anglo-Saxons on the Banks of the Potomac, seventeen millions of white people and three millions of black slaves—with a constitution providing a Govt. whose only business is, to see to the sale, transfer and manumission of said black slaves—Did not learn that any provisions were made for the Govt. of the Whites.’

“Truman Smith held forth yesterday on patronage. He stake-pulled Bradbury and Democracy like a Burly bear and with a zeal that seemed to say ‘I stake my wheel (?) debenter.’ He raved for three hours and we then adjourned him over to Saturday, when he is to fire off a whole magazine of statistics, showing that there are more democratic pigs tugging at the dugs of the great fat sow, than Whigs. Dayton has the floor on ‘fugitives’ to-day—We shall have I expect a prime exegesis of the subject, with somewhat of the sequipedalian pomp called (I believe) by the newspapers—Eloquence.

“As to the debut of a certain Senator it does not become me to speak. If I had not the misfortune to live in a free State where education and taste you know cannot be expected to exist I might return the opinion of an ‘Unmannerly, untaught Knave’: When you consider the subject on which he spake you will blush to think, you should have been so vulgar as to ask an opinion on the commentary from one of ‘the North.’ Have you not seen the Motive and the Speech! It was upon of and concerning the ‘rights of the South,’ and the great duty of silence which is secured to the freemen of the Model Republic, in the clause of our ‘glorious constitution’ granting the right of petition and a hint at the ‘liberty of speech.’ We were legislating for a territory and some insurrectionary scamps ventured to express an opinion touching the legislation. Well, it was an outrage, was it not! But it is a long long time since

'89 and have we not Progress' Hail to the 19th. Century, Gloria in Excelsis we have, we have *indeed* progress.

"The stereotyped rumor of Cabinet disruption comes to us each Morning about 10 A. M. and dies of inanition about 8 P. M. of the same day. A few ginger pop corks have been stored in the House & Ewing has been regularly bespattered with the contents of the 'pint bottles.' If it were not 'hag ridden' by the Mexican Commission, I should have Melancholia and sentimentalism and wander away to 'groves and grottos' in your absence. I would (if I were not chained like a Cub Bear to thy Mexican Stake) dabble in some tributary brook of Hippocrene, with the barefooted Muses, who go a swimming in the deep Vales thereabouts, until this eternal 'babble' of Speech Makers should be 'in the Lord's own good time' dispersed.

"I have ordered your mails aright and will see that Harvey or Billy meet you at the depot on Wednesday."

Pearce first took part in the debate on June 19, when he delivered a learned speech on the Compromise bill. He was especially interested in the boundaries of Texas, reiterating his statement that she had no good title to the country on the Rio Grande, or to New Mexico. Pearce would concede the territory between the Rio Grande and the Nueces River, to Texas, "as a sacrifice, for the preservation of peace and harmony"; but he insisted that a "final adjustment be made and that, if Texas declines the proposition now made, the matter must go to the arbitrament of the Supreme Court, since the judicial power of the United States extends to controversies between the Nation and a State," and the interest of that Court is to "maintain the claims of rights and justice, and to preserve harmony, and perpetuate the integrity of the Union."

On July 20 Pearce rose to defend President Taylor's memory against a charge made by Houston, that he had been unfair to Texas troops. "I am afraid," said Pearce, "that the Senator is like the lion, who is sometimes violently chafed by the lashing of his own tail, and that he has worked himself up to the

‘extraordinary delusion’ that 250 Texans could have won the Rio Grande, ‘by the license which he has given to an eager fancy.’” Pearce showed a minute knowledge of the battle of Monterey and condemned Texans for being guilty of atrocities in Mexico. He repeated that Texas had no right to New Mexico, nor the Rio Grande country, and that the United States had not recognized the right of Texas thereto. Clay had offered a boundary, giving Texas a vast public domain, and she should be content with it, retaining the Rio Grande country and giving up pretensions to New Mexico.

Clay was willing to limit New Mexico to the territory west of the Rio Grande, but Pearce refused to be overawed by him and, on July 31, he spoke in opposition to this “most extraordinary and incongruous proposition,” which “makes the bill cranky, lopeared, crippled, deformed, and curtailed of its fair portions.” Benton supported Pearce and Clay lost.

On the next day, Clay expressed the fear that the whole measure would fail, on account of Pearce’s amendment. Pearce replied that he did not “shrink from any just responsibility,” and wished to have the bill passed, without the proposed limit of New Mexico. On his “own responsibility” he had acted and it was not “just to saddle him with responsibility” on the ground that the majority of the voters for his amendment were opponents of the bill. Considerable feeling arose between the two men and Pearce wrote a friend on August 5:

“The compromise bill was lost by Mr. Clay’s one blunder tho’ like Napoleon who never lost a battle but charged every defeat on some subordinate, he has endeavored to make me the scape goat falsely and unjustly for which I shall never forgive him.

“I think his plan of uniting so many measures in one bill injudicious since it combines the opposition to all the separate measures. Yet I voted for it in every stage and for almost every amendment save Mr. Dawson’s that proposed to have no govt. at all on the Eastern side of the Rio Grande till *Texas should consent*. No, they would not consent. Mr. Clay had

himself denounced Gov. Taylor because his plan did not at once provide a regular Govt. for the territory of New Mexico and then quarrels with me because I held on to his own argument.

"I send you a copy of the *Intelligencer* containing a short sketch of the debate and I will send you a copy of the *Union* containing the little sparring between Mr. Clay and myself.

"The petitions will do no good. If we can settle the Texas boundary all will be safe."

On August 8, Pearce again addressed the Senate on the Texan boundary. It was proposed to pay Texas five million dollars for her territorial claims, when the creditors of Texas should file at the United States Treasury, releases of all claims against the United States. Pearce proposed to give Texas, in the neighborhood of El Paso, more than the original Compromise Bill did, but he made New Mexico stronger, by giving her valleys suitable for cultivation. He "dreaded a fight with Texas, but feared not its issue. Compromise was necessary to avoid constant abrasion, which may wear away the rope which holds the Union together. I cannot calculate the value of the Union, of harmony and fraternal attachments, and of that identity of interest which may be broken up, if we do not reconcile this matter."¹⁷⁸ Pearce's proposals as to the boundaries was carried. His Maryland friends warmly supported him. S. Teackle Wallis wrote him from Baltimore on August 10:

"I really congratulate you on the success of your bill, and especially as its passage turned the tables so completely on Mr. Clay, whose malicious and unjustifiable attack now only serves to make your success the more conspicuous. I shall be delighted if the Senate settle the questions pending, while he is away. It will fairly satisfy him, I think, that compromise does not consist in bullying, and that there are people who will occa-

¹⁷⁸ On August 9, he spoke again on the subject. See Wm. C. Binkley, "Questions of Texan Jurisdiction in New Mexico under the United States, 1848-50." 24 *S. W. Historical Quarterly*, July, 1920, p. 1.

sionally think and act for themselves. Will your bill pass the House? ”

Alexander Randall followed from Annapolis on August 13:

“I sincerely congratulate you on the course you have pursued and at its honorable and meritorious consummation. I never doubted of the propriety of it so soon as I read your views, indeed so soon as I heard of your course.

“You have acted worthy of yourself and the result will satisfy the Country of what I wanted, not the consummation for my satisfaction—Your manly independence and judicious conduct under most trying circumstances.

“When Messrs. Clay and others were here on a visit to Gov. Pratt I asked them if the result of the Union of these various heterogeneous subjects in one Bill would not unite oppositions and these too entertaining conflicting antagonistic opinions for such to my mind seemed would be the result. They thought not that this was the only plan to be successful—the result showed thus far which opinion was correct.

“I do sincerely wish and believe that each one of these measures will pass the Senate by its independent separate action.

“At your leisure send me any maps or documents by which I can judge of the location of the lines of Texas as fixed by your Bill and proposed by the others.”

Daniel Jenifer, too, an old associate, sent a letter, from Port Tobacco on August 14, containing his views upon the subject.¹⁷⁹

“I assure you I am not amongst those who denounce a political friend who has rendered such service to his party and Country because he happens to differ in questions of expediency with others. Never have I for a moment believed that your votes or amendments to the Compromise Bill were dictated by other than the purest motives. In fact I can't see the charity or magnanimity of those who seem to be exclusively right in

¹⁷⁹ David Jenifer (1791-1855) was a member of the House of Representatives, 1831-33, and 1835-41, and was minister to Austria, 1841-45. He then was Register of Wills of Charles County, 1846-51.

charging upon others motives less pure than their own. I have been an attentive observer of the acts and proceedings in regard to this Compromise measure and whilst its general features I highly approve I am free to confess there are some extremely objectionable [ones] and certainly sufficiently so to elicit from confreres an expression of their opinions and advice. Believing that Mr. Clay merits much the thanks of the Country for his indefatigable efforts to adjust this vexed question, and those who meet(?) with him on that committee are entitled to their share of praise, still others are equally patriotic though they differ as to the mode of accomplishing the great object. Since the receipt of yours of the 10th. instant. I find the Bill you introduced to settle the boundaries of Texas has passed the Senate. This I should suppose, with the explanation you have made would be sufficient to satisfy all, who desire to be satisfied, of the purity of your motives, even when the policy of your course may not have been approved. I trust now that other events will follow your successful move which may prove equally satisfactory to the Country. I assure you however, that I would not, had I to write over my Letter of congratulation upon your nomination to a seat in the Cabinet, abstract one sentence from it, and your declining to take a seat in the Cabinet so honorably tendered by President Fillmore, is strong evidence of the injustice which has been done you.

"I am just now actually engaged in the Canvass for the Constitutional Reform Convention, having been induced to become a candidate but have to encounter one of the most formidable combinations heretofore attempted in this Country, the component parts of which you would be surprised at. But as I have never yet been defeated in any political move I have made I do not fear the results.

"Our election you know takes place the first Monday in September immediately after which I hope to see you in Washington. In the mean time keep *cool* as I always do, and do not let the abilities of demagogues throw you from your propriety. With best regards to such friends who are so kind as to enquire for me."

The only other part of the Compromise debate in which Pearce took part was that in regard to the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia.¹⁸⁰

But the slavery question,¹⁸¹ like Banquo's ghost, would not down, and on February 17, 1851, we find J. P. Hale using "very free language" on the floor of the Senate, speaking of a "kidnapping" in Philadelphia under the Fugitive Slave Law. Pearce was aroused and said the case cited was one of a mistaken identity, which was promptly corrected by the Maryland authorities, thus proving that the law would not be converted into an instrument of fraud. In the debate that followed, Hale said that he delighted in agitation. Whereupon Pearce replied that the Devil was the first agitator and that "some of his followers are prominent agitators at the present day" in the "strict line of diabolical succession." To this Hale retorted that the Devil went to Paradise to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law.

Four years later, the Kansas Nebraska Bill destroyed much of the work of the Compromise of 1850 and brought the irrepressible conflict forward as the main issue in National Politics. While the bill was under discussion, Pearce spoke upon it, on May 24, 1854. The Bill proposed to allow those persons to vote who had declared their intention to become citizens. Pearce moved to amend by limiting the franchise to citizens, because its exercise is "part of political sovereignty. It seems to me the essential duty of a citizen, but of no one else to exercise that power. It is at war with all principles of all government, it seems to me, to confer upon those who are not citizens the power to control the government, through the right of suffrage. That right belongs only to those who are members of the body politic, and no foreigner can be so, until he has by naturalization entered into the compact which constitutes him one of the

¹⁸⁰ On September 3, 4, and 11, he spoke.

¹⁸¹ Clay opposed the framing of a slave code for the District. On June 21 Pearce presented resolves of a Baltimore meeting favoring a compromise as to slavery. On December 18, 1850, he presented a loyal resolution of the Maryland Reform Convention, E. F. Chambers, Chairman, approving the compromise.

political community." There was no higher exercise of the right of citizenship than voting, except that performed by the legislature. The legislation in the past had been irregular as to this matter, but the Northwest Ordinance was a poor precedent against Pearce's position; since it was passed before the establishment of the Constitution, at a time when "there was no such thing as a citizen of the United States," nor had the confederation any power to constitute such citizens. Pearce referred to the various bills which had been passed as to territories and thought the matter might have escaped notice, when citizenship had not been required. The bill, as drawn, practically declared that naturalization laws should have no force in this territory.

Pearce was inclined to approve the transfer to the people of the Territories the right to decide concerning the existence of slavery therein—"a question which Congress has not settled and cannot settle to its own satisfaction." This transfer of the "embarrassments" was as "wise as anything else which can be adopted, but Pearce was strongly opposed the bestowal of such right upon any persons who were not citizens of the United States, "who understand our government, who, whether native or naturalized, have been living long enough in the United States to have gained some familiarity with our institutions, who have acquired an interest in the welfare of the country and have identified themselves with it."

The question of "bleeding Kansas" became acute in the Presidential year of 1856. Pearce took but little part in the debate. On July 8, however, he said that he favored the Senate bill for conferring Statehood on the Territory (though he had been absent during the discussion and vote upon it), as it provided for a constitution to be framed by the body of *bona fide* settlers. He opposed admission of Kansas with the Topeka or Free State Constitution. He had acquiesced in the original Kansas Nebraska Bill with reluctance, but took his full responsibility for it.¹⁸²

¹⁸² On June 23, 1856, J. M. Root of Sandusky wrote Pearce that he con-

When the campaign was over, Robert C. Winthrop¹⁸³ wrote Pearce, answering a letter on political affairs: "though I could not go along with you to the same precise conclusion, I could readily appreciate the considerations by which you were controlled. Now that the hurly burly's over, I trust that old friends may find some common policy to adopt and common policy to pursue."¹⁸⁴

The bitter feelings aroused by the slavery contest led Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, to make a fierce attack upon Senator Butler of South Carolina in the Spring of 1856 and Preston Brooks, a nephew of Butler and a Representative from the same State, hot to avenge his uncle, came upon Sumner from behind, while the latter was writing at his desk in the Senate, and inflicted disabling blows upon him, when he was defenceless. The Senate appointed a committee to investigate the affair for which committee Pearce received the highest number of votes, being associated with Lewis Cass, Philip Allen, Henry Dodge, and Henry S. Geyer.

The Committee¹⁸⁵ reported in five days that there was no precedent in the history of the Senate, but that they had found precedents of the House of Representatives, that they regarded the attack a violation of the Senate's privileges, of which com-

sidered the Kansas Nebraska bill as "selfish, sectional, and wicked." In Ohio, "almost all the Whigs, all the Free soilers, and some of the Democrats will organize an Anti-Nebraska, (Anti-Cuba, and Anti-Administration Party . . . but somehow (Salmon P. Chase is at a heavy discount with the most of these elements . . . Self-seeking is the offense with which he is charged)." On June 11, 1854, Root had written Pearce a long letter concerning his family and the local public schools.

¹⁸³ On December 8, 1856.

¹⁸⁴ On May 16, 1855, Winthrop wrote, thanking Pearce for documents, asking for a copy of that "extraordinary Ostend document," and telling of Governor Gardner's refusal to remove Judge Loring, a refusal which should be commended, but with the qualification that, by voting six weeks before to remove Loring from the Law Professorship at Cambridge, Gardner had given "encouragement and sanction to the conduct of the legislature." On May 13, 1858, Professor Benjamin Pierce gave Loring a letter of introduction to Pearce.

¹⁸⁵ See May 26 and 28.

plaint should be made to the House of Representatives. The report was promptly accepted.¹⁸⁶

The State Legislature of Massachusetts passed resolutions condemning the attack upon Sumner. Hunter of Virginia brought these up in the Senate, in a fiercely partisan speech. Pearce¹⁸⁷ followed him, expressing regret at Hunter's action, since "the Senate ought to discuss grave subjects, calmly and temperately," "banishing the voice of passion and faction." He had rejoiced when the Senate had accepted the report of his Committee without a debate, which would have inflamed "the public sentiment already far too much excited," and would have increased "these discords which threaten almost to divide us." Pearce had no "political affiliation," or "personal sympathies" with Sumner. So far as Pearce had any, they were with Brooks. Pearce's relations with Sumner were very "scant, but they were civil and courteous." Sumner's speech contained "irritating and offensive epithets," showed "extreme acrimony," and was "offensive in the highest degree, to every one who had voted for the Kansas Act and to every one whose fortune it was to live within the limits of a slaveholding State." After Sumner's attack upon Butler, it was not wonderful that Brooks should have given way to the impulses of so natural an indignation, yet, when all had been said for him, the fact remained that he had been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the Senate.¹⁸⁸

¹⁸⁶ On June 2, 1856, Jesse Bright, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, laid before it a letter he had received from Preston S. Brooks, apologizing for the breach of privilege. Pearce favored printing the letter in the *Globe* and laying it on the table without further action.

¹⁸⁷ On June 24, 1856.

¹⁸⁸ Seward said he held the *New York Tribune* was "one of the greatest oracles of truth that ever appeared from a printing press." Pearce replied "There is no monstrous error which has not had its disciples and followers" and that, in 1851, the *Tribune* had said of Pearce that it was in "vain ever to be expected to see the graduation of a decent and respectable gentleman from the South." Hunter's position was that the Committees report was wrong and that Sumner's only remedy was in a Court of law.

The Kansas question continued a burning one, but Pearce took little part in the controversy.¹⁸⁹

(To be continued.)

THE COHENS OF MARYLAND¹

AARON BAROWAY

The Cohen family of Baltimore has long been prominent in the annals of Maryland. Its records, which are in an admirable condition, comprise much more than lists of dates of births, deaths, and marriages. They contain, on the one hand, much which is of interest for the past of American Jewry and, on the other hand, data of value to students of Maryland history. They offer Jacob I. Cohen's noble Memorial² to the session of 1823-24 of the General Assembly of Maryland and Col. Mendes I. Cohen's account of the bombardment of Fort McHenry.³ The family records narrate more than the arrival in Baltimore during the first decade of the nineteenth century of a widowed Jewess and her seven young children and the usual family events connected with them. These records inform us that

¹⁸⁹ On December 2, 1856, Jefferson Davis sent him Lecompte's address, as "Lecompton, Kansas Territory" and Pearce at once wrote him, receiving a reply promptly, which he sent Davis, who acknowledged it on January 4, before he had shown it to the President.

¹ Numerous members of the Cohen family have assisted in the preparation of this article. Miss Eleanor S. Cohen (57) furnished a great part of the materials utilized, and facilitated access to other sources. A large part of the information embodied in it was gathered by Professor David S. Blondheim, who made a preliminary draft of the family tree and assisted the writer in other respects as well. Professor Blondheim received valuable aid from the late Jacob I. Cohen (65), Miss Bertha Cohen (64), Mrs. Isaac Coale, Jr. (73), Mrs. Augusta MacMannus (26), Mr. Alan M. Cohen (74), Lieutenant Barney L. Meeden (52), Mr. Louis H. Dielman, Professors Alexander Marx and Jacob H. Hollander, Mrs. Julius Wolf, and Dr. Harry Friedenwald, among others.

² See Jacob I. Cohen (6), p. 366.

³ See Mendes I. Cohen (10), p. 371.

these children and their descendants lived in accordance with the noblest traditions of their ancestors and that they became defenders of their city, financiers of large means and uncompromising integrity, leaders in the medical, legal and engineering professions, public servants of recognized importance, lovers of the arts, and leaders in Baltimore's society. Because the family records are becoming scattered—some have already been deposited in two distinct libraries⁴—the task of digesting their contents will become more and more difficult, and it is fitting, at a time when they are still well preserved and accessible, to present them to students of the history of Maryland.

1. MEYER COHEN.⁵

Born about 1700(?). Issue: Joshua Cohen (2).

The Cohen family is descended from Meyer Cohen, who lived in Oberdorf, near Nördlingen, in the district called the Riess, not far from Ansbach, Bavaria, in the early part of the eighteenth century. From the date of birth of his son, Joshua, we may assume that Meyer Cohen was born about 1700. He is known to family tradition as the Holy Rabbi. Benjamin I. Cohen (53) explained in a MS. note in the possession of Miss Eleanor S. Cohen (57), that he was given this title because of his great learning. According to family tradition, his Hebrew name with his Hebrew title was *Ha-Kadosh Rabbi Meïr*. In English "the Holy" is the equivalent of the Hebrew *Ha-Kadosh*. If the traditional explanation of the reason for the title is correct, it represents an exceptional use of the term, which is generally applied to Jews who gave up their lives for their faith. Neither family tradition nor available information about Oberdorf illuminates this obscurity.⁶

⁴ The Cohen-Etting Papers are now in the library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York. A number of the papers of Mendes Cohen (60) are in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society.

⁵ Each member of the family by birth has been given a number. The numbers precede the names in the genealogical table and in the subtitles, and follow the names in the body of the article.

⁶ Ludwig Müller, *Aus fünf Jahrhunderten, Beiträge z. Gesch. d. jüd. Gemeinden im Riess* (Augsburg, 1900) (*Sonderabdruck aus d. Zeitschrift d. hist. Ver. f. Schwaben u. Neuburg*, 1899 u. 1900), records, p. 139, that

(1) Meyer Cohen (Ha-Kadosh R. Meir Cohen)

(2) Joshua Cohen

(3) Jacob I. Cohen

(4) Israel I. Cohen

(5) Joshua (6) Jacob I. Jr. (7) Solomon I. (8) Philip I. (9) Maria I. (10) Mendes I. (11) Benjamin I. (12) David I. (13) Dr. Joshua I. (14) Edward I.

(15) Maj. David M. (16) Dr. Henry M. (17) Eliza M. (18) Virginia (19) Arthur M. (20) Charles (21) Alfred M. (22) Adeline M.
m. David Stern
(23) Lillie
m. Frederick Lewis

(24) Jacob Edgar (25) Philip Alfred (26) Augusta Myers
m. Edward Davenport MacMannus m. William Webber
(27) Mand Elise

(28) Israel (29) Solomon Etting (30) John Jacob (31) Benjamin (32) Rachel Etting (33) Judith I. (34) Maria (35) Kate Frances (36) Georgiana (37) Edward (38) Eliza-Emory
m. John H. Lopez

(39) Solomon Etting (40) Benjamin D. (41) George (42) Anna Maria (43) Herbert
m. (1) Benj. Luther Leland m. (2) John A. Hall
(44) Israel (45) Kate (46) David (47) John H. Jr. (48) Edward
(49) Frederick (50) Ethel (51) Mary m. (3) Claus Van Meeden

(52) Lieut. Barney
Leland Meeden

(53) Benjamin I. (54) Maria (55) Kitty (56) Georgie (57) Eleanor S. (58) Joshua I. Jr. (59) Anna Maria
m. Abram Minis

(60) Mendes (61) Catherine m. Charles D. Myers (62) Miriam (63) Margaret (64) Bertha (65) Jacob I. (66) Rebecca
m. Eugene Jackson
(67) Emily Clara (68) Miriam Cohen (69) David I. (70) Alan M. (71) Corinne m. David G. Long (72) May
m. Arnold B. Johnson (73) Harriett Cohen
m. Isaac Coale, Jr.

(74) Alan M.
(75) Alan M. Jr.

(76) Eugene Jackson

(77) Hugh Blair

2. JOSHUA COHEN.

Born 1720. Died February 7, 1771. Son of Meyer Cohen. Married Peslah, the daughter of Jacob, who was born in 1723, and died August 26, 1797. Lived and lies buried at Oberdorf. Issue: Jacob I. Cohen (3) and Israel I. Cohen (4).

3. JACOB I. COHEN.⁷

Born January 2, 1744, at Oberdorf. Died October 9, 1823, at Philadelphia, Pa. Son of Joshua and Peslah Cohen. Married (1) in 1782 Elizabeth [Esther or Hester] Whitlock Mordecai (see *infra*, p. 361), who was born in 1744, and died August 22, 1804, at Richmond, Va., and (2) Rachel Jacobs, who died November 1, 1821, at Philadelphia, Pa. No issue.

Jacob I. Cohen immigrated to this country from his native land in 1773. For a short time he resided in Lancaster, Pa. From that city he removed to Charleston, S. C.⁸ Shortly after his arrival in Charleston, Jacob I. Cohen enlisted in Captain Lushington's Company, which was part of the Charleston Regiment of Militia. He participated in the defense of Charleston, and was a member of the expedition to Beaufort in February 1779. That he was a member of Lushington's Company,⁹ and

about 1723 there was a "Rabbinats-Substitut" in Oberdorf and, p. 180, that there were twenty-six Jewish families in Oberdorf in the same year. Was Meyer Cohen this "Rabbinats-Substitut" or vice-rabbi?

⁷ According to family tradition, the *I.* which appears in the names of many members of the Cohen family, *e. g.*, Jacob I. Cohen (3) and Benjamin I. Cohen (53), was not an initial letter of a name. The letter *I.* was perhaps used to distinguish these Cohens from the many other descendants of Aaron with similar given names.

⁸ Herbert T. Ezekiel and Gaston Lichtenstein, *History of the Jews of Richmond* (Richmond, 1917), p. 17. Undated excerpts from *Jewish Record*, Richmond, in possession of Mrs. Augusta MacMannus (26).

⁹ Barnett A. Elzas, *The Jews of South Carolina* (Philadelphia, 1905), pp. 83-107, who apparently did not know of the existence of Captain Lushington's letters (see note 10), wrote, p. 84, that "we have no record of Jacob I. Cohen as a member of Lushington's Company." Now that Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, *op. cit.*, is available, Mr. Elzas should have no difficulty in identifying Isaiah Isaacs, the partner of Jacob I. Cohen in war as well as business.

was on the Beaufort expedition is determined beyond doubt by two letters from Lushington¹⁰ in the possession of Miss Bertha Cohen (64) as well as by a statement¹¹ by Jacob I. Cohen committed to writing by his nephew, Dr. Joshua I. Cohen (13).¹²

Prior to the end of the Revolution,¹³ Jacob I. Cohen re-

¹⁰ Leon Hühner, "Some Additional Notes of the History of the Jews of South Carolina," *Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society*, Vol. XIX (1910), p. 155:

"So. Carolina

April 6, 1779

"This certifies that Jacob I. Cohen enrol'd himself in my Company on his arrival from the Northward here, and has been with me a volunteer on ye Expedition to Beaufort and has in every respect conducted himself as a good soldier and man of courage.

Sig. R. LUSHINGTON,
Captain of ye Chas Town Regt."

Ibid., p. 156:

"3d Compy.

Charlestown, South Carolina—January 11, 1779

"This certifies that Mr. Jacob I. Cohen is enrolled in the Company of the Charleston Regiment of Militia (called the *Free Citizens*) under my command.

Sig. R. LUSHINGTON.
No. 1"

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 155, *et seq.* The first sheet of the statement bears the inscription: "This account given me by my uncle Mr. Jacob I. Cohen (above) from memory in his 87th year. June 7, 1822. Balto." Reference to Jacob I. Cohen's membership in Lushington's company is also made in Leon Hühner, "Jews of South Carolina from the Earliest Settlement to the End of the American Revolution," *Pub. Amer. Jew. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. XII (1904), p. 50; Max J. Kohler, "Incidents Illustrative of American Jewish Patriotism," *Pub. Amer. Jew. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. IV (1896), p. 96, quoting Dr. Isaac Leiser's article, *Occident*, Philadelphia, Vol. XVI (1858), p. 142; Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, *op. cit.*, p. 343 (note 23), quoting *Richmond Inquirer*, October 17, 1823, which, in turn, had copied from a recent issue of the *Philadelphia Daily Advertiser*.

¹² Our Jacob I. Cohen is not to be confused with one Jacob Cohen who raised a company of cavalry in Cumberland County, Virginia, during the Revolutionary War, and with another Jacob Cohen who appears as a prisoner on the prison ship *Torbay* in the Charleston harbor. Cf. Leon Hühner, "Jews of Virginia from the Earliest Times to the Close of the Eighteenth Century," *Pub. Amer. Jew. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. XX (1911), p. 96, *et seq.*; Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, *op. cit.*, p. 17; Elzas, *op. cit.*, pp. 83-107.

¹³ From Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, *op. cit.*, p. 15, we may infer that he arrived in Richmond between May, 1780, and December 10, 1781.

moved to Richmond, Va., where he became associated in business with Isaiah Isaacs, who also had been a member of Lushington's company. Their partnership was very successful. Reference to them is found in a number of old records.¹⁴ The dissolution agreement entered into by Cohen and Isaacs "was written in Hebrew script, and deposited with the other records."¹⁵

In 1782 Jacob I. Cohen married Elizabeth Whitlock Mordecai, widow of Moses Mordecai, who died in 1781. Elizabeth Whitlock had been born a Christian in England, and had embraced Judaism prior to her marriage to Moses Mordecai, by whom she had three sons. Upon her conversion to Judaism she adopted the Jewish name of Esther, sometimes written Hester. Because of her many good deeds she was beloved by the entire community.¹⁶ She died August 22, 1804, and was buried at Richmond.¹⁷

During his residence in Richmond, Jacob I. Cohen was prominent in civic as well as in financial affairs. He is mentioned in official records as having served as a grandjurymen on November 11, 1793.¹⁸ In 1794, he, John Marshall, and others were trustees of the Masonic Hall.¹⁹ In January, 1795, he was elected a member of the Common Hall (City Council) to succeed Col. Bushrod Washington.²⁰ He was foreman of the grandjury in May, 1804.²¹ By a provision in his will, the

¹⁴ Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, *op. cit.*, p. 15.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 15 and 16.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 18. Caroline Myers Cohen (37), *Records of the Myers, Hays and Mordecai Families*, printed privately (Washington, about 1913), pp. 25 and 26.

¹⁷ Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, *op. cit.*, p. 18, quote tomb-stone inscription.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 77.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 19.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 64, with the following quotation from the Hall record: "'It appearing that Mr. (Colonel) Bushrod Washington has moved out of the city . . . the Hall proceeded to supply the vacancy . . . a majority of votes was found in favor of Mr. Jacob I. Cohen, who appeared and qualified to his seat. . . .' Col. Washington was a nephew of General George Washington, who was then president."

²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 80.

City of Richmond was to receive the proceeds from the sale of certain of his negroes who, after his death, might not want their freedom, and to distribute yearly in bread among the poor on the Fourth of July the income from the proceeds.²² He was one of the trustees to whom Isaiah Isaacs deeded the Franklin Street (Richmond) Cemetery.²³

Jacob I. Cohen lived in Philadelphia from about 1806 to the time of his death.²⁴ Presumably during this period, he married Rachel Jacobs, a daughter of Israel Jacobs, of Philadelphia. The esteem in which he was held by his fellow-Jews of Philadelphia is well attested by their election of him as *parnass* (president) of the Mickvéh Israel Congregation for the year 1810-1811 and their desire to have him serve as *parnass* in 1820-1821. He declined the last election.²⁵ He died October 9, 1823, in Philadelphia.²⁶

4. ISRAEL I. COHEN.

Born April 8, 1751, at Oberdorf. Died July 29, 1803, at Richmond. Son of Joshua and Peslah Cohen. Married on December 21, 1787, Judith Solomon, who was born in 1766, and died April 5, 1837, at Baltimore. Issue: Joshua Cohen [the elder] (5), Jacob I. Cohen, Jr. (6), Solomon I. Cohen (7), Philip I. Cohen (8), Maria I. Cohen (9), Mendes I. Cohen (10), Benjamin I. Cohen (11), David I. Cohen (12), Joshua I. Cohen [the younger] (13), and Edward I. Cohen (14).

The exact date of Israel I. Cohen's immigration to this country is not known. It is certain that he was living in Virginia as early as 1784, for a court record shows that he and Joseph Darmstadt were naturalized on the 6th of December, 1784, at a court held for Henrico County.²⁷

²² *Ibid.*, pp. 331 and 332.

²³ *Ibid.*, p. 281.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 19 and p. 343.

²⁵ Henry Samuel Morais, *Jews of Philadelphia* (Philadelphia, 1894), pp. 45 and 61.

²⁶ Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, *op. cit.*, pp. 330-335, with his will *in extenso*.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 29.

Although information about Israel I. Cohen's communal life is not very abundant, there is ample evidence that he was a public-spirited citizen. He was one of eight citizens of Richmond who, on March 26, 1795, volunteered to serve as constables for three months and without remuneration for the purpose of preserving peace and order.²⁸ Moreover, his name appears several times in the records of the Court of Hustings. On March 14, 1796,²⁹ he was a juryman. The record for April 10, 1798, shows that one Solomon Raphael was ordered to deliver up a detained apprentice girl "to her master and Judith Cohen, wife of the said Israel I. Cohen."³⁰ He was a signer of a petition to the President and the Directors of the Bank of the United States for the establishment of a branch in Richmond, and was a subscriber for shares in the Academy of Arts and Sciences of the United States of America, established in Richmond in 1786.³¹ He was also a trustee of the Franklin Street Cemetery.

While in Europe in 1787, Israel I. Cohen married in Bristol, England, on December 21, Judith Solomon, of that city. He returned with her to Richmond on September 21 (or 27), 1787.³² He died intestate³³ July 29, 1803, in Richmond, and was buried there in the Franklin Street Cemetery.³⁴

Israel I. Cohen was also known as Asher Abraham (Cohen). To explain this situation, Benjamin I. Cohen (53) wrote:

"The reason why my Father is called Asher and my Great-grandfather Asher Abraham when they were really named Israel is this: My Great-grandfather fell sick unto death and in accordance with the custom in such cases a meeting of the con-

²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 64.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 77.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 78.

³¹ Samuel Oppenheim, "Jews and Masonry in the United States before 1810," *Pub. Amer. Jew. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. xix (1910), p. 66.

³² The dates of marriage and return to Richmond are given here as they are found in family records.

³³ Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, *op. cit.*, p. 80.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 29, with copy of tomb-stone inscription.

gregation (*minyón*) was called in the *schule* [synagogue] and his name was changed to Asher Abraham. The family still knew him as Israel and my father was named after him. It was however thought advisable to call him as it is written in making the Hebrew record."

In 1808 Judith Cohen, Israel I. Cohen's widow, moved to Baltimore with seven children: Jacob I., Jr. (6), Philip I. (8), Maria I. (9), Mendes I. (10), Benjamin I. (11), David I. (12), and Joshua I. (13). "In this city the children received such educational advantages as the town afforded."³⁵ Judith Cohen died in Baltimore on April 5, 1837, and was buried in the family cemetery on West Saratoga Street, Baltimore.

5. JOSHUA COHEN.

Born June 28, 1788. Died September 12, 1788. Eldest son and child of Israel I. and Judith Cohen.

6. JACOB I. COHEN, JR.

Born September 30, 1789, at Richmond. Died April 6, 1869, at Baltimore. Second son and child of Israel I. and Judith Cohen. Unmarried.

After their arrival in Baltimore, Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., and his brothers engaged in business. At first they were agents in the lottery and exchange system.³⁶ Their widely-known banking business was conducted under the name of Jacob I. Cohen, Jr. and Brothers. Their operations were extensive, and their reputation for successful and upright dealings gave their firm high standing. In 1831 they opened a banking house on Baltimore street East of Calvert street. In 1836 they erected a banking house on the Northeast corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets. It was of their firm that *The Sun* wrote:³⁷

³⁵ "Mr. Mendes Cohen on 'the Cohen Collection of Egyptian Antiquities' and Its Collector, Colonel Mendes I. Cohen," *Johns Hopkins University Circulars*, Vol. iv, no. 35 (Dec., 1884), p. 22.

³⁶ *Baltimore American*, April 9, 1869, p. 4.

³⁷ *The Sun*, Baltimore, May 17, 1837.

"The Messrs Cohen's of this city have not suspended specie payments. They say that they are abundantly able to redeem all their bills, and will do so. It must be a matter of felicitation to all good men, to find one Banking House avowing its ability to meet its obligations, and at the same time proving the truth of its avowal by its practice: The Banks of the North unite in swearing that they are safe and sound, possess abundance of means to pay with, but will not pay? Who will not either doubt their ability, or the truth of their avowals? One or the other must be doubted, there is no escaping it."

Jacob I. Cohen's name is frequently mentioned in connection with progressive enterprises of his time. He was actively interested in the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Co. in its early days, and was a vice-president and director of that company for many years. He was a director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. and president of the Baltimore Fire Insurance Co.³⁸

It was largely due to the untiring energy of Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., that the Maryland Legislature finally confirmed the constitutional amendment whereby it became possible for Jews to hold office in Maryland. The Legislature had declined for many years to remove the disability, although they were urged without interruption by the more liberal-minded citizens of the state and the country to do so. Maryland was at that time the only state in the Union to debar Jews from holding state and municipal offices. From 1816 to 1826 Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., led the movement to relieve his fellow-Jews of their disqualification. He prepared the petitions and amendments which were presented at every session, and he maintained the fight until 1826, when his and his co-workers' efforts finally met with success.³⁹

The plane on which he conducted these political activities

³⁸ *Baltimore American*, April 9, 1869, p. 4; *Jewish Encyclopedia*, iv, p. 144, s. v. *Cohen*; Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, *op. cit.*, p. 30.

³⁹ *Jewish Encyclopedia*, viii, p. 360-361, art. *Maryland*. Isidor Blum, *The Jews of Baltimore: A Historical Sketch in Jews of Baltimore* (Baltimore, 1910), p. 7.

may be judged from a memorial which he prepared for presentation to the session of 1823-24 of the General Assembly of Maryland. This document, aptly characterized by Professor Hollander as "marked by singular loftiness of sentiment and dignity of tone,"⁴⁰ is preserved among papers relating to the "Jew Bill" presented to the Maryland Historical Society by the late Mendes Cohen (60). It is as follows:

"To the Honorable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND.

"The Memorial of the subscribers, Citizens thereof,

"RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

"Your Memorialists are of that class of the Citizens of Maryland, long subjected to the pressure of political disqualifications, by the operation of a religious test in the Constitution of the State; and they approach your Honorable Body with this their prayer, that an Act passed the 29th of January 1823 'to extend to all the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and religious privileges that are enjoyed under the Constitution of the United States,' may be confirmed at the present session, becoming thereby part of the Constitution.

"Your Memorialists, feeling it incumbent on them at this stage of the proceeding, address themselves on the subject, to your Honorable body, in the honest confidence, which the American is educated to entertain in his fellow citizens, and in the legislative guardians of his rights. It is not their wish, to obtain from your honorable body, a grant of exclusive privilege; because such a privilege would be hostile, not only to the principles of our institutions, but to the express provisions of that charter which we have all alike, sworn to support: but it is equal rights which they petition; their voice is not raised in favor, but in opposition, to exclusive privilege; they ask an equality of rights with their fellow citizens. If the disqualifications under which they labor, were imposed as the penalty of law for civil delinquencies, for habits of social intemperance, or a disregard of the obligations of religion, they would blush to murmur; but it is, as they humbly apprehend, the

⁴⁰ *Jewish Encyclopedia*, VIII, p. 361b.

retribution for a too honest perseverance in conscientious faith, unmindful of political disqualifications, of social inconvenience, and of individual contumely: and this same manly and virtuous constancy, which, exerted in the cause of their Country, would entitle them to be honored as patriots, exposes them to proscription, when exercised in the service of the acknowledged God. They firmly flatter themselves, and have at length some reason to believe, that your enlightened Councils will suffer no longer, those strange anomalies to endure—that the period has arrived at last, when conscience and reason, the peculiar gifts of an Omnipotent benevolence, will be respected, and persecutions be abandoned to the Inquisitor and the Bigot. Are their doctrines immoral? They are the foundation of the general faith. Are they dangerous? It is no part of them to work conversions. Are they new? Ancient as the revelation of the Almighty truth. Your memorialists, with all humility, are at a loss to understand what there is so peculiarly exceptionable in these their tenets, as to have induced a solitary, but persevering departure, from the sublime system of our American political jurisprudence: why even at this moment, when the whole American pulse throbs with indignation, at the civil and religious proscriptions, renewed and asserted in the old world, the good people of Maryland alone, should find it necessary or expedient, to continue for a moment, the disqualification of any class of their fellow Citizens. Your Memorialists beg leave to remind your Honorable Body, that the honors of office in our happy Republic, are not assumed, but conferred; not usurped by guilty ambition, but bestowed directly or indirectly, by popular confidence; that to disqualify any class of your citizens, is for the people to disqualify themselves: can it be necessary, can it be wise or politic at this day, for the people to disqualify themselves on the score of opinion only, from consulting merit in the selection of their public servants?

“Your Memorialists do not here propose, a voluminous discussion of the great principles involved in the question, which they desire to bring before you; because it is one, as they apprehend, at this day, almost universally understood. It is the

same which has agitated like a tempest, the human family from its earliest existence; has armed the hands of men in wide and desolating wars; has stained nations and families with intestine crime; trampled the charities of life; and driven societies from their natural homes, to seek an asylum more hospitable, on the billows of the deep or amid the recesses of the desert: a question which, as it mainly contributed to populate this our common Country, was here first and fully understood: and one, the liberal and happy results of whose true nature, our own Maryland, though too long misled upon the subject, evinced at the last session of her Legislature, and as your Memorialists trust, will again prove to the world on the present occasion, are deeply felt and thoroughly appreciated.

“America, instructed in the school of adversity and oppression, and warned by the calamities of nations, has attained the haven of political happiness, by the guide of political wisdom. Moderate in her might, she has never sought to find in power, the foundation of new rights, but metes out to the weak the same measure with the strong. It was reserved for her to discover, that true policy consists in Justice, which, whilst it secures the confidence and devotion of her own Sons, entitles her to the reciprocity of the stranger. Above all, America has been the first to respect opinion and the human mind, that mysterious and sacred relation of sublunary Man to Celestial Wisdom; nor has thought to controul the measureless elasticity of that principle, which created for exclusive allegiance to the Omnipotent alone, is beyond the reach of temporal restraints. America has wisely relinquished it to the insidious policy of regal governments, to make an instrument of religion: she has forever sundered the spiritual from the temporal concerns of men, and convinced mankind that disqualifications and persecution are only fruitful of disunion and hate;—toleration and equal rights, of good will and peace on earth.

“Your Memorialists humbly apprehend that a peculiar and most important crisis hath occurred in the political world, and in the history of man; and if in the eastern hemisphere, his struggles for civil and religious liberty, hitherto ineffectual,

have been smothered in their birth, it is now particularly important that, successful throughout the west, no speck should endure upon the purity of that code, sublime in its nature, as in its origin, it is confessedly divine.

“As fellow citizens of Maryland, as Brethren of the same human family; for the honor of the State, for the great interests of humanity; your Memorialists humbly pray at your hands, that the Bill before you may be confirmed.”

That there was no unwillingness to elect Jews to office was seen soon after the adoption of the amendment. In October, 1826, Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., and Solomon Etting were elected to membership in the First Branch of the City Council. Cohen represented the sixth ward. He was re-elected a number of times, and for some years (1845-51) he was president of his branch of the Council. He was elected to the First Branch from the eleventh ward in 1849 without distinction of party.⁴¹ His work in the City Council was distinguished for his insistence upon economy and for his practice of holding public officers to strict accountability.

He participated actively in many undertakings. He was one of the founders of Baltimore's public school system. For the first nine years of its existence (1830-38) he was secretary and secretary-treasurer of the Board of Public School Commissioners.⁴² He was one of the Commissioners of Finance of the City of Baltimore⁴³ and a member of the Ancient and Honorable Mechanical Company of Baltimore.⁴⁴ He called to order the immense “war meeting” in Monument Square, May 23, 1846, held for the purpose of passing, in the name of the citizens of Baltimore, resolutions referring to the Mexican War.⁴⁵

Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., died April 6, 1869, and was buried in the family cemetery on West Saratoga street.

⁴¹ *Baltimore American*, April 9, 1869, p. 4; *Jewish Encyclopedia*, iv, p. 44, s. v. Cohen; Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, *op. cit.*, p. 30.

⁴² *Jewish Encyclopedia*, iv, p. 144, s. v. Cohen; Blum, *op. cit.*, p. 5.

⁴³ Blum, *op. cit.*, p. 5.

⁴⁴ *Jewish Encyclopedia*, iv, p. 144, s. v. Cohen.

⁴⁵ J. Thomas Scharf, *Chronicles of Baltimore* (Baltimore, 1874), p. 516.

7. SOLOMON I. COHEN

Born 1791. Third son and child of Israel I. and Judith Cohen. He did not move to Baltimore. It seems that he continued to live in Richmond.⁴⁶

8. PHILIP I. COHEN.

Born April 17, 1793,⁴⁷ at Richmond. Died September 30, 1852, at Norfolk. Fourth son and child of Israel I. and Judith Cohen. Married January 25, 1826, Augusta Myers, who was born December 28, 1797, at Norfolk, Va., and died April 26, 1876, at New York. Issue: David M. Cohen (15), Henry M. Cohen (16), Eliza M. Cohen (17), Virginia Cohen (18), Arthur M. Cohen (19), Charles Cohen (20), Alfred M. Cohen (21) and Adeline M. Stern (22).

When Philip I. Cohen was about eighteen years of age, the War of 1812 broke out. In 1814, he became a private in Captain Nicholson's Company of Baltimore Fencibles, and participated in the defense of Fort McHenry.⁴⁸ Later he moved to Norfolk, Va., where, on January 25, 1826, he married Augusta Myers, daughter of Moses Myers. At the time of his death in 1852, he was postmaster of Norfolk.⁴⁹ He is buried in the family cemetery in Baltimore. His wife, who survived him by twenty-five years, is also buried there.

9. MARIA I. COHEN.

Born September 30, 1794, at Richmond. Died January 23, 1834, at Baltimore. Only daughter and fifth child of Israel I. and Judith Cohen. Unmarried. Buried in family cemetery at Baltimore. Also known as Miriam.

⁴⁶ Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, *op. cit.*, p. 87, note that on May 27, 1817, Solomon I. Cohen and Moses N. Cardoza were made administrators of the estate of Abraham N. Cardoza. Was this Solomon I. Cohen our No. 7?

⁴⁷ This date of birth is that found on Philip I. Cohen's tomb-stone. Family records give the Hebrew date of birth as Nisan, 26, 5553, which corresponds to April 8, 1793.

⁴⁸ William H. Marine, *British Invasion of Maryland, 1812-1815* (Baltimore, 1913), p. 249.

⁴⁹ Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, *op. cit.*, p. 30.

10. COL. MENDES I. COHEN.

Born May 25, 1796, at Richmond. Died May 7, 1879, at Baltimore. Fifth son and sixth child of Israel I. and Judith Cohen. Unmarried.

Mendes I. Cohen was eighteen years of age when, in 1814, he joined the Twenty-Seventh Regiment because he was under the impression that that regiment would be sent to defend Washington. Discovering that he was mistaken, he left the regiment, and joined Captain Nicholson's Fencibles, and was in Fort McHenry during the bombardment.⁵⁰ Many years later he narrated to Benjamin I. Cohen (53) his experiences in connection with the battle. Benjamin I. Cohen's record of them reads:

"REMINISCENCES OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT McHENRY
'THE STAR FORT' IN SEPT., 1814. NARRATED BY COL.
M. I. COHEN.

"Capt. Nicholson being a Judge of the Balto. Co. Ct. could not accept a command under the U. S. Govt. he was not therefore made a Captain without a commission & his Company, known as Nicholson's Artillery Fencibles, consisted entirely of volunteers. They never enlisted individually but offered their services to the Govt. in a body. They were accepted & stationed in the Star Fort, (now Ft. McHenry). On account of the peculiar nature of their service they drew no rations, but were paid in money by the Govt. each man furnishing his own provisions. In this Co. were Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., Mendes I. Cohen, Philip I. Cohen, George Williams, Cumberland Williams & Nathaniel Williams. Every morning at about 6 o'clock, a small covered cart left the N. W. cor. of Howard & Market Sts. for the fort with food sent by the families for the members of this Co. The Cohens had a large stone jug around which was tightly sewn a cover of carpet, this was filled with coffee each morning & sent by the cart, always arriving there

⁵⁰ *The Baltimorean*, May 20, 1876; *Marine*, *op. cit.*, p. 249; *The Sun*, Baltimore, May 8, 1879.

good & hot. In the Fort were several Houses, in one of which were quartered two Companies of militia, in another Major Armistead, in another Nicholson's Artillery & there were also a small number of regular troops in the Fort. Some time previous to the Bombardment J. I. Cohen, Jr. procured special permission to visit Philadelphia for the purpose of nursing a dying relative, he had been a member of the Co. from its inception; but this circumstance prevented his participation in the defense at the time of the attack of the Star Ft.

"The Bombardment was on Tuesday. A few days previously the British had evacuated Washington, the Americans had posted videttes [bidettes] along the shores of the Bay & they reported that on coming out of the mouth of the Potomac, the British Fleet had gone down the bay & it was supposed has [sic] passed out at the Capes. This movement turned out to be a feint & after proceeding a short distance down, the Fleet turned & came up to Baltimore. On the Saturday afternoon before the attack the fake Information was rec'd [sic], that the British Fleet had gone down the Bay & the Artillery Co. & the two Co.'s of militia determined to march [sic] up to the City. They were however unable to agree who should command the entire body on the march up & therefore Capt. Nicholson's Artillery came up alone and the two Militia Co's. remained at the Fort. During Saturday night information was received that the British were nearing the City & the non-commissioned officers went around to the houses of the different members of the Co. telling them to meet *at once* at the Cor. of Howard & Market Sts. & to proceed to the Fort with all possible speed. Col. Cohen then a youth of 18 shared a room with his Brother Philip in the House now No. 142 W. Balto. St. Worn out by the events of the day he slept soundly & his Brother was awakened & went to the Fort leaving him still asleep.

"At daylight he awoke & missing Philip enquired where he was. On being told he dressed as quickly as possible & snatching a hasty breakfast he walked walked [sic] down to the Fort. On reaching Federal Hill where there were then no Houses he saw the whole British Fleet off North Point.

“This was Sunday morning the attack took place of [*sic*] Tuesday. During the firing of Bombs &c. at the Flag in the center of the Fort which afforded a fair mark for the enemy’s gunners, in order to protect our men they were ordered to march outside of the Star Fort & stand under the walls where they were safe from shot & shell. While there a shell struck the powder magazine where there were many barrels of this explosive. It was Col. Cohen’s duty to go there & get out the cartridges.

“When the shell struck it was deemed necessary to roll out the barrels of powder as the magazine was not bomb-proof. They were rolled under the walls among the men & Col. Cohen recollects sitting on one which had no head [*sic*]; but was merely covered by a piece of woolen stuff. While in this interesting position Mr. Williams [*sic*] serving man brought down a large basket of provisions which were divided among the members of the Command & eagerly eaten by them.

“Philip I. Cohen was standing by the side of Lieutenant Clagett when the latter was killed & Col. Cohen was next to Sergeant Clemm when he was struck down & assisted to place him upon a litter.

“During the firing Col. Cohen could see the ship upon which was Francis S. Key distinguishable by its flag of truce. After the British retired Mr. Key landed at the Fort & produced a copy of the ‘Star Spangled Banner’ which was copied first by one of the men then by another, and they all amused themselves trying to find a tune for it.

“Col. Cohen’s recollections of the night attack & many other incidents of that eventful period are quite vivid & afford a refreshing example of patriotism to the descendants of those who so gallantly defended the old ‘Star Fort.’

“Balto. 10/2 1878.

BENJN. I. COHEN.”

“This period of peril and excitements seems to have put an end to attendance in school, and shortly thereafter he [Mendes I. Cohen] became engaged in business. Somewhat later he

joined his brothers of the banking firm of J. I. Cohen, Jr., & Brothers, and conducted at New York the branch of the house in that city.”⁵¹ He retired from business in 1829, and made an extensive foreign tour. While in London he was frequently the guest of N. M. Rothschild, and accompanied the latter on a trip to Paris. He was in Rome during the pontificate of Gregory XVI., to whom he was presented. He studied the art treasures and antiquities of Rome while in that city, and visited all the points of historic interest in Italy, Sicily and Greece. While in Constantinople he was the guest of the captain of the United States sloop of war *John Adams*. Later a vessel in which he was travelling was wrecked off the coast of Asia Minor, and he almost lost his life and his trunks and papers. With horses and Mohammedan escort he travelled along the coast of Asia Minor and over its mountains. While sailing for Cyprus, he was almost wrecked again. He went to Syria, where he was a guest in the camp of Ibrahim Pasha when the latter attacked St. Jean D’Acre, and it was Mendes I. Cohen who gave to the English consul at Alexandria the first information which he received about the attack. Mendes I. Cohen was the first person to bear the American flag up the Nile after the ratification of the treaty with Turkey. This flag, which was made out of the shirts and the handkerchiefs of the sailors on the boat, is still preserved by Miss Bertha Cohen (64). He went to Damascus and Aleppo, and visited Palestine. Then he proceeded to Russia. These travels occupied about six years.⁵² He made other visits to Europe, on one of which he attended the coronation of Queen Victoria in 1837.

The above-mentioned trip on the Nile lasted four and a half months. Travelling in his own boat, he ascended as far as the Second Cataract. While making this trip, he “lost no opportunity to acquire objects of antiquarian value, when such were

⁵¹ “Mr. Mendes Cohen on ‘the Cohen Collection,’” *J. H. U. Cir.*, *loc. cit.*, p. 22.

⁵² *The Baltimorean*, *op. cit.* Another and somewhat different account of this tour is given in “Mr. Mendes Cohen on ‘the Cohen Collection,’” *J. H. U. Cir.*, *op. cit.*, p. 22.

obtainable from first hands, or from sources which left no doubt as to their authenticity.”⁵³ These articles, which formed the basis of the “Cohen Collection of Egyptian Antiquities,” were procured at Thebes, Memphis and other points. To these he added objects which he purchased at the sale of Consul-General Salt’s great collection in London in 1835.⁵³ The entire collection, which consisted of 689 objects, has been described as the first of its kind brought to this country.⁵⁴ It was sold in 1884 by Mendes I. Cohen’s nephews, at a nominal price, to the Johns Hopkins University, where it is known as the “Cohen Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.”⁵⁵

Mendes I. Cohen’s collection of coins and medals is said to have been the second finest in the world. The catalogue⁵⁶ issued for the sale of this collection lists 2329 different items representing coins and medals of many countries and periods. It is said to have been worth twenty thousand dollars.⁵⁷

In 1836 Governor Veazey appointed Mendes I. Cohen one of his aides. A letter announcing the appointment stated that it was made in recognition of his services during the War of 1812, and conferred upon him the commission of Colonel.⁵⁸ Thereafter he was known, and all records likewise refer to him, as Colonel Mendes I. Cohen.

⁵³ “Mr. Mendes Cohen on ‘the Cohen Collection,’” *J. H. U. Cir., op. cit.*, p. 22.

⁵⁴ *Pub. Amer. Jew. Hist. Soc.*, xxviii (1922), p. 251, referring to Caroline R. Williams, “The Place of the New York Historical Society in the Growth of American Interest in Egyptology,” *New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin*, April, 1920, pp. 5 and 6.

⁵⁵ “Mr. Mendes Cohen on ‘the Cohen Collection,’” *J. H. U. Cir., op. cit.*, p. 22, gives a partial catalogue of the collection.

⁵⁶ Catalogue of a very Celebrated and Valuable Collection of Gold, Silver and Copper Coins and Medals, The Property of Col. M. I. Cohen, of Baltimore, to be Sold at Auction by Messrs. Bangs, Merwin and Co., 656 Broadway, New York, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th October, 1875, Commencing at 3 o’clock P. M., Catalogued by Edward Cogan (New York, 1875).

⁵⁷ *The Baltimorean, op. cit.* The unusually fine collection of stamps which is supposed to have belonged to a member of the Cohen family may have been collected by Mendes I. Cohen. Neither the collection nor data concerning it have been found.

⁵⁸ *The Sun*, Baltimore, May 8, 1879.

Col. Cohen was a member of the Maryland Historical Society; vice-president of the Hebrew Benevolent Society; director of the Fireman's Insurance Co., and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. At a meeting held October 6, 1858, at which Col. Cohen presided, plans for the Hebrew Hospital of Baltimore were made.⁵⁹ He was a member of the Maryland Legislature in 1847-48.

Col. Cohen died May 7, 1879, and was buried in the family cemetery in Baltimore.

(*To be Continued.*)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

(*Abstracted.*)

May 14, 1923.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair. There were 57 members present.

The Corresponding Secretary reported the following donations: From Judge Stockbridge, a cane of English oak, cut from the keelson of the British frigate *Charon*. It was upon this vessel that Cornwallis came to this country to take part in the American Revolution. In 1781 the *Charon* went to Yorktown where her guns were taken off to be placed upon the defences of that town. During a bombardment she was set on fire by one of the American shells and burned to the water's edge. In 1881 when the York river was being dredged to admit the approach of foreign vessels a few of the timbers were brought to the surface, among them portions of the keelson from which this cane was cut. From Mrs. J. Frank Parran, a memorial picture to her mother, consisting of a photograph of Mrs. Theodore Anderson Norris, graduate of one of the first classes of St. Mary's Seminary; a photograph of grant of St.

Clements Manor and Island to Sir Thomas Gerrard and several small pictures.

The Corresponding Secretary then reported that two portraits had been left here on deposit; one an oval picture of James Frisby, deposited by Col. T. Worthington Hollyday, through General Clinton Riggs, and the other, a portrait of Reverdy Johnson, deposited by Mrs. Charles G. Kerr.

Mr. Dielman presented on behalf of Dr. James D. Iglehart a book entitled "Term Reports in the Court of the King's Bench from 26th George III to 27th George III," by Charles Durnford and Edward Hyde East. This volume was, before it became Dr. Iglehart's, the property of Mr. Buchanan and before him, at an early period, William Stump's.

The following persons having been previously nominated were elected to membership in the Society:

Miss Jessie L. Snow,	George H. Stickney,
Mr. Edward Hopkins Hammond,	Mr. Guy T. O. Hollyday,
Miss Helene Goldsborough,	Mr. J. Custis Handy,
Mr. Charles B. Rogers,	Mr. Henry Lay Duer,
Mr. William G. Dancy,	Mr. John Jacob Thomsen,
Mrs. Wilbur C. Dunahue,	Mr. Frank G. Evans,
Miss Mable G. Norris,	Mr. J. Burkloe Brown,
Col. T. Worthington Hollyday, <i>Associate</i> .	

Mr. Dielman, Chairman, reported for the Library Committee, that on Tuesday, May 7th, the rooms of the Society were thrown open to the Medical Library Association and although the weather was very disagreeable, about thirty delegates had attended. He then read a letter from that Association expressing their pleasure and thanks for the reception.

After introductions from the President, Mrs. Letitia Pennell Wilson, Regent, presented on behalf of the Carter Braxton Chapter, D. A. R., the books, "General Index of Wills of St. Mary's County, Maryland. 1633-1900," and "General Index of Wills of Anne Arundel County, Maryland. 1777-1917," both compiled by Mrs. Margaret Robert Hodges. Mrs. Wilson

accompanied the presentation with a short account, saying that their Society was organized it was anxious to do some work, so they had bought the Wills of St. Mary's County and of Anne Arundel County and had them copied and multigraphed. She also said that the Society was planning to buy next the Wills of Charles County and that they hope to continue indexing Wills of different counties of the State. Mrs. Wilson spoke of the interesting book-plate of the D. A. R. which is in the front of each book.

The President expressed the appreciation of the Society to the Carter Braxton Chapter and to their Regent, for the gifts, saying that they would be of inestimable value and that he complimented that Chapter and Regent for their enterprise.

The President then introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Daniel R. Randall, who read an interesting paper entitled, "A Lord Baltimore Portrait." The thanks of the Society were extended to Mr. Randall. After some discussion the following resolutions were adopted and the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to send a copy to the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Baltimore, May 14, 1923.

WHEREAS, It has been brought to the attention of this Society that His Excellency Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, has addressed a communication to the President and Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts of Philadelphia, urging that Board, through a generous and magnanimous action, to return to the State Capitol at Annapolis the portrait of Lord Baltimore which for many years has hung in the gallery of the Academy, whereof this Society possesses a copy made by Thomas Sully; and

WHEREAS, From the best available sources of information this Society is advised that this portrait was that of Charles Calvert the 3d or the 5th Lord Baltimore, and was presented by him to the Province of Maryland during his term of Governorship or upon assuming the proprietary upon the death of his father

and which contemporary writers describe as hanging in the Council Chamber in the Old State House at Annapolis prior to the destruction of that building in 1769-70, when it was removed to the municipal building of the City of Annapolis during the construction of the present State House; and

WHEREAS, All the available information would lead to the belief that the portrait was the property of the State of Maryland in 1823 when it was given by the municipality of Annapolis to Charles Willson Peale in exchange for six portraits of the Governors of Maryland, as chronicled in the minutes of the corporation of Annapolis of January 1823 and June 1824, and that its return to the State of Maryland by the Trustees of the Academy of the Fine Arts, as sought by the Governor and the Societies of Colonial Wars of the State of Maryland and Pennsylvania, would be a magnanimous act deserving earnest commendation by the citizens of this Commonwealth and particularly those interested in the early history of Maryland and in the lives of the founders of the Province of Maryland;

Be it Resolved, By the Maryland Historical Society that we do most earnestly join with the Governor and the Council of the Society of Colonial Wars in urging the return of this portrait to the State of Maryland under such terms and conditions as may be properly imposed to that end.

And be it further Resolved, That a copy of the aforesaid preamble and resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Historical Society with the request that the officers of that Society urge in every way the achievement of the plan proposed.

October 8, 1923.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair. Twenty-five members were present.

In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary, because of

illness, Mr. Louis H. Dielman was asked to serve in that capacity. Mr. Dielman reported the gift of three portraits given by Mr. William Power Wilson of Boston. One, a portrait of John McKim, Jr.; one, a portrait of Mrs. Margaret Telfair McKim, and the other a portrait of Mrs. Anne Telfair Timothy, all painted by Rembrandt Peale. A sketch of the life and ancestry of each was read with a letter from Mr. Wilson requesting that if for any reason the Society cease to function these portraits be conveyed to the person then living who shall be the nearest in descent to said John McKim, Jr. The President expressed the extreme indebtedness of the Society to Mr. Power Wilson for the handsome and valuable gift and to Mr. J. Appleton Wilson for his interest and trouble in the matter.

Mr. Dielman then presented the following:

On behalf of Mr. Francis Neal Parke, executor of the Erhart Estate in Carroll County, a number of valuable and interesting books, pamphlets and newspapers.

On behalf of Mr. T. R. Herring, a series of photographs of the Dairy at "Oaklands," the country place of General Robert Goodloe Harper.

On behalf of Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, a very rare almanac entitled, "Mary K. Goddard's Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Almanac for 1785." Mr. Dielman accompanied the presentation with an interesting account of the almanac printed in that same year by her brother William.

On behalf of Mr. S. D. Gittings, a box of newspaper clippings in reference to the Spanish-American War.

Mr. Dielman then presented personally a collection of Meredith papers dealing mainly with the financial disasters of Robert Gilmore; and a replica in bronze of the medal presented by the City of Philadelphia to Captains Creighton, Low and Stouffer for their gallantry in rescuing the passengers from the wreck of the steamer *San Francisco*, January, 1859.

The following persons having been previously nominated were elected to Active membership in the Society:

Mr. Walter C. Mylander,	Mr. Theodore G. Lurman, Jr.,
Mrs. Alexander Warner,	Dr. John Ruhrah,
Miss Grace Lyon,	Mr. Raphael Semmes,
Mr. Samuel C. Rowland,	Mrs. Robert Vickers,
Mr. Garner Wood Denmead.	

And those to Associate membership were:

Mr. A. Howard Speake and Miss Annie Lynch.

The President reported the rearranging of the Gallery, stating that portraits of the former Presidents of this Society, lacking that of Governor Warfield, now hung around the railing of the Library.

The President reported that it had been hoped that the Leakin Room would be on exhibition at that time but circumstances beyond control had prevented. He stated that the room would be open soon.

The following deaths were reported among our members:

Richard H. Bayard,	John J. Dobler,
William H. Lytle,	Robert Oliver Lehr,
Edward Stabler, Jr.,	McHenry Howard,
Dr. John H. Jamar.	

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

BOOK REVIEWS

Keene Family History and Genealogy (1923). By Dr. Elias Jones.

In this volume of over 300 pages Dr. Jones, who is well known as the author of a history of Dorchester County, Maryland, has brought together an appreciable amount of interesting data relating to the various branches of the Keene family of Maryland and their descendants in Kentucky, Georgia, and elsewhere.

The familiar and frequently unwarranted tradition of the alleged "three brothers," by which many American families

attempt to explain the origin of the several off-shoots of the family tree, is based in the case of the Maryland Keenes, upon authentic facts of record. These three brothers were Henry, Richard, and Edward Keene, the immigrants, being sons of Henry Keene, of County Surry, England.

The will of Richard Keene, of Calvert County, Md., executed in 1672, mentions his father, Henry Keene, as then living in County Surry and in a locality which is rather vaguely set down in the record of the will as "Wardstoun." Whether such a place actually existed, it has been impossible to ascertain.

However, at the solicitation of Dr. Jones, it was the writer's privilege to undertake a survey of the County of Surry, with the result that the family of Henry Keene was definitely located, for the first time, in the Parish of Worplesdon. Old Richard Keene's 300 acre tract, called "Warbleston," in Calvert County, is reminiscent of the English homeplace.

Dr. Jones' book is illustrated by several rare family portraits and the volume, printed in clean-cut type on good paper, will interest the descendants of the worthy family of Keenes. Some improvement might be suggested in the arrangement of the text, and a rearrangement of the method of indexing would facilitate the search for individual names; but these seeming blemishes may be forgiven in view of the general worth of Dr. Jones' work.

FRANCIS B. CULVER.

LIST OF DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1767

"Francis Ange, in Maryland, aged 134. He was born at Stratford upon Avon, remembered the death of K. Charles I, and left England soon after. At the age of 130, he was in perfect health; his wife, aged 80, had a son by him not then 27 years of age; and at the time of his death, his faculties were perfect, and his memory strong. Cha. Cecil Calvert, Esq., at Paris."—From *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1767.

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